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DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

MALDA

B. RAY

of the West Bengal Civil Service

Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal

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P R E F A C E

The plan of the present handbook follows that of the 1951 volume very closely although it has been possible to include in it census as well as official data more elaborately. It is worthwhile to take note in this connection that the excellent plan of the district handbook that was adopted in West Bengal in the 1951 series has now been accepted as the all India pattern for the present series. As envisaged in this plan, besides the census and official statistics, a brief introduction about the district has been given at the beginning of the volume so that the readers may get a brief but complete picture of the district.

Compilation of such a series of handbooks has been quite a stimulating task, and the author owes a deep debt of gratitude to Shri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., Registrar-General, India, for having given him this excellent opportunity and also for guiding him through the work with his advice and help.

In this connection, the author gratefully recalls the name of Shri J.C. Sen Gupta, I.A.S., formerly Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal & Sikkim, under whose able stewardship the 1961 Census was taken, and the results tabulated about completely. It is Shri Sen Gupta who gave the author the opportunity to be associated with the 1961 Census since its very inception. The author's colleagues and friends Shri J. Datta Gupta, W.B.C.S., Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal and Sikkim and Shri S. Sinha, W.B.C.S., Officer on Special Duty have always been a source of great inspiration to him. The debt he owes them for the care and attention with which they have guided him through the work cannot be repaid by mere acknowledgement. The census tables have been the handiwork of a number of zealous young persons who worked very hard under pressing demands characteristic of Census and produced the many complicated but excellent tables incorporated in this handbook. Majority of them are no longer in this office. The author gratefully recalls their silent contribution to the Census of 1961.

The author is full of gratitude to Shri B. Majumdar, I.A.S., District Magistrate, Malda, Shri D. Ghosh, W.B.C.S., Senior Deputy Collector, Malda and Shri A. K. Banerjee, W.B.C.S., Special Officer, Planning & Development and District Panchayat Officer, Malda, who helped him in many ways in getting official information quickly. Shri Banerjee's contribution of a precise account of the Panchayati Raj in the district is also thankfully acknowledged. The author is also grateful to Shri Amiya Kumar Banerjee, I.A.S., State Editor, District Gazetteers and his office for helping him with some information on the district. He is obliged to Dr. A. K. Saha, M.Sc., D. Phil (Cal.), Ph.D. (Toronto), Professor of Presidency College, Calcutta for revising the geological account of the district.

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CENSUS OFFICE, Calcutta, }
The 15th August, 1965. }

BISWESWAR RAY

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Benoy Ghose

The geo-physical configuration of Purulia reflects to a large extent its cultural configuration. The people of Purulia are composed of some oldest ethnic elements. As far as our present ethnological knowledge goes, the oldest stratum of India's population, and that of Bengal's also, is Austro-Asiatic or proto-Australoid ('Nisadic' according to R. P. Chanda : *Indo-Aryan Races*, Rajshahi, 1916) in origin, and to this oldest stratum belong the Santhals, the Mundas and their offshoots the Bhumij, the Bauris and many other scheduled castes and tribes of upper western Bengal. This portion of western Bengal was known in the olden days as *uttar radh*. Geographically this area roughly corresponds to the western segment of a straight line drawn from the northern limits of Rampurhat subdivision in Birbhum district to the point where the river Subarnarekha flows into Midnapore near Gopiballavpur, across Suri, Asansol, Bankura sadar and Jhargram subdivisions. This was the heart of ancient *radh bhumi*, the oldest cradle, so far known, of Bengali culture. The whole of Purulia district falls within this culture-zone. Although this culture constitutes a part of the total cultural configuration of Bengal, it has some conspicuous traits of its own, which can make out a distinctive regional culture-complex.

An interesting geographical fact is that a large number of rivers, besides many rivulets, on the west of the Bhagirathi in West Bengal, originate in the Chotanagpore region—the Mayurakshi, the Ajoy, the Damodar, the Dwarakeswar, the Kangsabati, the Silabati, the Subarnarekha. Of these the Dwarakeswar, the Kangsabati and the Silabati rise in the present Purulia district, and the Damodar flows along its northern fringe, beyond the Panchet hills, while the Subarnarekha, touching its western border, flows through Singhbhum to Midnapore. The Kangsabati or the Kasai, rising from north-west Purulia, above Jhalda, flows in the south-eastern direction across the heart of the district, almost bifurcating it. Along with it a stream of culture also flows around its banks, beyond the border of Purulia towards Ambikanagar and Sarenga areas of Bankura. This culture-stream was once predominantly Jain (see below) and, archaeologically and historically, perhaps the most important stream of Jainism so far known in the whole of West Bengal.

It is now evident from the anthropological and archaeological findings (though casual) that if

the big gap between the different cultural strata of Bengal's prehistory and history has to be filled, our researches are to be directed to and concentrated on this region of western Bengal in future. This can be done effectively by an interdisciplinary approach, that is, by manipulating the technical-conceptual tools of Socio-Cultural Anthropology, Sociology and History. And while doing it, we shall have to be cautious about our age-old habit of fixing our vision of history on the horizon of the Vedic Aryans and thinking of the Vedic Age as the fountain-head of all 'civilization' and 'culture' well worth knowing in India. Not only should we stretch our vision beyond the Vedic Aryans towards the pre-and-non-Aryans, but also we should be prepared to accept the historical fact that there were more than one stream of Indo-Aryan migrations to different regions of India at different times, and consequently there were varying stages of Aryanisation in different regions in proportion to the predisposition of earlier settlers to assimilate the introduced culture of immigrants. Moreover, while judging 'the contact of peoples', as has been pointed out by the eminent anthropologist W.H.R. Rivers, "we have first to inquire what is the criterion of the superiority which allows the few to exert an influence out of proportion to their number. It is clear that we have not to do with any absolute standard of the higher or lower. *The influence of an introduced culture is not determined by any absolute superiority, but by its effects on those to whom it is presented.* It is the fact that an introduced culture seems to those who adopt it to be higher than their own which determines the extent of its influence. We have, then, to inquire *what aspects of culture thus impress on the minds of rude peoples this notion of superiority...*" (emphasis added). The inquiry reveals, says Rivers, that "in this direction it is material culture which counts, and counts almost alone" (W.H.R. Rivers : *Psychology and Ethnology*, London 1926 ; 'The contact of peoples').

Non-material or ideological culture (the cultural 'superstructure'), consisting of higher organisation of social structure, exalted religion, moral values, aesthetic ideals and refined language has small importance to simpler peoples besides the purely material aspects of culture. For instance, it is the goods, dress and furniture, the cinema, the railway train, the motor, the electricity, the radio, the plastic goods, which have impressed most the simpler folks of Purulia, as of other places, but not much the non-material culture of the upper

castes or immigrants. The recently sponsored sociological theory of 'Sanskritization' in India, which puts forward the proposition that "the customs, rites and beliefs of the Brahmins, and the adoption of the brahmanic way of life by a low caste seems to have been frequent, though theoretically forbidden" (M. S. Srinivas : *Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India*, Oxford 1952), appears to be a facile generalisation in this context. It has been found that even where the introduced non-material culture (Brahmanic or otherwise), by the merit of its 'superiority', has exercised its influence, it has failed to swamp the ideological content of the simpler cultures. In fact, there is a continuous process of interaction in the social-ideological level as a result of the contact of peoples, as is evident in Purulia, and there is no set pattern of the process. One can see through each such culture-complex different layers of assimilation of later introduced cultures in the cultures of earlier peoples, and often one comes across strange survivals of earlier 'traits' in each layer which the people cling to most tenaciously. They are not just isolated discrete traits, but constitute the 'folkways' and the 'mores' which determine much of the individual behaviour in the 'caste' or 'community' and which are, in the last resort, 'the guardians of solidarity' (W.G. Sumner : *Folkways*, Boston, 1907). Many such instances from the socio-religious institutions of the Bhumij, the Santhals, the Bauris and other castes and tribes of Purulia—such as 'marriage' and 'death ceremonies', 'religious' beliefs and practices,—may be cited to illustrate the point (see below).

PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

Prehistoric archaeologists have found stone tools scattered all over Chotanagpore, including Burdwan, Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia districts of West Bengal. These have been collected mainly from the gravel beds of rivers and detrital laterites. Among these the Palaeolithic core-tools have striking resemblance with the big core-tool culture-complex of South India (Madras Region). It has been suggested therefore by prehistoric archaeologists that sometime in the middle Pliocene, about 500,000 years ago, this Palaeolithic core-tool culture might have travelled from the Madras Region of South India, along the sea-coast, to the Mayurbhanj area of Orissa, and from there to the neighbouring regions in Singhbhum, Manbhum, Birbhum and the Santhal Parganas.

Lithic celts, ringstones, grinders and crude potteries of Neolithic age have also been found in large number in this region. It appears from the number of celts and celt-making technique that there were once neolithic factories and settlements in Chotanagpore and its adjacent places. It is not yet certain, however, whether Chotanag-

pore or its contiguous western Bengal, had ever passed through the next pre-iron Chalcolithic stage of culture, but it appears from collateral evidence that it might have flourished in the copper-belt of the Dhalbhum region. These facts indicate that in the hills and forests of Chotanagpore and its contiguous western Bengal (including Purulia), there was a separate culture-stream since the middle Pliocene, and that there was nothing 'Vedic Aryan' in it. Long before the advent of the Aryan-speaking peoples in India and their gradual spread in eastern India (including Bengal), this culture was built up through ages, mainly by the ancestors of the present dolichocephalic (long-headed) platy-mesorrhine (broad-and-medium nosed) Nisadic peoples of this region.

We know that the Vedic Samhitas completely ignored Bengal, and that if any Brāhmana or Aranyaka text referred to its peoples it did so in very disparaging terms. Even in the period of the Sutras the Aryan culture did not make much headway in Bengal. The Mahabharata and the Buddhist-Jain literature reveal the slow and gradual spread of Aryan influence in Bengal by the monks and warriors of *Madhyadesh* (middle region of northern India). In fact, with the revival of Vedic culture under the Imperial Guptas, the steady progress of Aryanisation of Bengal began. The torch-bearers of this Aryan culture were the Brahmins of Madhyadesh. The process set in since the 5th century A.D., and it gathered momentum with the extension of patronage to the Brahmins by the kings of Bengal, particularly by the Varman and the Sena kings. The wave of Brahminisation of Bengal steadily rose higher from the 7th to the 12th century A.D., touching a new high in the 11th-12th centuries in the Sena period. The impetus was lost with the beginning of the Muslim conquest of Bengal in the 13th century.

The Aryanisation of eastern India, as far as it can be ascertained from historical facts, started from Videha or Mithila (north Bihar), from where it advanced towards Pundravardhana (north Bengal) and Magadha (south Bihar). From north Bengal it made headway to Pragjyotish (Assam). Radhdes, or regional western Bengal proper, was the last bastion of non-Aryan culture when north and east Bengal was largely Aryanised (D.C. Sircar : 'Spread of Aryanism in Bengal', *Journal of Asiatic Society*, Vol.—18, No. 2, 1952). It was brought under the influence of Aryanism by the 5th or the 6th century A.D., but Aryanism could not make much headway in the impenetrable pathless area of Rādh till the 11th or the 12th century, when the patronage of the Sena kings pushed it through the fastness of forest. This outline history of the spread of Aryanism in Bengal is offered here as the background of the tentative cultural profile of Purulia we intend to present.

THE STREAM OF JAINISM

Buddhism followed the track of Aryanism to Bengal, that is from north and east Bengal it advanced towards West Bengal. But the story of Jainism is something different. The earliest stronghold of Jainism was *Rādh* or western Bengal. We know that both Jainism and Buddhism originated in eastern India. The Pārsvanath hills, in commemoration of Pārsvanath, the immediate predecessor of Mahavira in the lineage of Tirthankaras, is located within Chotanagpore, and is not very far from the northern border of the present Purulia district. The old Jain text *Āchārāṅga Sūtra* (4th-3rd century B.C.) relates the journey of the Jaina Tirthankara Mahavira through the impassable forest of '*Lādḥ*' country, where he was not very favourably received, because the rude peoples living there hurled stones and set dogs upon him. This '*Lādḥ*' is obviously the same as the '*Rādh*' and there are still many place-names in Purulia and Bankura with '*Lādḥ*', such as Suklādḥā, Lāulādḥā, Podlādḥā, Bāhulādḥā etc. The rude 'peoples' who set dogs upon Mahavira were the old Nisādic or proto-Australoid tribes of this region.

But inspite of this hostile demonstration of the non-Aryan Nisādas, the proselytizing mission of Mahavira was not wholly unsuccessful because, after all, he did not travel in that region as a 'civilized' Vedic monk. It should be remembered that he travelled as a *digambara* ('naked' missionary) and preached something which did not smell much of orthodox Aryanism. Mahavira and his followers, both in appearance and utterance, were not therefore wholly repugnant to the local rude fellows, and they could move among and mix with the 'wilds' of the forests, with a little effort and patience. And Jainism actually established itself in Bengal, and in *Rādh*, as early as the 3rd or the 2nd century B.C. In *Rādh* this was also the first introduction of 'Aryanised' culture, though not of the orthodox Vedic variety, by the backdoor and in disguise.

There was a split in the Jain church after Bhadrabahu, the compiler of Jain *Kalpasutra* and a contemporary of Maurya Chandragupta, which led to the foundation of a number of schools, of which *Tamraliptika* (in Tamruk) was an important one. To this *Tamraliptika* school belonged, most probably, the followers of Jainism in *Rādh* and *Āchārāṅga*. A Mathura inscription of 2nd century A.D. records the erection of a Jain image at the request of a Jain monk of *rādh*. By the 7th century A.D., Hiuen Tsang says, the Jain Nirgranthas became a dominant religious sect in Bengal and the '*digambara* Nirgranthas were very numerous'. The zeal of the Nirgranthas definitely waned during the reign of the Pāla and the Sena kings who patronised

respectively Buddhism and Brahmanism, and their inscriptions hardly contain any reference to the Jains. That does not indicate however that the Jains were completely wiped out, because there was no persecution of the Jains either by the Palas or the Senas. They simply did not extend their patronage to them. It is very likely that the Jain Nirgranthas lived a comparatively quiet life in the remote, isolated and inaccessible regions of Bengal, of which the *Rādh* provided perhaps the most congenial climate for their existence. This quiet, isolated existence of Jainism continued in Bengal till, during the Muslim period, the immigrants from western India gave a fresh impetus to it. It is interesting to note in this connection that in the list of P. C. Nahar's *Jain Inscriptions*, except an inscription on the back of an image of Pārsvanath found at Azimganj (Murshidabad district) which is dated *Sambāt* 1110 (11th century A. D.), there is no other inscription found in Bengal which is earlier than the 15th century A. D. On the other hand, most of the Jain images of Purulia, Bankura, Burdwan and other places in regional west Bengal have been dated by archaeologists between the 10th and the 12th century A. D. This justifies our statement that Jainism in Bengal did not disappear in the Pala-Sena period, and that it continued to thrive in regions favourable to it, in its own humble way, particularly in its earliest stronghold, the *Rādh*.

Purulia, of all districts, bears an eloquent testimony to this role of Jainism in West Bengal's cultural history. And there is no other district in West Bengal which, from the archaeological and the historical points of view, is more important, and also more neglected, than Purulia for the study of Jainism in this part of our country. Jain images are considered to be scarce in Bengal. But there are plenty of Jain images in Purulia even today, on the old archaeological sites along the banks of the river Kasai, and also in that portion of Bankura through which the Kasai flows. One can still collect dozens of excellent images of Jain Tirthankaras from these sites, of various sizes, with at least one column about 8 feet high in Pākḥirrah in Purulia. It appears from the prevalence of the naked images of the Tirthankaras on these sites that this whole area in Purulia along the Kasai, and the contiguous Kasai-bound Bankura, had once been the stronghold of the *digambara* sect of the Jains.

More than one hundred years ago, Lt. Col. Dalton, then Commissioner of Chotanagpore, and Beglar, in the 1860s and 1870s, made an extensive tour of this region, and published their reports on the archaeological and historical importance of these places. Quite a large area of their tour covered the present Purulia district of West Bengal. But inspite of that, one wonders as to why our archaeologists had so long been indifferent to

these historical sites of Purulia, and why until now they have not considered it worth while to explore the sites in proper manner. In course of my recent tour in Purulia district (1967-69), I made it a point to visit the sites covered by Dalton, Beglar and Cunningham, and found them almost equally interesting from the point of view of Jain antiquities. It is true that all the temples seen by Dalton and Beglar are not there, some have decayed and fallen, and the images and relics have partly disappeared and partly been removed to neighbouring villages. But still all the sites in Purulia are worth visiting and certainly calls for intensive archaeological exploration, as well as preservation, without any further delay.

"The Cossai is rich in architectural remains", says Lt. Col. Dalton in his 'Notes on a Tour in Manbhoom in 1864-65' (*Journal of the Asiatic Society*, Part I, 1866). Based on an account of Lt. Money, he wrote about *Palma*, an old settlement on the bank of the Kasai, within a few miles of the railway station of Purulia: "The principal temple is on a mound covered with stone and brick, the debris of buildings, through which many fine peepul trees have pierced, and under their spreading branches the gods of the fallen temple have found shelter. In different places are sculptures of perfectly nude male figures... One of these images is larger than life. It is broken away from the slab on which it was cut, and the head separated from the body, lies near... I have now seen several of these figures and there can, I think, be no doubt that they are images of the Tirthankaras of the Jains...". The ruins of the broken temples and the Jain images are still there in *Palma*, although a large number of good images have been removed by collectors and possibly antique-dealers. *Para* has been mentioned in Beglar's report (*Archaeological Survey of India Report*, 1874-75, 1875-76), which is situated about 4 miles to the west of Anādhā, on the main road from Raghunathpur to Purulia town. Beglar saw a few images and two temples on the site, one of stone and another of brick. The temples are still standing on the site, but images there are none, except a few fragments which are worshipped by the villagers. *Para* is a Bauri-dominated village.

Back on the main road as you proceed towards Purulia, about 4 miles from the border of the town, you reach *Charrah*, an important archaeological site (Dalton's 'Churra' and Beglar's 'Chorrah'). Beglar found some old temples here, and "judging from the remains of sculpture lying about" he inferred that these were "Brahmanical and principally Vaishnavic". But of Beglar's 'Brahmanical' or 'Vaishnavic' remains I have found almost nothing in *Charrah*. Dalton saw "two very old stone temples of deul-type" in *Charrah* (in 1860s), and reported that "there were originally seven

of these Deols. Five have fallen and the fragments have been used in building houses in the village". Of Dalton's two temples, I have seen only one stone-temple on the site. Some fine images of Jain Tirthankaras have been stuck to the walls of the newly erected village-abodes (not exactly 'temples') of Shiva, Durga etc. but by far the largest collection of fragments of Jain images, chaumukhas, votive shrines, yakshas etc., are housed in a dilapidated hut in the Dom locality of *Charrah*, in front of the most popular village-god Dharmathakur, installed under a tree. On the outer walls of the hut some fine Jain images are stuck up, and inside the hut one would be surprised to see the massive collection of Jain sculptures, reduced to fragments. It is a kind of a 'mini-museum' in *Charrah*, where all the Jain images and broken relics are worshipped by local Doms, probably as emanations of Dharmathakur. When we asked for a gift of Jain relic, a small head or votive shrine, the assembled men and women (mainly Doms) cried out in a chorus that they could not offer a single piece as gift, as disaster would descend upon the villagers if a single fragment of sculpture is removed or stolen away from the hut. We came back disappointed to our car on the main road to resume our journey to other sites.

Starting from the west of Purulia, if we proceed along the banks of the Kasai towards the east, we come first to *Boram* on the right bank of the river, about 4 miles south of Jaypur town. Both Dalton and Beglar saw the ruins of *Boram*, and the temples and sculptures seen by them are still lying there. Three "very imposing looking brick temples" (Dalton) still stand in *Boram* on big mounds, amidst heaps of debris of architectural ruins. All the temples are of Bāhulādhā (Bankura) deul-type, with elaborate mouldings. Actually the local name of the place is 'Deulghata', for the deul-type temples on the 'ghat' of the Kasai. There are images of Mahismardini, Ganesh, Durga, Shiva and Vishnu in the temples, and the image of Mahismardini is really "the finest piece of sculpture in the place" (Beglar). From these sculptural remains Beglar concluded: "All the temples appear to have been Saivic; there is no Vaishnavic or other sculpture at all in the whole place; there must, therefore, have been a large and rich, and probably intolerant, Saivic establishment here." About Bāhulādhā Beglar made similar remarks, seeing Siddheswara Lingam inside the temple: "I conclude, therefore, that the temple was originally Saivic". What led Beglar to infer that the Saivites of *Boram* had been "a large and rich, and probably intolerant" sect, one cannot guess. It is interesting to note Dalton's remarks, in this connection, on *Boram*: "I found indeed no Jain images on the spot, but about a mile to the south, the remains of a Hindoo temple in a grove was pointed out to me, and all the images from all the

temples in the neighbourhood have been there collected. The grove temple was dedicated to Siva, but amongst the images were several nude figures....that were in all probability the 'Jinas' of the brick temples". Possibly Beglar missed the grove-temple of Siva and its collections, and therefore could not find out any trace of Jainism around. But there is hardly any doubt that like Bahulādhā and many other places in Bankura and Purulia, it had been a Jain centre, which was later converted into Saiva-Sākta centre during the revival of Brahmanic culture.

Let us proceed from Boram-Deulghata to *Palma* on the bank of the Kasai, which we have already described. Further east, towards Bankura, is *Budhpur*, a Bauri-dominated village, with extensive ruins of stone temples, carved pillars, and fragments of images. There is a fine stone image of Ganesh on the site, of medium size. All other images have been removed from the place. From Budhpur, on the road to Bankura, near Bagda, is *Pākbirrah*. Beglar visited the site in the 1870s and was impressed to see the extensive ruins around. After one hundred years anyone who cares to visit the place even today, would be equally struck to see the massive ruins of Jainism in Pākbirrah. It was one of the biggest centres of Jainism in this region, with a large group of temples in two adjacent sites, where the images of many Jain Tirthankaras—Padmaprabha, Adinath, Parswanath—with their Sāsana-devīs, were installed. There is a colossal figure of a Tirthankara (about 8 ft. high), now worshipped as Bhairab, standing in Kāyotsarga pose on a low lotus-carved pedestal, flanked by *cauri*-bearers. From the *lānchana* carved on the pedestal it seems that the image is of the Jain Tirthankara Padmaprabha (?). The open shed in which the image stands, is a store-house of numerous Jain images, mainly mutilated. In another shed on the adjacent site, there is also a good collection of Jain images. The whole area is strewn with lithic architectural fragments of votive shrines, big *kalasas*, *amalākas* and door-jambas. There is no doubt that once a large Jain culture-centre flourished here, around Pākbirrah.

About 20 miles south-east of Pākbirrah, across the border of Purulia, there is another large medieval Jain culture-centre, around Ambikanagar (in Ranibandh P.S.) in Bankura. It is centred round the villages Ambikanagar, Chitgiri, Pareshnath (2 miles north-west of Ambikanagar), Chiada and Kendua, all on the banks of the Kasai and the Kumari. Unfortunately a large part of this area is now going under water for the Kangsabati Dam Project. But fortunately it has drawn the attention of the Department of Archaeology, Government of India, before it is submerged, and a good account of the Jain relics of this area in Bankura has been recorded (Debala Mitra : 'Some Jaina Antiquities from Bankura,

West Bengal' : *Journal of Asiatic Society, Letters*, Vol. XXIV, No. 2, 1958).

These archaeological and iconographic remains clearly indicate that there were once flourishing centres of Jainism in Purulia-Bankura region of West Bengal. The spread of Jainism might have begun in the 3rd-2nd century B.C., and Jain settlements started springing up along the banks of river, as 'islands' of Aryan civilisation, away from the inaccessible forest-bound settlements of 'rude' tribal peoples. Over these earliest settlement-sites, at a much later period, roughly between the 10th and the 12th century A.D., these religious edifices were erected with temples and images of Jain Tirthankaras, by the descendants of earlier converts and immigrants, who by that time had grown into a rich and prosperous community by taking to trade and agriculture. As there were no Jain Rajas in this region, and no ruling dynasty of Bengal patronised Jainism, it is obvious that these Jain religious centres were built up under the patronage of a well-to-do community. The remnants of this once well-to-do Jain community are, most probably, the *Sarwaks*. Lt. Col. Dalton in his 'Notes' gave the following interesting account of these 'Sarwaks':

"In 1863 I halted at a place called Jumpra, 12 miles from Poorulia, and was visited by some villagers who struck me as having a very respectable intelligent appearance. They called themselves Sarawaks. They prided themselves on the fact that under our Government not one of their community had ever been convicted of a heinous crime. They are represented as having great scruples against taking life. They must not eat till they have seen the sun, and they venerated Parswanath. There are several colonies of the same people in Chotanagpore proper, but they have not been there for more than seven generations, and they all say they originally came from Pachet. Contrasted with the Moondats or Cole race, they are distinguished by their fairer complexions, regular features and a peculiarity of wearing the hair in a knob rather high on the back of the head. They are enterprising, and generally manage to combine trade with agricultural pursuits, doing business both as farmers and money-lenders".

The *Sarwaks* are still found in Purulia in about half-a-dozen villages, of which the most important are Pārā, Jhāpra (Dalton's 'Jumpra') and Raghunathpur. They are vegetarians and usually do not worship any god. On the 14th January (*Pous Sankranti* day) they make bulls from rice-powder and sacrifice it. They are still very much enterprising in monetary pursuits, and farming, money-lending and trade are still their main occupations. I have found Sarwaks also in the Chandrakona area of Midnapore, who are mostly prosperous weavers. They are also devout Jains. The story

of these *Sarwaks* in West Bengal has not yet been written, and their origin, rise and decline has not yet been traced. 'Sārṡāk' is derived from 'Sṡāvāk', the Jain laity and the "most numerous class of all", according to Dalton, in Manbhum and Purulia. It is likely that a large portion of this 'Jain laity', with the decline of Jainism in Bengal, merged themselves with the different occupational castes (mainly trading) of this region, and a few orthodox laymen only stuck to their Jain identity as 'Sārṡaks'. The physical features of the 'Sārṡaks', described by Dalton in 1863, and witnessed by anyone in 1969, may also raise a very pertinent question as to whether the ancestors of these 'Sārṡaks' were 'local converts', or 'immigrants'. Whatever they might be, there is no doubt that they were the most ardent money-makers in this region (like other Jains in Bengal), and that the medieval Jain religious centres, with their magnificent temples and images of Tirthankars, both in Purulia and Bankura, could only be erected with their monetary munificence.

WHY JAINISM FAILED IN BENGAL

The ideological content of Jainism, with its 'vegetarianism' and creed of 'non-violence', had never been able to exercise any spiritual influence upon the Bengali people. Bengal is essentially a land of the 'Mother-cult' and the 'Mother-Goddess', that is a land of Saktism and Tantricism, with Saivism as an adjunct of it. Jainism could therefore never penetrate into the deeper layers of the Bengali society. Buddhism and Chaitanya-Vaishnavism could make some headway because of their 'anti-casteism' and basic 'humanism', but both were largely swallowed by Hindu Tantricism at a later period. It is natural, therefore, that Jainism in this part of Bengal, during the revival of Hinduism in the Sena and subsequent period, will be largely thrown out of its weak social base, and its strongholds will come under the influence of Hindu Saktism and Saivism.

RAJPUTIZATION AND 'SANSKRITIZATION'

In fact there is hardly anything new in the recently advertised concept of 'Sanskritization' (see above). As early as 1890s it was clearly put forward by Risley, who observed, during several years of his district work in Chotanagpore, in the socio-religious movement a tendency of "the gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal, non-Aryan or casteless tribes". But the tendency, Risley noticed, was not uniform everywhere at all levels. One of the notable processes of this 'Brahmanisation' which Risley observed in this region was this (H. H. Risley: *The Tribes and Castes of Bengal*, Vol-I, 1891):

"The leading men of an aboriginal tribe, having somehow got on in the world and become independent landed proprietors, manage to enrol

themselves in one of the leading castes. They usually set up as Rajputs; their first step being to start a Brahman priest, who invents for them a mythical ancestor, supplies them with a family miracle connected with the locality where there tribe are settled, and discovers that they belong to some hitherto unheard-of clan of the great Rajput community. In the earlier stages of their advancement they generally find great difficulty in getting their daughters married, as they will not marry within their own tribe, and Rajputs of their adopted caste will, of course, not intermarry with them. But after a generation or two their persistency obtains its reward, and they intermarry, if not with pure Rajputs, at least with a superior order of manufactured Rajput, whose promotion into the Brahmanical system dates far enough back for the steps by which it was gained to have been forgotten."

The primary incentive to this Brahminisation of tribal chiefs is economic. When a tribal leader gradually establishes himself as a zamindar, and expanding his zamindari ascends to the rank of a Raja, he seeks ways and means to elevate himself socially also. His first impulse is to dissociate himself from his own poor tribal fellows, and then to climb up the social hierarchy. The most convenient social elevator in this case would obviously be 'Brahminisation' through, what may be called 'Rajputization', with the connivance of a Brahmin priest, skilled in the art of making pedigrees for the sake of money. This is the story of many local Raj families of Purulia. Not only in Purulia, but in Bankura, Midnapore, Burdwan and other districts of West Bengal also, there are many such "manufactured Rajput" Rajas. It has especial importance in Purulia because it is directly related to the process of 'Brahmanisation' which has set in among the tribal and semi-tribal ('scheduled tribes' according to the Census) people of Purulia. The process has started from the top and filtered down to the bottom. Raja's religion and religious practices has gradually spread their influence upon the *prajas*. What is most interesting is that the majority of these 'Rajas' and 'zamindars' of West Bengal betray a strange fondness for Vaishnavism, particularly those who have been Rajputized and Brahminised. And one wonders, why? Possibly because Saktism and Saivism smack of crude tribalism, and lack the civilised refinement of Vaishnavism. Vaishnavism is a much more effective antidote to the coarseness of tribal and people's religion than either Saktism or Saivism is. Moreover, Vaishnavism, with its Krishna-Radha cult, offers much greater scope for exhibiting the extravagance of both wealth and refined emotion which Saktism or Saivism does not. It is therefore perfectly suited to the temperament of the Rajas and the Zamindars, and provides a better outlet for the release of their mental tension.

THE VAISHNAVA 'JHUMUR'

With the filtration of the process of Brahminisation from the top, the spell of Vaishnavism has therefore spread more widely among the tribal and semi-tribal masses of Purulia, although they still cling to many of their old religious practices and beliefs. The *Jhumur* songs of Purulia, which still retain the natural fragrance of folk-music, and are mainly composed of Vaishnava themes, may be cited as an instance of this spread of Vaishnavism. Some of the finest composers and singers of *Jhumur* songs belong to the Bhumij, the Mahato and other scheduled castes and tribes. Of about one hundred names of composers I could collect, I am mentioning only a few: Brajamohan Tanti (weaver), Kaliram Karmakar (blacksmith), Dwarik Hari, Chamu Sardar (Bhumij), Binand Singh (Bhumij), Sankar Singh (Bhumij), Radhanath Mahato, Baneswar Mahato, Pitambar Mahato, Gobardhan Charnakar (cobblers). Like Birbhum's 'baul', Manbhum's or Purulia's pride is '*Jhumur*'. The source of inspiration of both is Vaishnavism. '*Jhumur*', possibly derived from the older '*Jhombodhā*', is as old as *Krishna-kirtan* (15th century A.D.) and in Vaishnava *Padabali* we have — '*Jhumur gahichey Shyam Banshi Bajayaya*' — '*Shyam* is singing *Jhumur* by playing the flute'. Another characteristic of *Jhumur*, which is also as old as *Krishna-kirtan*, is its mode of 'dialogue' through the medium of extempore songs between two groups of singers, like the popular *Kabial* song of later period. In some of the most popular folk-festivals of Purulia, like the *Tushu parab*, this variety of *Jhumur* in extempore dialogue form is widely sung. Even boys and girls participate merrily in these dialogue-songs during *Tushu parab*. Not only in *Tushu* and other popular festivals, but also in various other seasonal songs of Purulia, this dialogue-mode of *Jhumur* is widely prevalent. For instance, the *Udhua gati* which starts from the 1st of Magh after *Pous Sankranti*, and the *Ashar Kabigeet* which starts from the month of *Ashar* with the beginning of monsoon and paddy transplantation. Usually at this time the people are in gay mood, and for Purulia the advent of monsoon is an occasion for release with unbounded joy. At this season, therefore, the *Jhumur*, in extempore dialogue-form, offers the best medium of expression of the repressed desires and emotions of all men and women, especially peasants, in open fields, without inhibitions. These extempore monsoon songs, sung between men and women cultivators in dialogue-form, often have erotic overtones, but everybody is in mood to take them easy.

But this wide popularity of *Jhumur* in Purulia does not portray faithfully the depth of Vaishnava influence among the masses. Nor does the Rajputization and Brahminisation of the tribal 'Rajas' explain wholly the filtration of this process among the people. Messianic movements among the

Mundas, the Oraons, the Bhumij, the Santals and other tribes and castes in this region in the 18th and the 19th century, have also been responsible for the spread of this process. Of these, the Tana Bhagat, Bachhi-dan (Calf-giving) Bhagat, Kabir Panth, and Srinath Gosain's (Vaishnava) movements are worth-mentioning (Stephen Fuchs: *Rebellious Prophets, A study of Messianic Movements in Indian Religion*, Bombay 1965). The Vaishnava converts (Bhumij) of Srinath Sadhu "began to feel proud that they were leading a more 'civilized' and 'clean' life than their unenlightened brothers" (Fuchs, p. 68). As this sense of civilized refinement is associated more with Vaishnavism than with Saktism or Saivism, it is natural that Vaishnavism will have stronger appeal to those who want to be 'detrribalized' and 'Brahminized'. That is one of the reasons why the influence of Vaishnavism is greater than that of Saktism or Saivism among a section of the scheduled tribes and castes of Purulia who have begun their expedition to 'Brahminisation'.

CONFLICTS AND CONTRADICTIONS OF A CULTURE IN TRANSITION

There is hardly anything 'unique' in the usual socio-religious ceremonies and rituals of the Hindu community in general or of any particular Hindu caste in Purulia. What is interesting and unique is the conflict of a basically non-Hindu culture of some scheduled tribes and castes, now caught in the process of painful transition. The culture of the Bhumij of Purulia may be cited as a case in point. The instances of other scheduled castes and tribes—like the Bauris (110,000), the Bhangis (14,080), the Mahlis (5,073), the Karmalis (1,016), the Korwas (1,142), and even of such tribes as the Mundas (12,546), the Oraons (5,266) and the Santals (1,77,000) may also be cited in this context. But the case of the Bhumij (about 39,000) has especial significance in Purulia from many points of view. There are some peculiar castes and tribes still existing in Purulia, such as the Bhogtas (986), the Ghasis (4,648), the Nats (895), the Bedias (1,191), the Bihora (100), the Cheros (559), the Gonds (735), the Savars (2,181), the Khonds (41), the Sauria Paharias (28) and others, who have contributed much to the making of an ethnological museum of Purulia.*

The Bhumij, although numerically not stronger than the Santals or the Bauris of Purulia, are socially and culturally the most important of all other 'groups' of people for a study of this transitional cultural process. According to Ralecy, "the Bhumij are closely allied to, if not identical with, the Mundas" and he is inclined to believe

*Source of statistics: Handbook on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal: Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of West Bengal, 1966.

that "the Bhumij are nothing more than a branch of the Mundas, who have spread to the eastward, mingled with the Hindus, and thus for the most part severed their connection with the parent tribe" (Risley, *op. cit.*). Dalton says that in Chotanagpore proper the term 'Bhumij' is seldom used, and "the Kols who form the bulk of the population call themselves Mundas or, as the name is usually pronounced in Manbhum, Muras. The title Bhumij, 'the children of the soil', is given to the members of the tribe settled further east" (Dalton : *Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*, 1872). These Bhumij were the original inhabitants of Dhalbhum, Barabhum, Patkum, Baghmundi and were once chiefly located in the country between the Kasai and the Subarnarekha rivers. They had large settlements formerly to the north of the Kasai, from where they were dislodged, according to Dalton, "by Aryans, who as Hindus of the Kurmi caste" occupied their old village sites. This indicates that the ancestors of the present Mahatos migrated from some parts of Bihar to Manbhum (Purulia) and pushed the Bhumij farther south-eastward from their former settlements between the Kasai and the Subarnarekha rivers. It is likely that the term 'Mura' has been derived from 'Munda', and a large section of the Bhumij of Purulia still call themselves 'Muras'. In fact some of my Bhumij informants in Purulia still use 'Mura' as their title. Or it may simply mean 'head' (Mura = Matha, head) and like 'Munda' the 'Muras' might have been village headmen. Some of the other titles of the Bhumij of Purulia are Lāyā (priests), Patar, Sardar, Singh, Thakur and Munkey, of which the last two are indicators of higher socio-economic status.

Both Dalton and Risley noticed that the Bhumij farther east, in Manbhum (Purulia), had become "too Hinduised" to acknowledge their relationship with the parent tribe—the Mundas. But this Hinduisation or 'Brahminisation' has still remained incomplete and partial, and it seems that the process has stabilised at a stage beyond which no farther push is possible without thorough modernisation and uplift of the socio-economic conditions under which the mass of the Bhumij people live. Still the mixture of Hindu with non-Hindu traits in marriage, death and the religious ceremonies, rituals and festivals of the Bhumij, makes a really interesting study. Marriageable age of the Bhumij girls has come down lately from 15-17 years to 10-13 years, which is obviously associated with a sense of shame for a man to have grown up unmarried daughters. It is a positive symptom of 'Brahminisation'. In the elaborate rituals of Bhumij marriage, such usages as *gava-pard* (auspicious calculations, but not horoscope reading), *jommari* (pre-marriage feast), use of *sal* leaves and goat-dung as dowry, posting of two branches of *sida* and *mahul* trees on marriage day, erecting a *chāmra*

(shade) with *sal* leaves, have little of Hinduism. After marriage, the bridegroom and the bride accompany the near relatives to the village-god, and with god's blessings proceed towards the village-border. On the border, before the bridegroom leaves the village with his bride, one *grambriddha* (an old Bhumij) of the village meets them, blesses the newly married couple, and then, placing an arrow in the hand of the bridegroom, warns him thus : "Remember my boy, you have acquired the right from today to enjoy only the 'flesh' of the girl you have married, and not her 'bone'. When she dies, you shall have to return her bone to the village and to her parents. If you fail to do that, this arrow will pierce your breast". This strange warning with an arrow to the bridegroom is a direct reminder to every Bhumij that he must not be oblivious of and disrespectful to the megalithic customs of his ancestors.

Another peculiar ritual associated with the Bhumij marriage is the 'acting' of a hunter's role by the bridegroom. This is done on the *astamangala* or the eight day of marriage, when the bridegroom, after performing usual rites in a tank, comes up with a bow and arrow, and releases one by one three arrows, aiming at something. The arrows are picked up by the bride, and one of the arrows, at least the third one, must shoot an animal. If it does not, the bride acts it up, and when the bridegroom asks her, 'what is it I have shot at', the bride replies, 'it's a hare or a deer'. Then the bridegroom says to her bride, 'you take the flesh, I take the bone'. This custom recalls the memory of past days when the Bhumij were originally hunters in this forest-region.

Ceremonies and rituals of the Bhumij, related to the disposal of the dead, bear striking resemblance to those of the Mundas. Originally the idea was that the bones should be carried to the village in which the ancestors of the deceased had first settled by clearing the forests. Risley noticed that the Tamarhia Bhumij of Midnapore shifted the bones of their dead to the great Munda cemetery at Chokahatu, in pargana Tamarh of Lohardaga. Similarly the Desi Bhumij of Midnapore went with bones of the dead to Kuchong in Singhbhum and some of the Singhbhum Bhumij to Suisa in Baghmundi of Manbhum (Purulia). This is not done now, and the cremation-burial grounds are now located near Bhumij settlements. The fragments of bones of the deceased, left unconsumed by fire, are collected and deposited in the burial-ground and a large stone is laid over it. These stones were once laid over the graves according to the rank and status of the deceased. For instance, upright stones (menhirs) over horizontal ones were allotted to Bhumij Sardar ghatwals, and simple slabs to ordinary ghatwal *tabidars*. This socio-economic distinction is not always main-

tained now in the Bhumij graveyard, and ordinarily upright stones are placed over filled-in graves of bones. This writer has seen several such graveyards with upright stones, sometimes carved with figures (mainly heroic), not only in Purulia, but also in many areas of Midnapore and Bankura districts, chiefly in Midnapore-Bankura sadar and Jhargram subdivisions (Benoy Ghose : *Paschim Banger Sanskriti*, Calcutta, 1957). There is hardly any doubt that this Megalithic culture-complex was once carried to this part of West Bengal by the migration of 'Kolarian' tribes, the most important offshoot of which are the present Bhumij of this region. And the Bhumij culture of Purulia, in general, presents the picture of a basically non-Aryan Austroic culture in transition, passing through different stages of Aryanisation or Brahminisation. There is also a positive correlation between the different socio-economic strata of the Bhumij and the various stages of Brahminisation—the higher the socio-economic stratum, the higher the stage of Brahminisation, which is again predominantly Vaishnavisation.

There are no such conflicts or contradictions of a transitional culture among the Kurmis of Purulia. Whatever may be the basis of Grierson's distinction between the Bihar and the Chotanagpore Kurmis, and of Risley's conjecture that the Kurmis may be a Hinduised branch of the Santhals, it is almost certain that they are completely Hinduised and that they think of themselves as bearers of an unadulterated Hindu culture. The 'Mahato' or village headman of the Kurmis may correspond with the 'Manjhi' of the Santhals or the 'Sardar' of the Bhumij, bearing traces of a common Kolarian village system (which is doubtful), but this correspondence does not indicate any cultural inter-relationship. The Kurmis are complete Hindus and are proud of their Hinduism. But the fact that some of their 'septs' are *Abadha*, *Jayswal*, *Kanauj*, *Maghaya*, and some of their titles are *Patel*, *Chaudhuri*, *Singh* and *Jayswal*, and that usually they employ non-Bengali brahmins as priests, at least in west Purulia, indicates that they are immigrants from outside Bengal, and have some links with Bihar. It may be, as was suggested by Dalton (see above), that they were a group of Aryanised people who long after the followers of Jainism, migrated from the Aryanised stronghold in Bihar, clashed with the earlier Bhumij settlers and dislodged them from their former settlements between the Kasai and the Subarnarekha rivers.

GRAMDEVATA—VILLAGE-GOD

The village-gods, unlike the big 'town-gods' or 'city-gods', live a simple life with the people of the village, and as such they alone can tell the real truth about people's religion and culture, which the city-town-gods cannot. There are powerful and influential town-gods in Purulia,

like Shiva, Kali, Durga, Krishna-Radha and their variants, who at times assume the role of village-gods also, but they do not represent all the facets of people's religion in Purulia. It is difficult to collect, without village-wise survey, the details of all village-gods of Purulia. These are some which this writer has been able to collect from different areas of the district :

Chakadiri	Bhagavan
Jahir-Buru	Dharam
Nara-hara	Bura-Buri
Shilphonr	Gram-devota
Duarsini	Karakata
Bansingh	Baghut
Chorua-Buru	Kudra-Sini, Buru

Almost all the village-gods are represented by pieces of stones. *Jahir-Buru* is worshipped in *Jahir-thân*—which is a sacred grove, supposed to be a tuft of primitive forest. Formerly, buffaloes and pigs were sacrificed, now this grove-deity is appeased only with offerings of fowl. *Jahir-Buru* has to be propitiated in Baisakh (April-May) and Falgun (January-February) for auspicious commencement of agricultural operations. *Nara-hara*, as the name suggests, was formerly appeased with human sacrifice. *Shilphonr* and *Buru* are mountain-gods. There are numerous village-gods with *sini* name in Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore districts, spreading over the adjacent Arambagh and Asansol subdivisions of Hooghly and Burdwan districts. They seem to be old forest deities in new forms. *Bhagavan* and *Dharam* seem to have replaced *Sing Bonga*, the supreme tribal god of this region. *Kārd-kārd* (*Kara*=buffalo, *Kata*=to cut) is another agricultural deity, to whom buffaloes and goats are offered before rains set in. The influence of this deity is gradually waning. *Baghut* (from *Bagh-bhut*) is a tiger-deity, whose duty is to protect his votaries from tigers. *Gram devota*, sometimes called *Deashali*, is protector of village and also an agricultural deity. His worship is known as *gdrām-puja* or village-worship, which is done on any day in Ashar (June-July) before agricultural operations begin. The day is chosen and announced by the presiding village *laya* (priest). Formerly buffaloes and pigs were offered to gram-devata, now only goats and fowls are sacrificed. *Bura-Buri* are household deities representing ancestor-worship.

These village-gods are dominant and popular in the Bhumij and Bauri settlements of Purulia. The Mahatos are worshippers of Shiva-Sakti, Sakti or Kali being more popular and dominant. Shiva is worshipped by the Mahatos with offerings of animals.

Dharmathakur is the most popular village deity among the Bauris and the Doms of Purulia. This popularity of *Dharmathakur* is widespread in

Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapore, Burdwan and Hooghly districts, and its spread in Murshidabad (Kandi), Howrah and 24-Parganas also is not negligible. Bauris and Doms are not the only worshippers of Dharma, but other 'Scheduled' and non-Brahmin castes also worship Dharma.

SOME FESTIVALS AND DANCES

Most of the festivals of Purulia are related to agricultural operations like sowing, planting, harvesting—and they move in cycles round the seasons. Appropriate songs and dances accompany the festivals. Starting with *Karam* and *Jawa* (seed-sprouting) *parab* (festival), one of such cycles terminates with *Tushu parab* in *Pous sankranti* by the middle of January with the harvesting of crops.

The *Karam* or *Jawa parab* is celebrated on the 11th day of the bright half of *Bhadra* (August-September). It is mainly women's festival. In the month of *Bhadra*, every night, the women sing and dance, and a few days before the closing of the month they fill some earthen bowls with sand and earth and throw seeds on them. These are carefully tended and watered so as to germinate by the *sankranti* or last day of the month. On that day a branch of *Karam* tree is brought from near-by forest and planted in a suitable site of the village. Around this branch the seed-bowls with sprouting blades are placed (known as *Jawar dali sajano*) and the girls (mainly young) sit in a circle, listening to *dharmu-karmu bratakatha*. After the tales are told, they sing and dance in a circle and either return home or go to attend the *Ind parab* which is also held on that day. The theme of *Karam* songs, as that of *Tushu* songs, is mainly centred round the longings and frustrations of girls, married at early age. As usual, the longings are all reserved for the girl's own parents and brothers, and her frustrations and displeasures for her father-in-law's family-members. For instance :

Bonay photay kurchi phul, Bor Karay a'o lo
Biti chailar michai janam, sashur gharer jala lo
 (Karam song)

(Kurchi flowers bloom in forest, and they illuminate the forest ; the birth of daughters is useless, because of their sufferings in father-in-law's house).

Ato baro paus parabay
Rakhli ma sasur gharay
O ma parer ma ki bedan bojhay
Antar jhurey marey
Aman mon baley
Uray jaiay baisbo lo mayer kolay
 (Tushu song)

(In such big Pous festival, my mother, you have kept me in father-in-law's house ; O mother, how shall other's mother know my sorrow, and my

heart aches and weeps. My mind says that I should fly from here and sit on my mother's lap).

The *Karam* festival, it may be noted, is very popular among some non-Aryan tribes of Chotanagpore, particularly among the Oraons (Dalton : *Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*, 1872, P. 259). There is no doubt that it has been partially Hinduised in Purulia. *Ind parab* and *Chata parab* are also celebrated with *Karam*. The germinated seed-bowls are taken from the *karam*-festival centre of the village to the place of *Ind*-worship. In Purulia the *Ind*-festival is a people's festival, in which any man can play the role of a king. But the *Chata parab* (umbrella festival) is connected with the local Rajas. It seems it was originally one festival which later split into two—The *Ind* retaining in Purulia the earlier people's tradition, and the *chata* bearing the status-symbol of the local feudal chiefs.

In the month of *Bhadra* other festivals are also celebrated, of which the *Bhādu* and the *Manasā* (serpent-goddess) are important. Men and boys usually participate in a kind of dancing at this time, known locally as *bhānr nāch*. One account of the origin of the *Bhādu* festival is that *Bhādu* was a daughter of Panchet Raj family who died a virgin for the good of the people, and was later deified. Another account is that sometime in the fifties of the 19th century, a beautiful daughter of the Raja of Kasipur in Purulia died young and to commemorate her memory the Raja instituted an annual festival with her image. Both the accounts seem to be later innovations and it may be that the tragedy of a local princess was linked up with a people's festival to enhance the prestige of a royal family. R. C. Dutt's observations on the festival, about 90 years ago, deserve consideration : "The worship is a purely aboriginal one, and the goddess *Bhādu* is not recognised by the Hindus, nor has she yet obtained any Hindu worshippers". She might have obtained Hindu worshippers at a later period, and actually Hindus participate in it now, but the festival is basically related to agriculture. "There can be no doubt the worship is connected in some way with the early rice-harvest, which commences in *Bhadra*" (R. C. Dutt : 'The aboriginal element in the population of Bengal', *Calcutta Review*, 1882). There is obviously a close inter-relation between the *Karam* or *Jawa*, the *Ind* and the *Bhādu* festivals, which are all agricultural festivals.

Twelve days after *Karam* and *Ind* is *Titastami*, when pregnant mothers are propitiated. Though Hinduised, it may have some link with the fertility cult. After fifteen days of *Titastami* the *Durga puja*, a kind of a national festival in Bengal, is celebrated. After *Durga puja* in *Aswin* the most important festival of Purulia is *Garay parab* or cattle-festival, celebrated in *Kartick* (October-November), on

the next day of Kali *pūja*. It is also known as *Saharai* or *Bandhna parab*, particularly in west and south Purulia. It begins on Kali *pūja* night with drink and dance. The cattle are kept awake by the constant beating of drums, and loud *Ahira* songs are sung with it :

Ahi rey—

Kothai achey bhala kachi kachi ghas rey
(*babu ho*)

Keha to charai dhenu gai rey
Agay jagabey dhenu gai rey

Ahi rey—

Nadir dharey dharey kachi ghas rey
(*babu ho*)

(Where is good green grass? Some are tending the cattle, but keep the cattle awake. There is green grass beside the river). There are *Ahira* songs with Vaishnava themes also, invoking Krishna, Radha and Yashoda. Next morning, *pūjas* are offered inside the cattle-shed. The following day, that is on brothers' day (*Bhratridutiya*), the *Gorukhonta* and *Kārd-Khota* rituals are performed. On this occasion the horns of cows and buffaloes (*Kārd*) are smeared with vermilion and oil, and some are tied with strong ropes to different posts, planted close to each other on village-streets. These are then frightened by frantic drumming, and often by the display of red cloth, blanket or skin, till they break away from the posts. This *Bandhna parab*, was once celebrated, rather brutally, by the Bhumij of Dhalbhum. The buffaloes, driven into a small enclosure, were shot with showers of arrows, till they fell goring each other. The people then rushed in and hacked at them with battle axes till they were dead. This *parab* was put a stop to in 1865 (Dalton : *Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal*, 1872, p. 176). The *Bandhna* or *Garaya* festival of Purulia is a refined Hinduised form of this old '*Binda parab*' of the Bhumij.

After *Garaya* or *Bandhna parab* the next important festival is *Pous parab* or *Tusu*, a separate account of which has been given in this volume. From the first day of Magh (15th January), the rice-cake (*Pitha*) ceremony is held, which is also known as *Bhan Singh* (a village deity) *parab*. *Sal* posts are planted in villages, before which offerings of goats, fowls and pigeons are made. The village people go about merry-making, with cock-fighting, sheep-throwing and catching (called *bherd-ordāi*), singing, dancing and drink.

In Chaitra, the famous *Chait parab* is widely celebrated throughout Purulia, with *Chau* or mask dance (see separate article on *Chau* dance in this volume). *Baisakh* turns out to be a very colourful month for large-scale performance of *Chau* dance in Purulia. In *Baisakh* the famous tribal festival, *Sakral*, is also celebrated, along with *Dharmathakar* which spreads over Jaistha and Ashar in some areas.

Besides the *Chau* dance and other festival dances, *Lāṭā-nach* of Purulia is worth mentioning. The word 'lāṭā' has been derived from 'nāṭus' (dramatic) and *lāṭā-dance* is a heroic dance requiring great physical skill and strength of the participants. It is performed with big *dhenki* (wooden corn-pounder), cart wheels and jars filled with water. With the decline of physical strength of common people, who are very poor, this heroic dance is gradually fading away. Although Pauranic themes are mainly represented in *Chau* dance, it should be noted in this connection that, in Purulia at least, it is still carrying a heroic tradition in most of its performances (gestures, postures and steps), which the *Seraikela* or *Mayurbhanj Chau* dance hardly does. If we remember the great tradition of tribal *Jātras* (open air acting) and dances of this region, and also the exemplary heroic tradition of the Bhumij and other local tribes as valiant fighters for freedom, it may be possible to imagine that the *Chau* dance originated somewhere here, in and around Purulia (Chotanag-pore), with this heroic tradition of acting and dancing. In the process of its Hinduisation and 'detrification', especially under the royal patronage of the *Seraikela* and the *Mayurbhanj Rajas*, it became steadily refined, devitalised and civilised, rather more 'artistic' and 'urbanised'.

There is *Dāndhiyala* dance in Purulia, which is a perfect adaptation of the Santhali dance. Usually village-girls participate in this dance in rows, holding each other's waist and swinging rhythmically backward and forward. The *Nāchni nāch* is a kind of *Baizi nach*, which has probably come down to people from the courts of local *rajas* and feudal chiefs, as well as of rich local aristocracy.

SUMMING UP

This cultural profile of Purulia may suggest, it is hoped, some interesting clues for filling some vacant spaces in the total cultural landscape of Bengal. The vacant space between prehistory and history, between pre-Aryan and Aryanised culture, between the different strata of Aryanisation or Brahminisation or Hinduisation, and also between the 'material' base and the 'non-material' or 'ideological' superstructure of Bengali culture, may largely be filled by hard field-work in this part of Bengal, among the people and with the people. The work is to be done with a sense of 'dedication', and not with any immediate 'academic' or 'official' end in view. If that is done, it is almost certain, that the history of Jainism in Purulia and the study of its people's religion, ceremonies and rituals, village-gods and festivals, folkways and mores will yield fruitful results for assessing the cultural stratification, as well as the cultural configuration, of the Bengali people.

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TUSU—A FOLK FESTIVAL

by

DR. TUSHAR CHATTOPADHYAY

TUSU is one of the chief Folk festivals of Bengal. Like the Durga Puja festival in the plains of Bengal Tusu is the greatest of festivals of the western border of Bengal. This festival is observed widely in the regions of Manbhum, Bankura and Midnapore. The prominent centres of this festival range from Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore in West Bengal to Dhalbhum and Singhbhum in the province of Bihar. In respect of popularity Purulia is the epicentre of the Tusu festival, although it is in vague more or less around this centre. The regions of Purulia can be claimed as the source of Tusu festival in view of the popularity of the festival, its wideness and folk-tales relating to the traditional hearsay about Tusu. From the last day of the month of Aগ্রহায়ণ to the last day of the month of Pous i.e., for one month the Tusu festival is performed. The communities of Mahato, Kurmi, Bagal, Bauri, Bhuina, etc. and the tribals in general observe this festival with special pomp and grandeur. Though in different areas Tusu Puja is mainly restricted among the lower caste people, but in Purulia almost among all the strata and classes Tusu festival is in practice.

Relating to Tusu there are various folk-tales current among the folk-society. In one of these folk-tales—during the Moghal Rule Tusu was born in a Hindu family. From infancy Tusu was exquisitely beautiful, in youth her beauty blossomed further. Tusu was an object of attraction for all men. While her parents were busy to find out a suitable bridegroom for her, a muslim ruler became charmed by her beauty. Knowing that the Hindu parents of Tusu would not give her in marriage to a Muslim, the Muslim ruler became active to snatch her away by force. In this situation considering it unsafe for herself, her parents and relatives, she fled away secretly. Getting the news about her flight the Muslim ruler and his followers chased her. Reaching the bank of a river while she was about to be caught, Tusu strangled herself with the end of her cloth and plunged in the full flood of the river in order to safeguard her chastity. The place from where Tusu sacrificed herself into the river is known as the 'Satighat'. Since that time Tusu is worshipped as an ideal of chastity in the folk-society. In another folk-tale—she was a daughter of the Kurmi community, her name was Rukmini and her nickname was Tusu. In beauty and qualification Tusu became a character by herself. She was in love with Kurmi youngman. On the day while the wedding was taking place, before the

ceremony was over a band of Muslim robbers raided the house and kidnapped Tusu and her husband away. The Muslim raiders released them when they came to know that Tusu and her husband used to take ham which is prohibited for the Muslims. Tusu returned to her own village. The local people and her relatives objected to her marriage with the Kurmi youth became a mendicant and went to the forest, and Tusu began to pass her days without food and sleep. At last one day Tusu left her home in search of her beloved. After much toil she could sound out and met her husband in the garb of a 'Sannyasi' on the bank of the river Subarnarekha. But her meeting was incomplete, Tusu being sick due to want of food, sleep and the exertion of the journey, died on the bank of Subarnarekha under the police station Ichagarh. Afterwards, this site was named as 'Satighat'. In modern times too a huge number of people assemble during the Tusu festival at 'Satighat' under the jurisdiction of Ichagarh police station in the district of Singhbhum. In another folk-tale—Tusu is depicted as the daughter of the King of Kasipur in Panchakot. The most beautiful and universally loved daughter of the king suddenly fell ill and she died an untimely death on the last day of the month of Pous. The Tusu Puja was introduced from that time. In another folk-tale—a similar story is found with a difference that Tusu was the daughter of the King of Jhargram instead of the King of Kasipur.

Generally, Tusu is worshipped widely with the symbol of an concave earthen plate. Tusu is placed in a corner of a room decorated with 'Alpana' or at the foot of the homestead pole (Bastu Khunti) or on a particular altar or in the niche of the room. The earthen plate is generally painted with the paste prepared out of rice-powder and water, and in many cases red and white lines are drawn on it with vermilion and chalk. On the earthen plate new paddy, husk of new paddy, balls made of cow-dung and husk, balls of cow-dung, paddy strewn on humps of cow-dung, paddy and grass, mustard and radish flower, cowrie and mustard, etc. are placed. In certain places lighted earthen lamp is placed on the earthen plate. Next in importance to the earthen plate is Tusu ghat (small pitcher)—filled with water. Tusu ghats are of two types—(1) earthen pitcher painted with the face of a woman and (2) earthen pitcher having lines drawn with cow-dung and rice-paste with dots of vermilion. On the mouth of Tusu pitcher similar items are placed like that

of Tusu plate. One of the distinct particulars of Tusu is Choral (differently pronounced as Chodal, Choudal, Choul); Choral is a chariot-like four-legged structure made of strips of bamboo sticks or wood covered with coloured papers. Their size vary from one cubit to five or seven cubits in height. In places the Tusu plate is placed inside the Choral or in some places Choral is placed beside the Tusu plate or Tusu image. In many places like Punyapukurbrata—sacred-pond rite, Tusu Puja is performed after digging a small pond-like hole filled with water in the courtyard of the house with paddy husk and flowers. In certain places Tusu image is also current. The rural potters make idols of various shapes big and small of Tusu. Though in some public festivities big images are found, but the traditional measurement of Tusu is not more than one cubit generally. The complexion of Tusu is yellow and the wearing is blue. In the two hands of Tusu paper-lotus are held and behind the head of Tusu a similar hallow or a circular canvas of coloured papers are placed. The almost plain breast of the image represent the minor maiden character of Tusu. The Tusu image is decorated with various ornaments made of cork, coloured paper and tin-foil. The image of Tusu is found in standing posture generally. Although Tusu is without any carrier generally, in some places Tusu image is rarely seen seated on a swan. Perhaps in later times swan as carrier of Tusu was introduced by the influence of the image of Saraswati. The Tusu images are generally placed on a small wooden stool or on a belmetal plate.

There are some distinct stages of the festival and worship of Tusu—*Sthapan*, *Palan*, *Jagaran* and *Bisarjan*. On the last day of the month of Agrahayan the Tusu image is placed i.e., *Sthapan* (placing); throughout the month of Pous from the evening till late hours in the night the worship of Tusu is performed with dance and song i.e., *Palan* (observance); througho it the night before the last day of the month of Pous Tusu Puja is performed with dance and song i.e., *Jagaran* (keeping awake); and on the next dawn i.e., on the last day of the month of Pous Tusu is immersed in the river or in some local pond i.e., *Bisarjan* (immersion). In Tusu Puja from the start to finish there is no use of 'Shastric Mantra'. The Tusu festival is observed through dance and song.

Generally in the evening of the last day of the month of Agrahayan the image of Tusu is placed. Tusu image or *ghat* or earthen plate is placed in a particular corner of the room painted with the paste of rice-powder or in a niche of the room or on an altar or at the base of the Bastu Khunti. This is known as 'Tusu Pata' or 'Sara Pata'. In some places on the day of the placing of Tusu eating and catching of fish, preparation of rice-cake, making of baskets smeared with cow-

dung and husk, etc. are performed as formalities. At the time of the placing of Tusu yellow cloth is offered to Tusu. During the placing of Tusu the womanfolk sing :

Navannar Dhan Bhanlyam Navannar Dhan
Tar Guccher Tush Rakhlyan Tusu
Mayer Than.
Dhane Dhane Marai Bhara
Amra Sajai Tusu Sara.

Or,

Chal Sajanee Tusu Pataba
Amra Tusu Puja Kariba
Chal Sajanee Tusu Pataba.

Since the placing or *Sthapan* of Tusu on the last day of the month of Agrahayan Tusu Puja is performed everyday throughout one month. During the day-time flower offerings are made to Tusu. As offerings pounded rice, gur, puffed rice etc. are placed before the Tusu image or Tusu plate. On every evening a lamp is lighted near the image of Tusu and till late hours in the night dances and songs are performed by the assembled womanfolk. Of course, the dance rarely performed now-a-days. Daily during the evening performance waking up of Tusu are—*Tusu Jagano* is observed :

Tusu Naki Etai Ghumaiche
Tusuke Uthain Basain Jagai de—
Tusu Naki Etai Ghumaiche.

After the waking of Tusu various songs are sung till late hours when the women bid good-night they put Tusu to bed by lullaby—this is called '*Tusu Dhulano*' :

Tusu Dhul Dhul Dhul go
Age Jaye Ma Hati—Ghora
Pachu Jaye Ma Jhari
Jharir Chalane Mora
Chalite Na Pari
Tusu Dhul Dhul Dhul Go.

After the performance of the dance-song throughout one month the night before Pous Sankranti (the last day of the month of Pous) is observed with speciality. That day is called 'Banuni' or 'Banuri'. Dances and songs are performed throughout that night. Of course, dance is almost extinct now-a-days. Fireworks and in some places fire is kept burning throughout the night. Fire is never allowed to go off and encircling the fire dance-song is performed. In many places the customs of taking fish is compulsorily observed. Keeping an earthen lamp burning throughout the night near the place of Tusu or placing Tusu in the courtyard dance-song is performed. In many places Tusu of one house is given in marriage with the Tusu of another

house, or Tusu of one locality is given in marriage with the Tusu of another locality. That night passes with unrestrained festivity encircling Tusu. Though the maidens take more initiative in the worship of Tusu in the *Jagaran* night the married, young, middle-aged and old women *i.e.*, women of all ages take part. In many places the men-folk also cooperate in Tusu song in the *Jagaran* night.

The day next to Pous Sankranti or Makar Sankranti is the day of *Bisarjan* (immersion) of Tusu. On the dawn of Pous Sankranti the womenfolk carrying the Tusu image of Tusu plate and Choral go round the roads and assemble at the place of immersion. In the procession of immersion the women sing and the men go on playing with *dhol*, *dhamra*, *madal*, *flute*, *kansi* etc. The image of Tusu, Choral and Tusu plate or *ghat* (small pitcher) are thrown in the water. During the immersion the women sing :

Tiristi Din Railey Tusu
Tiristi Ful Pele Go
Ar Rakhite Larbo Tusu
Makar Alo Badi Go.

Or,

Aghaner Sankrite Ele Tusu Dhan
Pos Masher Sankrat Holo Bhangе Tusu Man.

Or,

Pous Masher Sankrat Holo
Tusu Man Bhangila
Sahale Felia Tusu
Oi Jalate Bhasila.

Or,

Ai Ke Jabi Ai
Amar Koler Tusu Jale Jai.

In many places only the Choral is immersed and not Tusu image, plate or pot. Along with the offerings of the Puja Tusu plate or pot is preserved in a particular corner of the room throughout the year—this is known as keeping the Lakshmi (the goddess of wealth) tied, or 'Lakshmi-bandha'—in one's house. After the immersion of Tusu the women bathe and wear new or clean cloth. At last, the finishing of the Tusu Puja is celebrated with a feast of rice-cakes and sweet rice-porridge (of frumenty).

It is to be noted that the most important part of the Tusu festivity is Tusu Mela (fair) which is held on the occasion of Tusu immersion. The economic basis of the Mela is prepared by the harvesting of the new crop (*aman* paddy) in the month of Pous. Besides people have enough

leisure during this part of the year. In proper back-ground small or big fairs are organised at the places where Tusu is immersed. On the occasion of Tusu festival massive assembly of people are held in these fairs. As a general feature in the Mela there are arrangements for various merriment and shops. Excepting dance-songs centering round Tusu, *ghora-natch*, *jhumur-natch*, *sang-natch* etc. are performed. One of the chief remarkable features of the Tusu Mela is the free-mixing of boys and girls and mutual jokes and frivolities. Some instances of utterances and counter-utterances of the boys and girls through songs-rhymes in the Tusu Mela may be noted :

Girl— Tusu Dekhte Ali
E Tor Keman Purusali

Or,

Ore Ore Kalo Chora
Tor Sange Ki Hat Jabo
Parat Loke Jigas Korle Go
Ki Bolc Jabab Dibo.

Boy— Makar Parabe
Churider Pa Parena Garabe
O Haya Makar Parabe.

Topically it may be mentioned that the girls pick up friends—'Fulan' (flower-friend) by setting flowers on their heads mutually in the Mela and in many cases through free-mixing the boys and girls select friend of choice—'Maner Bandhu'.

Song is the main basis of Tusu Puja. Tusu festival is performed by folk-song althrough. In the folk festivity of Tusu there is no place for Shastric or priestly code. The Tusu festival is performed on the basis of folk-rites through dances and songs. The dance of Tusu festival has become almost secondary, the song occupies the place of primary importance. The Tusu folk-song occupies the place of Shastric Mantras. Fundamentally, as a festival of the womenfolk the Tusu-songs are composed by them orally, of course, exceptions are also observed. The Tusu folk-songs are sung with the traditional folk-tune. In the Tusu-songs Tusu is solely a daughter of a Bengalee family, and in Tusu-songs no glory of godliness about her is extolled. Above all, in Tusu-songs Tusu is only a symbol, the hopes and desires of the women's heart is manifested through Tusu-songs. Albeit, the hopes and desires of the women's heart is mainly expressed through the Tusu-songs, the contemporary events the experience of personal mutual life, social rules and policies, political events etc., that is the picture of the entire society is unfolded. Though Tusu is placed in a place of deification, the folk-society never keep Tusu separated in any way, or, create a spiritual raptiness with Tusu. Basing on Tusu

the folk-society through tune and song express the feelings of weal and woe, hopes and aspirations of life.

During the elections, political controversy influence the composition of Tusu songs. A few instances :

Haler Balad Jora Balad—Tusu Tumi Chine Nao
Bhul Karona Deshabasi Congresske Sab

Vote Dao.

Ei Bhoteti Chalbe Sashan, Desher Satru
Habe Rokha
Bhulona Bhulona Bideshi Dalaler Dhoka.

Or,

Tusu Tumi Vote Diona Jora Balade
Parbi Shess Bisham Galade
Ayerer Tora Chalre Tora Jana Sarthe
Vote Dibo
Jukti Kore Jot Hoe Sab Hakim
Hukum Badlabo.

During the re-organisation of States, the various Tusu-songs related to the Bengali language became the mainstay of the mass movement for the inclusion of the regions of Purulia within the territory of the State of West Bengal,—

Amar Maner Madhuri
Sei Bangla Bhasa Karbi Ke Churi

Or,

Bangla Gane Tusu Amar
Makar Dine Sankrate
Tusu Bhasan Parab Tare
Tusur Gane Man Mate.

Or,

Amar Ma Gayeche Ghum Parani Gan
Sei Bhasari Je Apaman.

Or,

Amar Bangla Bhasa Praner Bhasare
O Bhai—Marbi Tora Ke Tare
Bangla Bhasare

Perhaps the songs, which are composed basing on the contemporary political, social events, may originally be created by some educated conscious mind and in places their written or printed forms may also be found, but in the folk-level those are accepted and re-created in the collective feelings of folk-society spontaneously, and attain the fundamental features of folk-song evolving through oral tradition.

A particular aspect of Tusu songs is 'Tusu Jigir'. On occasions, between the two groups

of women song—tournament like the contest of poets—'Kabir Larai' is found—this is Tusu Jigir. In such contests songs censoring the neighbouring Tusu and glorifying the native Tusu are sung. During immersion in many cases the contest of Tusu songs become obscene and erotic. At this time besides the current Tusu songs, many Tusu songs are composed and sung orally on the spot. In many cases in such Tusu songs the nature of rhymes are more manifest than that of a song.

Learned opinions differ regarding the features and significance of Tusu festival. Some are of the opinion that the Tusu of the western border of Bengal is inseparable from the current Tusu Tusal Brata of different parts of Bengal and in reality Tusu is a transformation of Tosla Brata of other regions. Some say that Tusu is a kind of Ganga Puja. Some opine that Tusu is a product owing to the influence of Bhadu festival and some consider that the Puja connected with Pusya or Tisya Nakshatra (eighth Star of Hindu Astronomy) is Tusu festival.

By analysing the nature of Tusu festival it is understood that the Tusu festivity of the western border of Bengal is not a changed form of Tosla Brata which is in vogue in different parts of Bengal. According to the geographical and ethnological characteristics of the western border areas of Bengal the Tusu festival is enriched with the indigenous spontaneous regional features. Many scholars hold that Tusu and Bhadu are mutually related in view of the similarities in area, idol, story and functional aspects of song and dance of the two festivals. By stretching this view they observed that Bhadu is the product of the influence of Tusu, or, on the contrary Tusu is the product of the influence of Bhadu. But in real inference, it is understood that in spite of apparent similarities between Bhadu and Tusu neither is the product of the influence of the other. In reality, the festivals of Bhadu and Tusu are to be judged as festivals bearing the characteristics of an agricultural society. As per current opinion Bhadu is the worship of a memory, but it is not so. The Bhadu is an agricultural festival of the Bhadui crop (in the month of Bhadra) of the western border regions of Bengal (vide : Folk Religion of Bengal and Bhadu Ritual—Tushar Chattopadhyay, Summeries of Papers : All India Oriental Conference XXIV Session, October 1968 Varanasi, Philosophy and Religion Section (10)-PR-12, Pp. 210-211). And Tusu is the agricultural festival of the Pausali crop (in the month of Pous) of the western border areas of Bengal. It is redundant to mention that there is no such direct or indirect similarity with Tusu and Ganga Puja so that Tusu festival can be categorised as Ganga Puja. Above all, there is no specific reason to link up Tusu festival with Pusya or Tisya Nakshatra. According to the Shastras the month of Pous is

associated with Pusya Nakshatra. The Pusya is otherwise called Tasya, and Tusu festival is derived from this Tasya—this is the opinion of some scholars. It is needless to note that in general the folk festivals never originate or develop according to the Shastric Tithi and Nakshatra (Day and Star). Basing on the historical, geographical, social economical environs of folk life, its basic hopes and aspirations, joys and pains, necessities and beliefs, etc., the folk festivals originate and evolve. In Bengal where agriculture is predominant, specially in the rural areas, the month of Pous is of great significance. In the folk-society the month of Pous is considered as 'Laksmi Mash' i.e., the month of wealth, because in this month new paddy (Natan Dhan) is harvested by the cultivators. The Navanna or Pitha Parban (new-rice festival) is performed in the month of Pous. One of the main items of Tusu Puja is 'Tus' (coarse covering of rice i.e., husk). Tusu festival in general indicates its relation to agriculture. The earthen plate of Tusu may be considered as the symbol of the earth and the water-filled pitcher, cow-dung and husk appear to be the symbols of irrigation, fertiliser and crop respectively. In reality, in Tusu Puja the formal use of cow-dung, tus, and earth is the symbol of fertilising the field, and the ceremonial use of cow-dung and husk is the remnant of the magic belief of fertility cult i.e., the belief of having full crop out of the empty

covering of rice. In this connection it may be noted that special formalities are observed centering round the cow, which is the main aid to agriculture, during the festival in many places. In true sense, 'Tus' means husk of rice and the word Tusu is derived from Tus. Thus Tus is related to Tusu both etymologically and ceremonially. It is a folk festival undoubtedly connected with the crop, and the Tusu festival is the worship of the agricultural deity 'Krishi Laksmi'. Later on, as a result of the transformation of the socio-economic environs, and inspite of many changes in the story, the formalities of the ceremony, songs, dances and observances of Tusu if judged with the scientific outlook of Anthropology, Sociology and Folklore the Tusu festival is fundamentally a post-harvest folk festival of an agricultural society.

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CHOW DANCES OF PURULIA

by

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Over a wide area of the district of Purulia in West Bengal there is prevalent a form of folk dance known as Chow dance which is one of the remarkable specimens of not only of folk-dance but also of dances in general of India. The word Chow seems to have been derived from the sanskrit word *sang* (सङ्ग) meaning a clown or an actor in a farce or a pantomime. As a matter of fact the dance as it exists today, has nothing to do with any clown or pantomime, therefore it seems that it has developed its present characteristics from a primitive stage in which it was associated more or less with clownish characters and farcical performances.

Even now in the course of performance of a continued narrative like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata some special kinds of war-dance are introduced between two scenes for comic relief. They are locally known as *Kap*. Special types of masks representing demons and demi-gods are used for this purpose.

The main characteristic of this particular form of folk dance is that appropriate masks made of paper-pulp and as such feather weight are used by the dancers in the course of their performances. The masks cover the entire face of the dancers leaving only two holes at the place of the eye balls and two holes at the place of the nostrils allowing sight and breathing facilities respectably as far as possible. In view of this fact this form of dance is generally known as mask dance or *mukha nac*. It is doubtful whether at the very beginning of this form of dance masks were associated with it. It seems that during the period when this region was influenced by Hinduism and the themes of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were introduced into this dance from, the masks representing the characters of the epics found a place into it. Originally the faces must have been painted, but now-a-days no trace of this practice can be seen anywhere.

Chow dance of Purulia with its characteristic features has failed to spread beyond its own region due to various factors. Firstly the dance troupes have to depend on a particular group of people who live in one village only for the supply of masks they use. The way of making the masks is also peculiar to one particular group of people living over this particular area. The village Chorda within the Baghmundi police station of Purulia district is the home of the masks-makers.

About forty families of mask-makers live in this village which supplies masks throughout the neighbouring areas. One or two families have however migrated from this village and settled down elsewhere in the district but by being detached from the parent body they have lost the link of tradition and their products have very little or no significance.

The second factor of this dance's not being able to spread elsewhere is that the spirit of this dance is as it were integrated into the life of the people of this area. Chow dance is originally and fundamentally a war dance. The people who live over this area are most vigorous in character. Chow dance is a reflection of the inner character of this vigorous people. Their blood boils in their vein when they listen to the loud beat of drums. This is still evident from the excitement the audience feel as the dances progress. The people who still practice chow dance were originally food gatherers instead of being food producers. They live over the jungles and hilly areas. They were a hunting people of nomadic character and still hunting forms a special feature in their dance. As we advance towards east of the district of Purulia where the land is plain and forests are rare we find this dance is less developed and even non-existent.

Another essential features of Chow dance is that it is ritual in character and not even a fraction of it has so far been secularized. The people among whom the dance is prevalent are mostly illiterate and Hinduized aboriginals. But they strictly adhere to the orthodox Hindu ideals when they perform the items of their dance. They draw inspiration either from the Ramayana or from the Mahabharata and discard any popular source. Dances are performed on the occasion of the annual worship of the sun-god, but due to Hindu influence known as 'Siva', Though public performances start from the date of the annual worship of the sun-god or from the day of Gajan yet in the Baghmundi area the people are initiated formally for the training in this dance on the date of annual worship of the local hill-god Matha Burung. Every performance must begin with the dance of Ganesh who is worshipped first, and before any offering is made to any other gods or goddesses according to orthodox Hindu tradition. The dancers aboriginals and semi-aboriginals as they are have practically no affiliation as far as orthodox Hinduism is concerned. Yet they are

extremely cautious against any possible infiltration of unorthodox ideals. They follow the tradition blindly. Therefore, no subject matter has been able to enter into Chow dance since it had been codified on the present line. But the performances have improved immensely in the course of the last few years.

Originally the local feudal chief known as the Raja of Baghmundi was the great patron of Chow dance. It was due to their patronage that the dance could develop into a definite form of artistic character. Therefore, the best specimen of Chow dance can still be observed around the area with Baghmundi as centre. Since the abolition of Zamindari the Raj family has naturally ceased to be its patron, but the people of the area have been continuing tradition with zeal and energy. It was already codified into a rigid system and therefore even after it passed into the hands of the people the system already established has not been broken down.

The forty families of mask-makers who live only two miles away from Baghmundi in a village named Charida were settled there by the Rajas of Baghmundi. After their adoption of Hinduism the Rajas who were local tribal chief claimed their descendants from the Rajputs and in order to worship Hindu gods and goddesses settled some families of image makers from the interior of West Bengal. From a study of the geneology and the social customs of the members of the families of the mask-makers it has been found out that they have migrated from somewhere in the district of Burdwan and they constitute a group of Caste Hindus. Land was donated to them in exchange of making images of different gods and goddesses during their annual ceremonial worship by the Raja of Baghmundi. Land record of one member of the family shows that it was offered a land covering about two bighas on condition that it would supply to the Raj family one piece of idol of Bhadu during its annual worship. The image in those days would not cost more than 12 paisa. Thus it would be seen that the grant was rather generous, in consideration of the material supplied by the tenant. Now as the Raj family has been deprived of its pristine glory and seasonal worship of Hindu gods are not held, the images are not supplied. It seems that originally the artists were settled over the area for making clay images of Hindu gods and goddesses by the newly converted Hindu Rajas and ultimately they adopted the art of mask-making probably from some traditional local source now lost. Otherwise masks of this nature and mask dances of this character are nowhere met with in any other part of Bengal.

There was a crisis period of the mask-makers as far as their business is concerned during the

last World War, but it is now over and during the two months of the year from April 13th to June 13th they make flourishing business. During this period some of them go to the district town of Purulia and carry on their business there by opening temporary stalls or shops. Making of masks is a family affair and children and women help the male members in the different stages of making the masks.

The mask-makers are well acquainted with the episodes of the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas and while making the mask they take extreme care that the tradition of the classics is strictly adhered to. Therefore, chow is dependent on mask-making and as such it is a joint-enterprise of the mask-makers and the mask dancers. Sometimes mask-makers themselves take part in mask dances. The mask-makers follow the Bengal School, popularly known as the Krishnagar School of realistic art in making the mask. This School of art was introduced by the Maharaja of Krishnanagar of Nadia district in West Bengal during the eighteenth century, and as such the image-makers of Charida in Purulia must have migrated to Purulia after that period most probably during the beginning of the nineteenth century.

There seems to be a practical reason behind the origin of the use of masks in Chow dance. There is a number of folk dances over the area in which Chow dance is prevalent where no mask is used, but they are all of secular character. Therefore, it is apparent that with the spread of the influence of Hinduism over the area, among the aboriginal and semi-aboriginal people, masks representing various Hindu mythological characters were introduced in the dances which already existed in a primitive form. In order to give an authentic and realistic touch to the divine characters of mythology appropriate masks were adopted to cover up the ugly human features.

Along with an adequate knowledge of the Hindu mythology a craftsmanship of high order is necessary to quality masks. Both these accomplishments are hereditarily possessed by the mask-makers of the village Charida. These people live in isolation surrounded on all sides by the Hinduized aboriginals, yet they have been able to follow the orthodox Hindu tradition most rigidly without any corruption or modernization of the ideals. This attitude of the artists has guarded this art against any possible deterioration.

I have already stated that Chow dance is based on war dance and the incidents of war between two opposing parties are always given prominence to in the course of representing the epic theme. Any composition of Chow dance is locally

known as chow *yuddha* or chow war and in general Chow dance is also known as chow *yuddha* (chow war). Therefore, Chow dance is the dance of men and not women. The fundamental movements of this dance cannot be faithfully performed by women. In order to give a complete character of the episodes sometimes women characters—they are always men in the guise of women—are introduced. But such characters never perform the essential features of this dance. The main *bhava* of all the items of dance is *tandava* and never *lasya*. Therefore, it is only Durga or Parvati in her aspect of destroyer of the demons Mahisha, or Sumbha and Nishumbha that appears as a full-fledged women character in the Chow dance performance. When in the legend of the Ramayana characters like Kausalya, Kaikeyi, Sumitra or Sita appear, each of them make only a show or apology of dance graceful and befitting the dignity of the characters but when the demoness Tadaka appears to fight Rama and Lakshmana she dances Tandava, till she is ultimately killed by Ramachandra.

A form of women's dance or *lasya* is widely prevalent over the regional covered by Chow dance. This is known as the dance of the professional dancing girl—*Khenti* or *nakti* in local language. This is a secular dance though mainly deals with the love episode of Radha and Krishna. It is surprising to note that there has been absolutely no influence of this form of erotic dance on the Chow dance performance either in idea or in form. Chow dance is absolutely free from any erotic appeal. Of late due to Vaisnava influence there has been an attempt to introduce some episodes of the Bhagavata Puran dealing mainly with Sri Krishna's amorous sports with the milkmaids (*gopinis*). Rasa of Balarama has already found a place in some of the professional parties of chow dance. But by this introduction the quality of chow dance has not improved but deteriorated considerably. Because in this item of dance the heroic aspect of war which is the main constituent of chow dance is altogether absent. Amorous sport of Krishna with the milkmaids is antagonistic to the fundamental spirit of chow dance and, therefore, it has failed to improve upon the existing themes. Moreover, in the course of the amorous dances of the milkmaids along with Krishna or Balaram, the male dancers dressed as females with masks covering their faces make most unrealistic hip and breast movements which fail to create any real appeal to the audience. There-

fore, introduction of female characters in greater number is definitely detrimental to this art form. Unfortunately this has been the case over the neighbouring areas of the adjoining States where this form of dance is prevalent in some form or other. But in Baghmundi area this tendency has never grown remarkably and as such chow dance has been able to retain its vitality to a very great extent over this area.

The main characteristics movements of the chow dance are the following—

(1) Movement of the crown: According to this the whole body remains stiff while only the top of the crown moves a little.

(2) Movement of the shoulder: This is a very important feature of the chow dance. In this movement the top of the crown and the lower part of the body remain stiff while the two shoulders tremble vigorously.

(3) Jumping in the air: According to this movement the dancers individually or simultaneously jump high and revolves sideways in the air and ultimately fall on the ground with folded legs, and in that peculiar sitting position they move forward and backward.

(4) Movement of the chest: According to this movement the heads and the lower parts of the bodies of the dancers remain stiff and only the chest portion trembles vigorously.

(5) Foot Stepping—There are two types of stepping popularly known as *Devchal* (gate of the gods) and *Rakshasha Chal* or steps of the Rakshasas.

Each scene begins with a very short vocal music introducing the theme. But no importance is attached to it. As a matter of fact this is drowned by loud beat of drums.

From close analysis of the different factors of chow dance of Purulia it will be apparent that it is the oldest specimen of this form of dance which is prevalent over the adjoining areas of two neighbouring States—Bihar and Orissa. Due to the fact that chow dance of Purulia freed itself from patronage of any Raja or Maharaja, it has not been sophisticated and as such it has been able to retain its folk-character in the real sense of the term.

IV

A FEW TRADITIONAL COTTAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES OF PURULIA

by

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In the present Note, it is intended to give brief details about the following cottages/small industries of the district of Purulia :

- (i) Lac
- (ii) Cutlery and Handtools of Purulia proper
- (iii) Tassar Weaving of Raghunathpur
- (iv) Mask Making of Domordi and Chorida

2. In each case, the investigations have been made by the Field Officers of Cottage and Small Scale Industries Directorate, whose names have been mentioned against the particular industry under Report.

3. *Lac in Purulia* (Investigation and Reporting Officer : Sri A. K. Banerjee, Lac Development Officer, Purulia) :

3.1 According to Bengal District Gazetteers of Manbhum by H. Coupland, published in 1911, the most important industry in the Manbhum district after coal was lac. The export from this district of lac in the form of sticklac and manufactured forms was 200,311 maunds valued at Rs. 40.50 lakhs in the year 1909, as compared with Rs. 150 lakhs for coal and Rs. 3 lakhs for all kinds of food grains.

3.2 The number of lac cultivators in Purulia could not be estimated, as almost every household in the district has at least a few trees on which lac is reared. Thousands of intermediaries also are engaged in collecting raw lac from the local *hats* and selling those to the manufacturers. In 1909, there were 118 regular lac factories in Manbhum district. The important centres were at Jhalda area and the other factories were at Balarampur, Manbazar and Purulia.

3.3 In district Purulia, the main region of lac cultivation is Tulin, Jhalda, Baghmundi, Manbazar, Bandowan, Garhjaipur, Raghunathpur and adjacent places. There are several species of lac host plants, of which, the important ones are Kusum, Palas, and Kul/Bair, on which, lac cultivation is made.

3.4 The system of propagation of lac cultivation originally followed is to prune the twigs during February/March, so that, sufficient succulent shoots could grow during the period of infection. The infection is a process where sticks with

lac encrustation, in which, living lac larvae are about to emerge (called broodlac), are cut from the host trees and tied to another host tree. The lac larvae emerge in enormous numbers from the broodlac and settle on the succulent shoots of the host trees which have resulted from previous pruning and thrive on the sap juices of the host. The settlement occurs upto 150-200 larvae per liner inch.

3.5 The secretion of lac begins immediately by glands in the insect, and covers the insect as a protective coating, and, ultimately a continuous or semi-continuous encrustation is formed over the shoot. The lac larvae undergo morphological changes inside the cells and the male lac insects emerge from their cells through the operculum after about 6 to 8 weeks and fertilises the female insects through the anal tubercular openings in the cell. Each cell has also bronchial pores, and waxy filaments protrude through these anal and bronchial pores. Thus, the female cells are responsible for the production of lac encrustation and the empty male cells become occluded by them. Through the anal pores of the lac cell, a sweet sticky substance known as "honey dew" is secreted.

3.6 The life cycle of lac insects occurs twice in 12 months, but, actually, four crops are grown as the life cycle of the insects on Kusum three differs with that on other hosts such as Palas, Bair etc. In Mysore, Trivoltine strain of lac insects grown on Shoreatalure is found, which passes through three life cycles in thirteen months.

3.7 The four lac crops are named after Hindi months in which they are cut from the trees. The lac grown on Kusum three are called Kusmi lac and that on three other than Kusum are called Ranginee lac. The life cycles and respective crops are stated below :

Harvesting broodlac and infection	Commercial crop reaped	Harvesting broodlac and infection	Name of the commercial crop
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(a) *Ranginee or Non-Kusum crops*

June-July Oct.-Nov.	Oct.-Nov. April-May	Oct.-Nov. June-July	Katki crop Baisakhi crop
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Harvesting broodlac and infection	Commercial crop reaped	Harvesting broodlac and infection	Name of the commercial crop
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(b) *Kusmi crops*

June-July	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Aghani (Kusmi) crop
Jan.-Feb.	March-April	June-July	Jethwi crop

3.8 The lac encrustation on sticks called lac sticks are scraped off, which is called sticklac (Laha, Lahi). The sticklac passes through several intermediaries to reach the manufacturers. In the manufacturing units, the sticklac is crushed in machines and sieved and winnowed to free it from the wooden pieces. Previously, the crushing was done in 'Sil Nora', which system, still prevails in Tulin and Manbazar. In Jhalda, Balarampur and Purulia, almost all factories have roller crushers. The crushed sticklac, free from wooden particles, to some extent, are called 'Biuli'. 'Biuli' (crushed sticklac) is then washed in cement pots or nands, of size about 2½ feet in diameter, by the labours called Ghasandars or Majandars, with their feet. Soda, Sajimati are used for the washing. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that, the lac dye water do not cause any sore on the feet of the Majandars who are to perform the washing of lac sticks for 8 to 10 hours daily. The washed lac is then dried on cemented floor by female labours called Kamins. After drying, the same is winnowed to free it from dust and impurities and also separated into different granular size. Due to the granular size, this is called seedlac and, locally, as 'Chowrie'. The seedlac is poured in a long cloth bag, one end of which, is fixed to a chorki or wheel and rotated by labours called 'Phirwava' or 'Pherwaya'. The other end of the bag containing seedlac lies in the hand of the Karigar sitting in front of oval-shaped charcoal oven. The cloth bag is twisted in front of fire and the molten lac is taken out by spatula and spread over the glazed porcelain cylinder which is filled up by hot water. The molten lac on the cylinder is made into a small sheet by the help of palm leaf called 'Nera'. This is then stretched into thin sheet with the help of hands, feet and mouth by the labour called 'Bhilwaya'. The lac flakes are called shellac or Chapra. When the molten lac is made in the form of button by spreading over galvanised iron sheets, it is called button lac.

The refused lac, molamma, Kiri, Passewa are obtained in different stages of the processing of lac in the factories.

3.9 The details of the production of sticklac in district Purulia compared to State West Bengal

and Indian Union are given below:

Year	Purulia (Quintals)	West Bengal (Quintals)	Indian Union (Quintals)
1963-64	36,018	39,750	287,206
1964-65	19,072	20,845	176,597
1965-66	20,342	20,075	234,763
1966-67	23,329	27,808	296,724
1967-68	34,525	39,004	387,791
Average 5 years	26,657	30,301	2,76,616

3.10 It appears that, West Bengal's production on the average of last five years is about 11 per cent to that of Indian Union, of which, about 9.6 per cent has been produced in Purulia. About 88 per cent of the production of West Bengal on the average for the last five years has been produced in Purulia.

3.11 The consumption of sticklac in quintals in different manufacturing centres in Purulia is given below :

	1966-67 (Quintals)	1965-66 (Quintals)	1964-65 (Quintals)
Purulia	101,179	87,970	82,190
<i>Sticklac production :</i>			
Purulia	23,329	20,342	19,072
Indian Union	296,724	234,763	176,597

From the figures cited herein, it is seen that, about 36-46 per cent of sticklac produced in India is consumed in the local factories in Purulia. The total export of Indian Union is about Rs. 4 crores to 5 crores and the export of Purulia is estimated around Rs. 2 crores.

3.12 The actual consumption of lac in use in India is about 10 per cent and about 90 per cent is exported to foreign countries. But due to threat from synthetics and abnormally low price of sticklac in Thailand, the trade has been affected.

3.13 Since lac is predominantly an export commodity and the manufacture and the export are in the hands of a few industrialists, the primary producers are always deprived of reasonable price. This has posed a serious problem during the last few years in the district, when the pride of sticklac in the internal market has declined so much that this has resulted in despair among the lac cultivators and many of the lac host trees are being cut down and lac growing temporarily abandoned. It has been understood locally that, the Ranginee

sticklac/Kusmi sticklac fetch a price of Re. 0.50 to 0.75 per Kg. (Rs. 1.50 per Kg. respectively and that the district has less of Kusum trees compared to Palas/Kul trees. The Kusmi production per tree, is also higher than the Ranginee production, approximately by three times.

3.14 As a precautionary measure, Indian Government took regulatory measures from time to time. The first regulatory measure of minimum export prices of lac was brought into effect from 23rd June, 1958. But as no measures were taken to keep the prices at the internal market steady, a wide gap between the minimum export prices and the internal prices existed, from which, the shippers got the maximum profit and that at the cost of poor cultivators. Lastly, the buffer stock scheme of the State Trading Corporation became operative from January 1962, when price of sticklac deteriorated further. But their operation made no effect on the price available to the primary growers as the intake of the State Trading Corporation was not sufficient in comparison to the availability of seedlac in the market.

3.15 It is also maintained that the problem will continue until lac exports are nationalised and the State Trading Corporation take up the export of seedlac and shellac. Then, there will be no danger of under-invoicing and the foreign exchange earnings will be safe guarded. Side by side, there will be assurance to the primary producers of a guaranteed price, proportionate to the export price.

It has also been felt that co-operative marketing is the only way to ensure fair price to the primary producers.

3.16 For the benefit of the poor cultivators and the trade, different schemes have been formulated and are being operated under the Directorate of Cottage & Small Scale Industries of the Government of West Bengal, the details of which, are given below :

- (i) Development of Lac Cultivation through the State Broodlac farms.
- (ii) Industrial Centre for Lac at Balarampur and Training-cum-Production Centre at Balarampur. West Bengal Lac Artisans' Co-operative Society Ltd. has been formed at Balarampur with the ex-trainees of this centre. The society has started production earning substantial profit.
- (iii) Servicing Co-operative for Lac at Tulin ; the Servicing Centre is equipped with modern machinery.

The Tulin Laha-O-Gala Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. comprised of small manufacturers

and growers of Tulin, has been giving the facilities of the Servicing Centre. There are proposals of setting up a Lac Godown at Balarampur for storing 1,800 maunds of sticklac, a Bleached Lac Plant at Balarampur and a Servicing Centre for lac at Balarampur. These, however, are schemes yet to be finalised.

4. *Cutlery and Handtools of Purulia proper* (Investigating Officers: Sri Sankar Roy, Inspector, Cutlery and Sri Chanchal Guha, Inspector, Handtools under Quality Marking Scheme having submitted Notes through Sri D. K. Sikdar, Controller, Quality Marking Scheme with his comments) :

4.1 Purulia proper has got a number of mixed Units producing Handtools, Carpentry tools and Cutlery items. The distinctive products of Purulia is Carpenters' Auger. Generally, the dealers supply the required raw materials to the artisans who get these materials forged in their own homes and supply the half-finished articles back to them on wage/contract basis. There are producers-dealers also. The existing firms have been running their business with difficulty, particularly, for the non-availability of specified raw materials like carbon steel at reasonable price. The quality of the major articles often times is deteriorated due to the activities of the unscrupulous traders, who allow commission to secure orders and to supply substandard goods. The Purulia Handtools owe much to the endurance, skill and organisational work of Sri T. D. Karmakar, who started the Presidency Edge Tools Co. as far back in 1928. Incidentally, he was a foreign-qualified engineer.

4.2 There were 4 major Units 10 years back and, at the present moment, there will be 10 Units. Their particulars are given below :

- A. Employment upto 5 persons (No. of 3 Units):
 - (i) M/s. Purnima Tools Works (Proprietor : Sri Giridhari Karmakar)
 - (ii) M/s. B. Karmakar & Sons (Proprietor : Sri B. Karmakar)
 - (iii) M/s. Kamala Tools Works
- B. Employment of more than 5 persons (No. of Units : 7):
 - (iv) M/s. Purulia Engineering Works (Proprietor : Sri Jugol Kishore Karmakar)
 - (v) M/s. N. C. Karmakar Co. (Sri N. C. Karmakar)
 - (vi) M/s. Popular Cutlery & Co. (Proprietor : Sri Gour Ch. Karmakar)
 - (vii) M/s. Kalipada Karmakar
 - (viii) M/s. Pioneer Tools Mfg. Co. (Proprietor : Sri Gopal Ch. Karmakar)

- (ix) M/s. Presidency Edge Tools Co. (Proprietor: Sri B. P. Singh Deo)
 (x) M/s. Purulia Hardware (Sri P. R. Banerjee)

4.3 The general items of productions are Auger, Firmer Chisel, Bevel Chisel, Pruning Knife, Butchers' Knife, Cut Plane, Top Iron, Auger bit, Rose bit, Carpenter's bit. The functions of such articles are separately for boring of

timber, joining work on wood, planing and chopping etc. These articles have got good market all over India especially in Calcutta, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, South India, Bombay, Assam and Punjab.

4.4 The broad specifications of some of the common items are given below :

(a) *Auger*

Overall length	Outside diameter of twist	Length of twist excluding screw lead	Width of eye	Bore diameter of eye	Length of the screw lead
24"	5/8"	7 1/4"	1 1/2"	7/8"	1/2"

(b) *Chisel*

Overall length (without shank)	Breadth	Thickness with taper	Length of shank	Diameter of stop	Cutting angle
6 1/2"	1 1/2"	3/16"	about 2"	5/8" (approx.)	25° (approx.)

(c) *Cutter of Bench Planes*

Overall length	Breadth	Slot	Diameter of hole	Thickness	Head taper	Cutting angle
7 1/2"	2"	3.5/8"x7/16"	11/16"	1/8"	1 1/2"	25° (approx.)

(d) *Pruning Knife*

Overall length	Blade size	Thickness with taper	Handle	No. of rivets	Diameter of rivets	Curved Portion	Thickness
12"	1 1/2"x6"	1/4"	6"	3	3/16"	1 1/2" radius	1/16"

Most of the Units use scrap iron, spring steel, rail top etc. But those manufacturing standard products use carbon steel of 0.65 per cent to 0.75 per cent for Auger, Chisels, Pruning knives etc. and of 1 per cent for cut planes. Generally, scrap iron is procured from Calcutta, Dhanbad and Tatanagar. Spring steel and rail top are procured from Railway authorities and Units procure carbon steel from resellers and importers.

4.5 Excepting M/s. Pioneer Tools Manufacturing Co., M/s. Presidency Edge Tools Co. and M/s. B. Karmakar & Sons all other Units have no testing and quality control arrangements. The above 3 Units are also equipped with Hardness Testing machines. The costing of productions of a few items and their selling prices are given below :

I (a) 5/8" Auger (standard quality) :

To cost of 2 1/2 Kg. carbon steel (Imported)	Rs.	15.00
" " " 1 1/2 Kg. mild steel	Rs.	1.50
" " " forging	Rs.	6.00
" " " heat treatment, polishing and finishing	Rs.	3.50
" " " packing, labelling etc.	Re.	0.50
Total cost	Rs.	26.50
		<i>per dozen</i>

Sale price Rs. 36.00—Rs. 39.00 per dozen.

I (b) 5/8" Auger (commercial quality) :

To cost of 2 1/2 Kg. spring steel (scrap)	Re.	1.00
" " " 3 1/2 Kg. mild steel	Rs.	2.55
" " " forging	Rs.	6.00
" " " heat treatment, polishing and finishing	Rs.	3.50
" " " packing and labelling	Re.	0.50
Total cost	Rs.	13.55
		<i>per dozen</i>

Sale price : Rs. 18.00 per dozen.

II (a) Firmers Chisel—1" size (standard quality) :

To cost of 1 1/2 Kg. carbon steel (imported)	Rs.	9.00
" " " forging charges	Rs.	5.00
" " " heat treatment, polishing and finishing	Rs.	2.00
" " " packing and labelling	Re.	0.25
Total cost	Rs.	16.25
		<i>per dozen</i>

Sale price : Rs. 24.00—Rs. 26.00 per dozen.

II (b) Firmers Chisel—1" size (commercial quality):

To cost of 1½ Kg. spring steel (scrap)	Re.	0.60
" " " forging charges	Rs.	5.00
" " " heat treatment, polishing and finishing	Rs.	2.00
" " " packing and labelling	Re.	0.25
Total cost	Rs.	7.85
		per dozen

Sale price : Rs. 10.00—Rs. 10.50 per dozen.

4.6 Supplies are made to the indenting firms direct against orders received. Financially, most of the Units depend on banks.

4.7 Forging being done by the local individual artisan's units, those firms take up grinding, forging, polishing and finishing etc. The names of the master-craftsmen and their special skill are given below in this regard :

Name of master-craftsmen	Age	Special skill
Sri Narayan Karmakar	24 years	Forging
" Sanatan Karmakar	45 "	Forging
" Lakshipada Karmakar	36 "	Forging
" Hiralal Karmakar	35 "	Forging, tempering & finishing
" Madan Karmakar	55 "	Forging
" Golok Karmakar	45 "	Tempering
" Gopal Ch. Banerjee	40 "	Grinding
" Israil Biswas	42 "	Grinding
" Gour Karmakar	46 "	Grinding, forging, tempering

5. *Tassar in Raghunathpur* (Investigating Officers : Sri I. Sen, Assistant Superintendent, Tassar Seed Supply Station, Raghunathpur):

5.1 There will be 80 working Tassar Looms.

5.2 The master weavers are : Sri Ramanath Dey (40), Sri Mukti Dey (37), Sri Asutosh Pal (45), Sri Nilkantha Das (63), Sri Sitikantha Das (60), Sri Radhanath Das (48), Sri Sambhunath Pal (55), Sri Manindra Nath Dey (62), Sri Hari Pal (60), Sri Subodh Pal (45), Sri Rampada Pal (52), Sri Gobardhan Das (25), Sri Upendra Nath Pal (72), Sri Syam Sundar Das (32), Sri Aukshoy Das (41), Sri Krishnapada Pal (62), Sri Baidyanath Das (48), Sri Baidyanath Bhaya (49), Sri Pasupati Das (52), Sri Damodar Bhaya (33), Sri Debu Guin (64), Sri Gandhi Saw (55), Sri Sudhir Saw (45), Sri Ramdurlav Dey (89), Sri Banowari Mondal (85), Sri Kishori Das (75).

5.3 Amongst the master weavers who have since expired, the following names can be mentioned : Surath Sikdar, Bhim Bhaya, Rishi Das, Kirtan

Das, Jugal Sikdar, Dayal Dey, Balai Pal, Sridam Pal, Sambhu Saw, Kulada Mondal, Gopal Pal, Chakradhar Bhaya, Govinda Dey, Tribhanga Dey, Hara Mohan Das, Gangadhar Das.

5.4 It is reported that, 10 years back, there were about 150 looms and, 20 years back, there were more than 200 looms. The main reason for the gradual decrease in working looms is stated to be the rigidity in wage-rates, for which, the younger ones of weavers' families have been looking after alternative jobs.

5.5 The main items of production of the weavers are Tassar plane (12 yds. x 36"), Tassar Matka (12 yds. x 36"), Tassar Matka Anga Bastram (12 yds. x 36"), Tassar Bapta (12 x 36"), Tassar Kete (12 yds. x 36"), Tassar coating (16 yds. x 30"), Tassar Matka coating (16 yds. x 30"), Tassar Bapta coating (16 yds. x 30"), Tassar Pagdi (4, 5, 6 yds. x 28"), Tassar Sari (12 yds. x 48" and 11 yds. x 46"-47"). Tassar Dhuti (11 yds. x 47"-48"), Tassar cover, Kete cover, Tassar curtain, etc. Incidentally, 20 years back, the 'thans' used to be produced at sizes of 10 yds. x 36" and Saree/Dhuti at sizes of 10 yds. x 44". Generally, one weaver can produce 5-6 'thans' in a month. The fabrics were used primarily for dress-materials in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The 'Anga Bastramu' have markets in U.P.

5.6 For the Tassar yarn, 20/25 years back, Tassar cocoons were available from Puncha forests. But, now, the cocoons are imported from Chakradharpur, Chaibasa, Chakulia, Mayurbhanj and Giridih. The local persons then produce yarn in an indigenous process. The cocoons are put inside a pot, on the bottom of which, are kept straw and *sal* leaves, should not the cocoons are burnt. A quantity of 4 'Pana' (320) is then boiled in water mixed with needed soda for a period of about 3 to 3½ hours. The cocoons are then cooled for half an hour and again sprinkled with cool water carefully. The water in cocoons is allowed to be reasonably soaked when put on a piece of cloth spread on dry ash. The 'Katni' (spinner) then spins using bamboo spindles which start with 'Khi'. 'Ghicha' yarn are available from 'Phunki' (pierced cocoons).

5.7 Before partitions, Narayanganj, Dacca, Mymensingh were good markets for Tassar products. At the present moment, the north Indian States including West Bengal are the markets. Most of the products are used for religious occasions like marriage, festivals etc.

5.8 There is a Tassar Silk Cooperative Society at Raghunathpur with 68 members. The working members function on wage-basis. For illustration, it is stated that, (a) for one Tassar Plan shirting 12 yds. x 36" 'Than', 10 'Pan' cocoons

will be required costing Rs. 50.00 to Rs. 80.00 per 'kahan' and the wage is Rs. 18.00 and (b) for one Tassar Matka shirting 12 yds. x 36", Tassar cocoons (3½ 'Pan') will cost Rs. 17.50 and Bharna Matka yarn of 1 Sr. will cost Rs. 44.00 and the wage is Rs. 16.00.

5.9 At Raghunathpur, there is one Tassar Seed Station. Its objective is to distribute Tassar seeds to the growers of Purulia areas like Hura, Pancha, Kasipur and Sadar, thereby helping indirectly the Tassar weavers to get cocoons locally.

5.10 It is locally considered that the basic issues of the supply of cocoons, the diversification of production and the organised lifting of goods at cash and fair prices still remain to be properly attended to.

6. *Mask-making* (Investigating and Reporting Officer : Sri R. C. Bhattacharyya, Mat Organiser in Cottage & Small Scale Industries Directorate) :

6.1 There are artisans' Units in 2 areas of Domordi in Jaipur P.S. and Chorida in Baghmundi P. S. The particulars of each place are stated below separately.

DOMORDI

6.2 The village bears J. L. No. 369 under Garhjaypur Post Office of Jaipur P. S.

6.3 There are 3 Units in the village employing 11 artisans.

6.4 About 28 years back, the master artisans migrated from the village of Chorida in Baghmundi P. S. to settle in their aunts' village of Domordi. According to the version of Sri Madhu Roy (a prominent artisan), he left Chorida on a protest to learn mask-making himself elsewhere than Chorida and to organise dance-functions on his own without any assistance from the master-craftsmen of that village. His intensive probation on the craft thus started from that feeling, although, initially, he learnt the technique of mask-making from Sutradhar families of Chorida about 50 years back.

6.5 Almost all the artisans of Domordi are Bhatta-Brahmins and connected with Sri Madhu Sudan Roy, as if, he was the head of one family. Their names (with ages) are :

	Name of mastercraftsmen	Age
1	Sri Madhu Sudan Roy	68-70 years
2	„ Hiralal Roy	27 „
3	„ Gokul Roy	50 „

(Name of other craftsmen)

4	„ Motilal Roy	65 „
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Name of other craftsmen Age

5	Sri Muktipada Roy	24	years
6	„ Sristidhar Roy	15	„
7	„ Gita Bala Roy	9	„
8	„ Manik Roy	24	„
9	„ Anadi Roy	13	„
10	„ Sitanath Roy	35	„
11	„ Chittaranjan Dosandhi	16	„

6.6 Their items of production are mostly Hindu mythological figures and common animals and birds like Mahadev, Durgamata, Narayan, Ganesh, Kartik, Luxmi Devi, Saraswati Devi, Ram, Lakshman, Sita Devi, Bhim, Arjun, Yudhistir, Nrisingha, Kirat ('Byadh'), Ravan, Kumbhakarna, Indrajit, Bivisan, Hanuman, Jambhuban, Nal, Neel, Angat, Jatayu, Garur, Srikrishna, Balaram, Surpanakha, Mahisasur, Kaljaban, Bhasmasur, Karal Asur, Rakta Bij, Manasa Devi, Kalimata, Horse, Tiger, Lion, Parrot, Peacock, Deer, Snake, Jackle, Dog, Boar, Dwibidha Banar.

6.7 The mask ('Mukhos') is known locally as 'Muha' and 'Mahara'.

6.8 The specifications of some of the items are given below :

(i) Surpanakha

- (a) Ear to ear—13"
- (b) Chin to head—11"

(ii) Kirat

- (a) Ear to ear—13½"
- (b) Chin to head—10½"

(iii) Dwibidha Banar

- (a) Ear to ear—15"
- (b) Hair to hair—17½"
- (c) Chin to head with hair—11"

(iv) Ganesh

- (a) Ear to ear—15½"
- (b) End of the trunk to head—17"

(v) Yudhistir

- (a) Ear to ear—13½"
- (b) Chin to crown—18"

(vi) Hunuman

- (a) Ear to ear—8½"
- (b) Chin to head—6½"

6.9 The artisans produce masks for 'Chow' dance dramas which are based on the incidents of the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Chandi and the designs correspond to the particular

characters as depicted thereunder. Thus, the participants of such dance-programmes are primarily the customers. The dance party at Domordi consists of Bhatta-Brahmin and a few persons belonging to scheduled castes and tribes. Such parties exist also in the villages of Pratappur, Shalgram, Rengani Tar, Balibhasa, Shilphor, Bhuchandi, Palanja, Khedader—all in Jaipur P. S.

6.10 The stages of production are indicated below :

- (i) Preparation of models with clay ;
- (ii) Baking of model in sunrays for half-drying ;
- (iii) Pasting of water soaked paper twice over the half-dried model ;
- (iv) Pasting of paper (6 to 10 times) with glue made of 'gadh' (gum) ;
- (v) Pasting of pieces of cloth soaked with 'Cheeta-mati' (pasty clay) twice for eyes, ears, nose, teeth etc. ;
- (vi) Polishing of the whole thing very carefully with a small wooden 'Kurni' locally called 'Thapi' ;
- (vii) Baking of the whole thing in sun ;
- (viii) Dyeing, painting and finishing after taking off the mask from the model with the help of narrow iron 'Khunti'.

6.11 For illustrations of cost and time needed, it is stated that a Surpanakha costs Rs. 1.88 (selling at Rs. 5.00) requiring 5 days for 3 such pieces and a Mahadev costs Rs. 7.00 (selling at Rs. 25.00) requiring 8 days for modelling and finishing. The basic cost as above is exclusive of labour charges.

CHORIDA

6.12 The village Chorida bears a J. L. No. 89 under Baghmundi P. S. It is the parent village in respect of the craft.

6.13 There were about 29 Units 10 years back and are 44 Units now employing about 130 persons.

6.14 It was learnt from Sri Durga Charan Dutta, a mastercraftsman, aged about 60-65 years that about 200 to 250 years ago, one 'Mahut' (elephant-driver) of Raja of Baghmundi (name of the Raja was reported to be Raghunath Singh) fled away from Baghmundi to Seraikela under Singhbhum district and got a service under the Raja of Seraikela. The Raja of Seraikela was a great patron and exponent of 'Chow' dance performed by the 'Adibashi's of the locality. The 'Mahut', somehow or other, learnt the technique of 'Chow' dance very well from them and returned back to Baghmundi. There he staged 'Chow'

dances with great enjoyment and pleasure to Raja of Baghmundi. At that time, 'Chow' dances were being performed with masks made of simul wood. From the 'Mahut' the local 'Sutradhar' (carpenters) who were reported to have been brought from 'Bartala Para' of Burdwan town by the Raja of Baghmundi learnt the technique of 'Chow' dance and began to prepare masks out of simul wood. It was reported that 'Sutradhar' of 'Bartala Para' of Burdwan town was brought to Baghmundi for preparation carpentry works, earthen gods and goddess. It could not be collected, from when, the paper and cloth took the place of simul wood for base materials of mask.

6.15 The caste of craftsmen is 'Sutradhar' (carpenter).

6.16 The names (with age) master craftsmen are given below :

	Name of important master craftsman	Age
1	Sri Durga Charan Dutta	60-65 years
2	.. Nakul Chandra Dutta	40-41 ..
3	.. Ram Charan Dutta	57-58 ..
4	.. Chhotulal Sutradhar	50-52 ..
5	.. Nimai Ch. Sutradhar	25-26 ..
6	.. Ganapati Sutradhar	35 ..
7	.. Bhola Nath Pal	34-35 ..
8	.. Haradhan Pal	30 ..
9	.. Dulal Chandra Dutta	21-22 ..
10	.. Ghanashyam Pal	50-52 ..
11	.. Nirmal Chandra Pal	22-23 ..
12	.. Suchand Chandra Sil	60-65 ..
13	.. Anil Chandra Sil	40 ..
14	.. Nepal Chandra Sil	34-35 ..
15	.. Hiralal Pal	30-32 ..

6.17 Their items of production are similar as in Domordi with the additions of mythological figures like Ghototkoch, Go-singh Asur, Ghabasur, Taraka Rakshmi, Gayasur, Tripurasur, Tarakasur, Dadhi Bal Banar, Bali, Sugrib, Narantak, Tarani Sen, Mahi Ravan, Kangsha, Brishasur, Kali Nag.

6.18 The specifications of a few items are given below :

(i) Ram

- (a) Ear to ear—14½"
- (b) Chin to head of the crown—15"
- (c) Hair to hair—17"

(ii) Gosinga Asur

- (a) Ear to ear—13½"
- (b) Chin to head—15½"
- (c) Length of horn—16"
- (d) Gap in between the horns' tips—10"

(iii) Mahadev

- (a) Ear to ear—11"
- (b) Chin to head of Maganga—11½"
- (c) Tail to head of the snake—17½"

(iv) Ma Durga

- (a) Ear to ear—13"
- (b) Chin to crown—17"
- (c) Side hair to side hair—18"

(v) Lakshmi

- (a) Ear to ear—13"
- (b) Chin to crown—18"
- (c) Side hair to side hair—16½"

6.19 A 'Chow' dance party of this area as in Domordi consists of persons in Caste-Hindu, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.

6.20 The process of production is almost the same as in Domordi. The stages, however, as gathered from the artisans, are placed below :

- (i) Preparation of model with clay (locally called 'Chita-mati') ;
- (ii) Pasting of paper 4 times on the raw model after spraying ordinary ash (locally called 'Chhai') on it ;
- (iii) Spreading one layer of liquid clay (locally called 'Chita-mati') ;

- (iv) Polishing of the layer of clay during half-dried model with a small wooden 'Kurni' (locally called 'Thapi') ;
- (v) Pasting of cloth soaked with clay ;
- (vi) Baking of the whole thing in sun-rays for complete drying ;
- (vii) Opening of the mask* from the model with the help of narrow and flat type of about 12" long iron tool (locally known as 'Khunti') ;
- (viii) Dyeing of mask with 'Khari-mati' mixed with liquid glue made of tamarind seeds and rice ;
- (ix) Finishing the mask with different dyes as required.

*During opening of mask from the model, the model is lost.

6.21 The cost of mask items excluding labour charges come to Rs. 0.93/Rs. 2.93 per piece in case of Ram/Ghatotkoch respectively, their corresponding sales price being Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 4.00 and Rs. 5.00. The items of cost are paper, cloth, paste, dye and varnish etc.

6.22 The artisans of both the places use just wooden 'Kurni'/Thapi' for work and flat/round brushes and their best tool is own hands.

The Chorida artisans were seen to producing the religious images of worship besides and masks.

NOTES ON THE TEMPLES OF PURULIA DISTRICT

by

DAVID McCUTCHEON

INTRODUCTORY

Purulia district, formerly constituting a large part of the old Manbhum district lying outside Bengal, offers many contrasts with the districts further east. These contrasts are already emerging in Midnapore and Bankura districts—rockier drier terrain, laterite and sandstone available for building, strong Orissan influences on architecture and sculpture, less evidence of Muslim penetration. Whether because of the drier climate or because the Muslims came here later and not to stay, concentrating their activities far away in Gaur, more early remains have survived than in any other district of Bengal. The first survey of these ruins was made by Beglar at the beginning of 1873 in continuation of his tour down through Bihar from Patna. He was followed by Bloch in 1903-4, but apart from isolated visits by scholars before and after, no systematic study of the remains or the culture which produced them has yet been undertaken. The finest group of pre-Muslim monuments in the whole of Bengal—at Deulghat—still remains unprotected, as also at Cheliama—a fine example of 17th century terracotta-decorated temple.

One striking fact emerges from these crumbling and half buried ruins, none of which has been more than cursorily excavated: the presence of a flourishing Jaina culture over a period of centuries in areas now jungle-covered, difficult of access, and backward compared with the rest of Bengal. Although Hiuen Tsiang reported numerous 'Digambara Nirgranthas' in North and East Bengal in the 7th century, comparatively few Jaina remains have come down to us from those regions. The most impressive Jaina vestiges are already somewhat to the west—at Satdeulia in Burdwan district. But when we come to Bankura and Purulia districts, the evidence greatly increases—not only numerous images, but large and small temples still standing from the pre-Muslim period, and the tumbled walls or buried plinths of others. The finest early *deul* in Bengal—at Bahulara in Bankura district—was a Jaina temple, so too the massive *deul* at Deulvirya or the scattered vestiges in the villages all round Ambikanagar in the same district. In Purulia there were rich Jaina centres with temples and images at Pakbirra, Tuisama, Deoli, Pabanpur, Palma, Arsha, Charra, Gholamara, and other places. This Jaina culture extended south-west into Ranchi district (Dulmi), south-east through Bankura into Midnapore (Harmashra—Simlapal—Gopiballavpur), and north

into Dhanbad (Biljona, Darika). How and when did it disappear? There are still Hindus in Purulia district who retain Jaina practices, but otherwise Jainism has disappeared from here as completely as from all the other parts of Bengal—the present Jinas are immigrants from north-west India. Equally intriguing is the possibility that some of these temples may belong to a comparatively late period: it is hard to believe that the stiff rudimentary mouldings of the temples and the cursory chiselling of the sculptures at Pakbirra and Deoli, for instance, could belong to the 12th century or earlier. Beglar considers that a good deal of renovation and a certain amount of building or rebuilding went on at the end of the 16th century, when Man Singh exercised supreme authority in these parts. As in the case of the Konch temple of Bihar, scholars have differed widely in dating the Manbhum remains: Bloch, for instance, puts them in the 14-15th centuries, whereas the Bengal List assigns the temples of Pakbirra to the 9th or 10th century. Not all these temples were Jaina: the extensive groups at Deulghat or Telkupi were Brahmanical; most of the non-Jaina temples appear to have been Saiva. The temples on the northern border at Banda and Telkupi also belong to a period after the Muslim conquest, so far as this may be judged from their style.

In spite of extensive laterite deposits and Barakar sandstone in the north, the finest temples of Purulia—both in the early and late periods—were built of brick. The three standing Deulghat temples and another at Para belong to the small group of pre-Muslim brick *deuls* which includes the Sonatopal and Bahulara temples of Bankura district, Satdeulia of Burdwan, and Jatar Deul in the Sundarbans. These are all in the tall *nagara* or *rekha* style associated especially with Orissa, and have stucco decoration broadly reminiscent of Bhubaneswar. All the other pre-Muslim temples of Purulia, including all the Jaina temples, are of stone—also in *rekha* style. In Orissa a *rekha deul* is generally preceded by an attached *jagamohan* (assembly hall) or *mandapa*; the *rekha* tower is divided vertically into projections (*rathas* or *pagas*) and horizontally by *haranda* mouldings where the tower meets the lower wall. These features are generally found in Purulia *rekha* temples, but the rich Orissan sculptural decoration is generally simplified to its basic elements. During the Moghul period, the Bengal hut and *ratna* styles penetrated the area: the former—called *chala* or *bangla* temples—are roofed on the model of thatched

huts; the latter are decorated with pinnacles. The finest of these temples in late style is in Cheliama, but others were built by the Rajas of Panchakot and Baghmundi, and there are isolated examples in various villages. Such temples are far less common here than in the more central parts of Bengal. They are generally built of brick and decorated with terracotta, but in the Asansol subdivision of Burdwan the various hut styles were also executed in sandstone, and one example of this may be seen on the Purulia side of the border near Muradi. But Purulia district is far more noteworthy for its early than its late remains, even though so many of them have disappeared altogether (e.g., the remnants of two temples that Beglar reported about half a mile east of Purulia town).

A useful reference book compiled from all the various reports, is *The Antiquarian Remains of Bihar* by D. R. Patil (Kashi Prasad Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna, 1963, Rs. 15.00), which covers all sites in the old Manbhum district. The best account is still by J. D. Beglar: *Report of a Tour through the Bengal Provinces in 1872-73* recently republished by the Indological Book House, Varanasi, Rs. 30.00.

1 Early Sites

DEULOHAT (near Boram in Arsha P.S.)—The ruins of some fifteen or more temples and small shrines are crowded close to each other in no apparent order on slightly high ground above the Kansai river, about four miles south of Jaypur. The most immediately apparent are three tall brick *deuls* with stucco decoration, the largest of which is on the southern edge of the site. All three have triangular corbelled entrances, with towers built up by interior corbelling; the corbelled entrance of the southern temple is particularly high and graceful with a delicate curve. All three have richly carved brickwork with stucco application. Most prominent among the designs are variants of the *chaitya* and miniature *rekha* motifs, especially a large heart-shaped *chaitya* reminiscent of Bihar (e.g., Konch) and another splayed outwards reminiscent of Bhubaneshwar; another prominent decorative feature is the niche—both high on the tower and along the lower walls surmounted by a *rekha* tower in relief. The stucco application includes scrollwork with geese and foliation, dwarfs and other squatting figures, *kirtimukhas*, hanging garlands, lotuses, flourishes, and other elements familiar from Pala-Sena art. Beglar considered this stucco to be 'a later, and probably a very recent, addition', and remarks that on the large southern temple 'there is not, and does not appear to have been, any plaster coating to the temple'. This is strange, for the stucco decoration on all three temples would appear to date from the same period, and it is not possible

that it was added to the southern temple after Beglar's visit or it would be in better instead of worse condition. The stucco is at least as fine and would appear to date from the same period as that on the Bahulara and Satdeulia temples. The hunched supporting figures on the middle temple recall those on the 15th century temples of Barakar, but there is nothing else significant in common between these temples, and the Deulghat figures are much livelier and more rhythmical. For the rest of the decoration, it is hard to believe that the pre-Muslim skills and traditional motifs could have survived to the 15th, let alone the 19th century—especially when the stucco work of the 17th century in adjoining Bankura and Midnapore districts is so different and so crude. The stucco is most complete on the middle temple, whereas not only most of the stucco but a large portion of the carved brick facing has also crumbled away from the third temple on the extreme west. The carved brickwork on the other two is more complex and more extensive than on any other pre-Muslim brick temples of Bengal, including the lower walls, which have their full complement of decorated niches alternating with pilasters (at Satdeulia and Jatar the walls are entirely plain). Unfortunately all three temples have lost the tops of their towers, together with the *amlakas* and *kalasas* which must once have crowned them, but even so the western and southern ones still stand to a height of fifty feet or more: the western one especially, on a base about 16 feet square, seems to have been particularly slender and graceful; the southern one, 24 feet square, is about the same size as the Bahulara temple. As on most of the *rekha* temples in Purulia district, the plans are basically *tri-ratha* (single central projection), complicated by numerous decorative recesses or subsidiary *rathas*. At least the middle and western temples seem to have originally had stone door-frames on a slightly projecting porch or *antarala* (entrance passageway), to judge by the carved stumps still in situ—although Beglar considers these to have been taken from the ruins of other temples. It seems likely from the heaped up rubble and pillars lying in front of them that these temples were formerly provided with *mandapas*. Beglar found a *linga* installed in the western temple, which is now empty, and a 'four-armed female seated on a lion' in the southern temple, which now has a tiny *linga* in the floor and a broken *yonis* outside: the middle temple is empty. Each temple has a carved stone *makara* water outlet on the northern side.

The other temples at Deulghat, which are mostly of stone, have all fallen down. The largest stands at the head of the flight of steps leading up from the river—a low mound in Beglar's day, on which he found a slab inscribed in characters which 'may belong to the 9th or 10th century'. The base has now been dug out, revealing a large plinth, 27½ feet wide at the rear (west), with simple

vase mouldings. The temple consisted originally of a *mandapa* or *jagamohan* with attached shrine, now disfigured by a modern brick structure housing the *linga* of Siddhesvara Siva. Against the right front wall of the *mandapa* an open chamber has been roughly assembled of fallen stones and bricks to house an early image of Ganesa. Immediately north of the southern brick temple are the remains of another fairly large stone temple which consisted of a shrine with attached *jagamohan*; only the shrine doorjambs and lower courses are in situ, with a tiny *linga* in a large *yoni* in the sanctum; the united large enough for an entrance 3 feet 3 inches wide still lies where Beglar noticed it, in front of the *jagamohan*. The shrine measures six feet square internally, and the *jagamohan* approximately 19 by 16 feet, joined by an *antarala* passage-way seven feet long. Immediately south-west of this is the moulded base of another stone temple considerably smaller (10 feet wide externally) with many re-entrant angles between the *ratha* projections, and porch attached immediately in front of the central *rathas*; it has a water outlet on the northern side. Beglar describes another stone temple which used to stand between this one and the middle brick temple, but has now entirely collapsed; in his day it had a cell 8½ feet square, and an entrance surmounted by a triangle of overlapping courses. To the east of the middle brick temple are the remains of a small brick shrine with stone door-frame, which still houses a large image of Parvati flanked by Ganesa and Kartikeya; the decorative motifs on this sculpture are not unlike those in stucco on the large brick temples. Unlike all the temples so far described, this small temple faced north. A little to the east, facing in much the same direction, is another similar shrine of stone, which contains a *linga*. Equidistant to the south-east are the vestiges of another small stone shrine facing west. Somewhere east of the temple with the image of Parvati, Beglar refers to a small brick shrine facing north, which housed 'a life-size sculpture of the eight-armed Durga slaying the Maheshasur': this is now housed in a modern brick structure nearby (facing north), along with another smaller Durga image and a Parvati image; the big Durga measures five by two and a half feet, and is in worship.

The base courses of three more small stone shrines, one of them containing a *linga*, can be made out in the area between the middle and western brick temples, along with brick and stone moulds. The whole site is so strewn with tumbled debris, it is impossible to say exactly how many temples were once here. The place is now entirely abandoned, except for a visiting *pujari*, and there is no habitation anywhere near. But comparatively modern structures, including an unfinished brick tower with circular verandah, and signs of

extensive improvised rebuilding, indicate that worship was kept on or the site was reoccupied long after it had fallen to ruin. An inscription from the ruins was edited by Dr. R. C. Mazumdar*, who observed: 'The alphabet is of the proto-Bengali type and does not seem to be earlier than the thirteenth or fourteenth century A.D.'. The inscription consisted of no more than a line or so of conventional praise of 'the Crown Prince, the son of illustrious Rudra', who is not known from any other source. Unfortunately Dr. Mazumdar's informants did not tell him from which temple the inscription was taken, but it is valuable in so far as it confirms that the place was flourishing in the early Muslim period. There are also a number of memorial slabs (hero stones), one of which has an inscription of about the 13th or 14th century referring to the accession to the throne of Sri Rudra Sikha Juaraja. Beglar considered the sculptures here to be contemporary with the Hindu sculptures of Dulmi, which he assigned to the 11-12th centuries. The architectural fragments would confirm this, or even later; the carving on the door-frames is rudimentary, with the 'bow' motif typical of the 12th century and after; sometimes there is a single *duarapala*, in other cases none at all; Ganesa in at least one case occupies the centre of the lintel—another late feature. As many of these pieces, often broken, have been haphazardly re-used (a doorjamb as a lintel for instance), it is not possible to say to which temples all of them originally belonged. There are many architectural fragments, including *amlakas* and *bhumi-amlakas*, and other mouldings, lying all over the place, from which it is quite clear that the stone temples originally had towers in the *rekha* style. There are surprisingly few sculptures, which suggests that the stone temples did not have wall niches. The establishment seems to have been exclusively *saivite*, for besides the *lingas* in situ all the images relate to this cult. Lying on the ground is the lower portion (looked legs only) of a figure seated in *padmasana* on a double lotus; elsewhere this might have been considered Jaina (although the *tirthankars* are usually shown standing in this area), but here it may be Lakulisa. An image of Uma-Mahesvara has been removed to the State Archaeological Gallery. The oldest temples may be the brick temples, to judge by the superiority of the workmanship; they have the large tile-like bricks typical of the Pala period; Beglar notes examples from the southern temple measuring 18 inches by 12 inches by 2½ inches or 9 inches by 12 inches by 2½ inches, while others in the western temple are about a foot square.

Kaomijuri (Kashipur P.S.)—This site had not been mentioned by any writer previous to its investigation by the Archaeological Directorate of West Bengal in 1965, on advice from Sri Nema

Lal Senapati, the headmaster of the local school. The temple here is certainly the most elaborately carved stone temple in the district, and may well be the earliest. Basically *tri-ratha* in plan, it has the usual complex indentations with rich vase mouldings interspersed with miniature *rekha* temples even at the level of the plinth. Unfortunately no more than a few feet of the walls survive, the upper portion being reconstructed roughly with cement. The most remarkable feature is the richly carved stone doorframe, now broken into several pieces, one of which has been taken to the museum of the Archaeological Directorate in Calcutta. It has bands of finely chiselled decoration consisting of figures climbing a wavy steam in the centre, foliated scrolls on the inner side, and ropes with beads and flowers on the outer. At the base of each jamb are three figures : Ganga and Jamuna, two four-armed *duarapalas* holding *savite* emblems (rosary, *Kapala*, trident), and two potbellied dwarfs squatting with upraised hands supporting a large pot in the next panel. Sri P. C. Das Gupta puts the temple in the 7th century on the basis of Gupta affinities, but the doorjamb figures may not be so far removed from the 12th century art of Khiching in Mayurbhanj. They are certainly earlier than the doorjamb figures of Deulghat, but not perhaps earlier than some of the loose sculptures at that place. The rich mouldings of the temple walls suggest an art that has reached its full development and not yet started to fall into simplification and decay. Inside, almost filling the sanctum, is the large *linga* of Siddhesvara Siva, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in a *yonis* 3 feet across. The shrine was preceded by a small attached *mandapa* or porch, now entirely reconstructed, at the entrance to which was presumably the carved doorframe above a door sill with a round indented projection. A number of loose sculptures are lying nearby or under worship in a shed, including: ten(?)—armed Siva dancing on the back of Nandi; four-armed Kali in archer posture on the body of a man, with a garland of heads, holding bow, sword, arrow, and severed head; a two-armed male in *padmasana* holding a lotus (Avalokitesvara?) in a trefoil-arched shrine surmounted by five stupa-like towers crowned by *amlakas*; the base of an Uma-Mahesvara image; and several hero stones, some with lions carved in the round above them. Architectural fragments include pieces of *amlaka* and a lion projecting from an uncut stone, suggesting that the tower was of the typical Orissan *rekha* type with projecting lions. The shrine measured 7 feet 4 inches square internally, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet square externally, excluding the *mandapa* projection.

In a field about a quarter of a mile to the south-east are two mounds, one of bricks, presumably the remains of two temples. The stone architectural fragments include pieces of *amlaka*, a semi-circular *torana*, column stumps and the like.

PARA—There are two pre-Muslim *deuls* still standing just to the east of this village, one of which belongs to the type of the three brick temples of Deulghat. The top has crumbled down badly, and most of the stucco has fallen away, but a good deal of the carved brickwork remains. The lower walls have three niches each—one on each of the projections as at Deulghat—surmounted by tall *rekha shikharas* in relief, with pilasters either side of them; the tower has the big heart-shaped *chaitya* in the centre on each of the four faces, with a trefoil niche below, and the usual mouldings up the *pagas*. The entrance is the usual tall corbelled triangle, which in Beglar's time contained a rectangular doorframe of stone; the interior of the tower is also corbelled. The ten-armed image of Durga reported by Beglar and Bloch has since been removed from the sanctum, which measures a little less than six feet square. The lower portion of the exterior walls, measuring about 18 feet square, has been given a protective brick casing, now partly fallen away.

Close by on the east is a stone temple of about the same size, though not so tall as the brick temple originally was. This is remarkable for its rich overall carving in the soft sandstone, which has largely weathered beyond recognition. Both on the tower and the base of the walls the mouldings were cut away deeply into vertical and horizontal strips minutely carved with decorative motifs and figures: few of them can be made out now, but they include figures in scrollwork, *kirtimukhas*, miniature *rekha shikharas*, floral lozenges, little *chaityas*, tumbling foliation, mythological scenes, rows of tiny pots or finials, and the like. Some of this is not unlike the stucco at Deulghat in style and motifs, and the tiny figures (human and animal) are sensuous and rhythmical. The closely-packed narrow horizontal ridges, and the tall thin pilasters with snakes coiled round them which decorate the walls, recall the 15th century temples of Barakar, which seem a later, sprucer more mechanical development. As at Barakar, each wall has a single central niche surmounted by a *rekha shikhara*, and the space between the two *baranda* projections seems to be filled with hunched supporting figures. The top of the tower has been rebuilt with plain blocks of coarser stone—a repair which Beglar supposes to have been executed during the time of Man Singh (late 16th century). The porch has also been partly rebuilt, but there is no sign of the *mukhamandapa* which Beglar saw traces of, and which he also supposes to have existed in front of the brick temple. The sanctum, measuring approximately 6 feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet with a shelf projecting two feet from the back and a little over one foot above the floor, is now empty; but Beglar reported a fine blackstone images of Gaja-Lakshmi enshrined here. The ceiling is low—six offsets leading to a large slab. Both temples face south. Immediately south-west of

the brick temple is a large mound, containing the carved stone fragments of another early temple, perhaps larger than the other two : Beglar mentions two pilasters with plain square mouldings.

At the opposite end of the village there is another temple, from a later period. It is built of stone, with a plain square shrine about 20 feet square preceded by a slightly smaller porch. It is evidently post-Muslim, as the archways of the porch are true arches, although the low pyramidal roofs are built of overlapping courses, and the shrine entrance is *trabeate*. The temple belongs to no definable order of architecture, though the shrine has *nava-ratha* projections, and both roofs are surmounted by small *amlaka-kalasa* finials. It used to house a four-armed image of Narayan and another of Saraswati, but these have been recently removed. There is a roughly incized inscription under the lintel at the entrance to the shrine. Beglar reports some brick temples of the same period in the village, of which he says : 'these, but especially the Radharaman temple, are profusely ornamented with moulded and cut brick ; the minute tracery... is in wonderful preservation.' The temple of Radharaman is now a complete ruin, on which no terracotta panels remain ; nor are any to be seen on any other temples. Beglar was told that the Radharaman temple was built by one Purushottam Das from Brindaban, during the viceroyalty of Man Singh, to whom the later stone temple was attributed. The tomb or *chattri* of Purushottam Das is pointed out opposite the temple. Also in the village is a small mound with a *linga*, some pillars, and *makara* waterspout ; more architectural stone fragments are in other places. Near a Siva temple are some badly worn and broken images including Vishnu upheld by Garur, and a multi-armed figure in a roundel ; the Vishnu was removed in 1968 to the Museum of the Archaeological Directorate.

BANDA (Raghunathpur P. S., about half a mile outside Cheliama)—A solitary stone temple in *rekha* style, fairly well preserved, with the *amlaka* mostly still in place. Beglar remarks on the triple openings in the front of the tower, which he considers a constructional feature resulting from the necessity of laying floors across internally to give stability to the tall tower on narrow walls—a method also employed at nearby Telkupi. The plan is *tri-ratha*, about 13 feet square, with much simplified base mouldings and plain squared pilasters either side of a central niche in each wall. The tower has *bhumi-amlakas* up the corners, the central projection decorated with interconnected *chaityas* and foliated scrolls, and two vertical rows of separate projecting *chaityas* between this and the corners ; the central projection on the south side has a large elaborate interweaving leafy stem design suggestive of Middle Eastern Islamic influence ; the *rahapaga* on the east is still untouched,

and below it the outline of two large heart-shaped *chaityas* has been left unfinished. The doorframe is carved with boys blowing horns climbing up a wavy stem (a late echo of Krushjuri), a band of foliated scrolls, and two bands of floral lozenges. The single cell measuring 6 feet 6 inches square has a shelf projecting 3 feet 4 inches : there is no deity. The temple faces north, with a water outlet (*makara* head) on the east. It was preceded by a *mandapa* which has largely collapsed, although eight pillars still stand supporting stone cross-beams.

TELKUPI (Raghunathpur P. S., about 5 miles north-east of Cheliama)—Beglar described this place as 'containing, perhaps, the finest and largest number of temples within a small space that is to be found in the Chutia Nagpur Circle in Bengal'. He lists over twenty temples specifically, and refers to several others and to 'numerous mounds, both of brick and stone, but more of brick'. By the time Bloch visited the place in 1902, the number of the well-preserved temples must have diminished considerably, for he mentions only ten, more or less complete, at the time of his visit. Of all these only two still stand today, and one more is visible half submerged in the flooded river. For the site was on the bank of the Damodar—the crossing of the trade route between Bihar and Orissa—subject to erosion from floods, and since the building of the Pachet Dam to permanent submersion. The one that can be seen half under water towards the other side of the lake is recognizable as No. 10 in Beglar's list—a late structure, probably of the time of Man Singh, with an ugly *shikhara* divided up by horizontal ridges and two *mandapas* with pyramidal roofs in three sections. This plain and disproportioned building gives an upper limit for the period of building, for the other temples—so far as can be seen from Archaeological Survey photographs taken in 1960 before the site was flooded—were for the most part similar to the temple at Banda. An earlier photograph shows two with towers closer to the Orissan type—not so tall in proportion to their base, and with *pagas* left smooth ; the ruins of a *jagamohan* stand in front.

Beglar's No. 10 is one of his first group of thirteen, all of which must have been washed away. The two temples that are still standing—now on the very edge of the river—seem to belong to Beglar's second group, although one of them contains a *linga* whereas Beglar's second group only contains vaishnava temples. But they are half a mile south at the partly submerged temple, and the statue of Narasimha which he mentions is in the other one—broken in two, presumably when the temple collapsed in which it was previously enshrined. Both these temples are exactly similar in design to the Banda temple, apart from minor differences of decoration. The Siva temple measures about 12 feet square, whereas the other

of the population size between 2,000 to 4,999. In 1961 more villages have come within the fold of such class of villages, accounting for a little more than 16 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. People living in such class of villages constitute 31 per cent of the total number of rural population of the district. In the next higher class of villages i.e., those having a population of between 5,000 to 10,000 about 16 per cent of the population are found to live in such class of villages. A little

more than 5 per cent of the rural population of the district live in villages of population size above 10,000. The villages in this class account for only 0.52 per cent of the total number of villages. In 1951 such villages constituted only 0.25 per cent while population living in such class of villages were only 3 per cent of the total number. The villages of smallest size appear, therefore, to be diminishing faster at the cost of rapid growth of villages of higher population size.

STATEMENT 4.1

NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES, AVERAGE POPULATION PER VILLAGE AND NUMBER OF VILLAGES PER HUNDRED SQUARE MILES

Area in sq. miles (Rural areas)	No. of inhabited villages	Total persons (Rural)	Average person per inhabited village	No. of inhabited villages per 100 sq. miles (Rural)
38,585.0	38,465	26,385,437	686	115
2,854.9	774	1,235,478	1,596	33
1,242.0	419	707,140	1,688	33
190.8	86	123,034	3,419	19
245.8	31	80,766	2,605	13
239.5	79	103,264	1,307	33
106.7	32	58,635	1,832	30
211.2	102	157,671	1,546	48
208.9	106	126,032	1,189	51
79.6	33	57,697	1,748	41
1,072.9	355	628,329	1,488	33
146.9	50	81,844	1,627	34
120.7	63	85,510	1,357	52
344.4	49	117,184	2,392	14
266.8	137	170,481	1,244	51
194.6	56	79,810	1,318	29

The statement 4.2 given below shows the percentage distribution of villages and population by class of villages of the district as compared to that of State both for 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT 4.2

West Bengal

Class of Villages (according to size of population)	Year	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total num- ber of villages	Percentage of popula- tion in this class to total popu- lation	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total num- ber of villages	Percentage of popula- tion in this class to total popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 500	1961	57.97	19.24	15.24	2.69
	1951	67.09	27.95	27.24	7.11
500—999	1961	22.14	22.87	27.89	18.47
	1951	19.63	26.41	42.37	28.71
1,000—1,999	1961	13.59	27.25	37.08	31.91
	1951	9.14	23.88	18.38	22.62
2,000—4,999	1961	5.61	23.47	16.02	31.00
	1951	3.15	16.97	10.47	29.55
5,000—9,999	1961	0.68	5.85	3.75	15.69
	1951	0.80	3.77	1.39	9.03
10,000 +	1961	0.06	1.32	0.62	5.80
	1951	0.04	1.07	0.25	2.98

In the district there are four villages inhabited by more than 10,000 people and as many as 29 villages having a population between 5,000 and 9,999. All these 29 villages are distributed all over the district with the singular exception of Falakata police station.

The four villages having population more than 10,000 are Berubari (J. L. No. 23) and Kharia (J. L. No. 5) of Jalpaiguri police station and Debgram (J. L. No. 27) of Rajganj police station, all in the Sadar subdivision. The population is highest in Kharia. This village surrounds the district headquarters town of Jalpaiguri on the three sides excepting the East which is marked by Tista river. Being inhabited by as many as 23,182 persons this village covers an area of 14,886.06 acres and has in it 21 primary schools, and 4 high schools, a post office, 5 libraries and one rural health centre. None of the non-municipal towns having gained urban status in the Census of 1961 is peopled by as many souls as is this village of Kharia. This has been gaining importance as a suburb of Jalpaiguri and in course of time has a great prospect of being emerged into the district headquarter town itself. The village Sukhani in the Rajganj police station is the headquarters village itself and as such, has been growing quite fast.

5. URBAN POPULATION

It is a fond belief to many a students of demography that West Bengal, where almost every fourth person is a town dweller, is one of the highly urbanised State of the country, and that West Bengal has decided to trace the path of trade, industry and commerce leaving agriculture in the shade. But the district of Jalpaiguri if viewed separately present quite a significant picture altogether. It confirms the idea that only West Bengal's urban concentration is limited to a few highly industrialised districts around the river Hooghly and its lower reaches, Durgapur-Asansol in the district of Burdwan and Siliguri in the district of Darjeeling in the north.

Jalpaiguri's main economy as has already been told is its plantation and certain other allied plantation-based industries. As such certain trade centres are coming into focus by way of their growth due to increased traffic. None of the towns of this district has any historic past, so to say. Jalpaiguri is not very far from Siliguri, the nerve centre of north-east Indian transport, communication and trade system. The other subdivisional town Alipur Duars has also been growing fast because it is an important junction in the north-east railway system.

The District has 7 towns. Two of them are only administered by the Board of Municipal Commissioners, the rest five have been declared town only at the Census of 1961. These are non-municipal urban areas, having gained urban status due to their growth potential in various direction.

For the first time in 1951 the Census statistics were presented separately for rural and urban areas. This has been continued in 1961 as basic stratification as fundamental as the presentation of all data separately for male and females. The urban area for the purpose of Census 1961 includes (a) all municipal towns, cantonment and any other area being administered by local bodies such as, town committee, union committee, etc., (b) any other place which satisfies the following empirical tests viz., (i) a population of not less than 5,000 persons (ii) the density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, (iii) three-fourth of the occupations of the working population should be outside of the agriculture (iv) the place should have a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities like location of educational, medical and public institution, offices or trading centres in it.

In spite of a significant population growth in the urban sector of the district, Jalpaiguri's rural-urban population ratio still shows a very low figure in comparison to other areas of the State. While almost every fourth man is a town dweller in the State of West Bengal, in Jalpaiguri it seems that every tenth man seems to have been living in a town. Among all the districts of the State, Malda's population show the least tendency to desert the villages

for towns. In Jalpaiguri also it appears that the people in general, have lesser predilection for town life.

The statement 5.1 given below shows the constituent villages under the new towns added in 1961.

STATEMENT 5.1

J.L. No.	Constituent Villages	
	Area (in acres)	Population
19	291.72	2,314
18	871.41	2,321
10	1,895.90	1,519
13	675.03	3,046
12	1,219.19	1,682
14	1,064.10	1,375
11	1,389.88	620
222	889.90	1,399
223	1,379.04	2,961
224	1,326.67	1,118
62	632.28	3,760
96	1,218.98	3,011

During the last sixty-year period Jalpaiguri's growth of urban population showed phenomenal increases in the decade of 1941-51 when the growth rate was as much as 138.22 per cent. In 1961 though five more places have come under the urban fold, the growth of population in urban sector as a whole has been to the extent of 87.19 per cent which itself much higher than the general population growth for the entire State of West Bengal even for its urban sector. This is evident from the statement 1.1 given at page (25).

Taking the urban population of 1901 as 100 the index of urban growth is calculated both for the State as well as for the district of Jalpaiguri which is given in the statement 5.2. It seems that within the last sixty-year period Jalpaiguri's urban population have become more than 12 times of what it was in 1901. Graphically the index of urban growth has been shown in the diagram given at page (40).

STATEMENT 5.2

Year	Index of Urban Growth	
	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri
1901	100	100
1911	114	114
1921	129	144
1931	140	184
1941	229	270
1951	304	643
1961	418	1,208

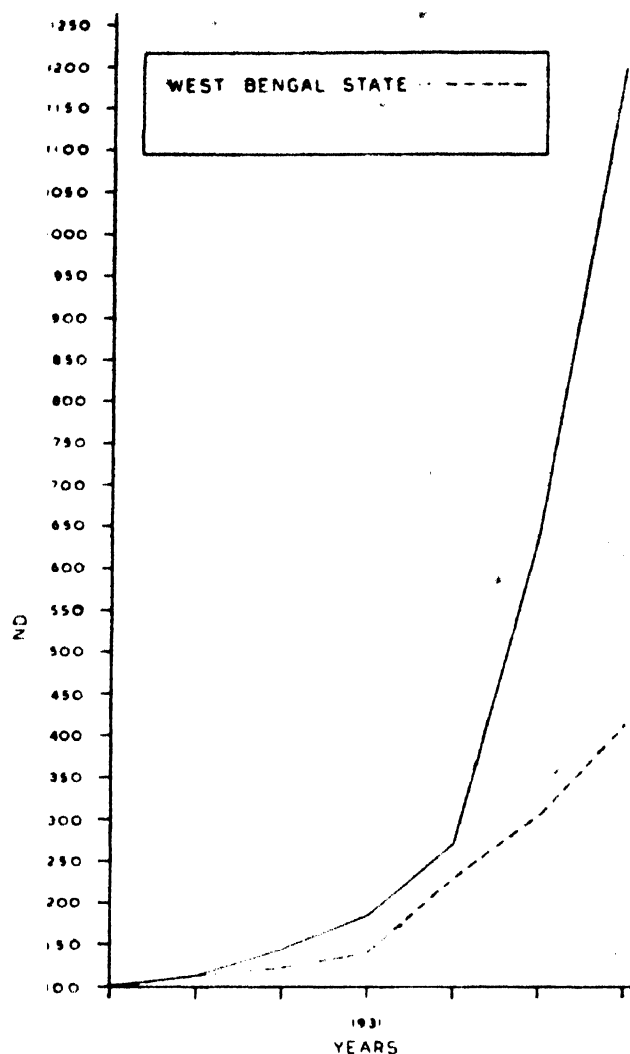
During the first decade of the present century there was not much headway in the growth of popu-

lation of the urban sector but more spectacular growth rate was observed since 1941. In the decade ending in 1941 the urban population of the district became appreciably more than 2½ times greater in number than it was in 1901. In 1951 this became more than six times and in the present Census it has become twelve fold.

In the State as a whole the urban growth is less pronounced. Upto 1931 the progress of urban population was not so spectacular as is evident from the very little rise of growth shown in the diagram. West Bengal's population growth in the urban sector has been showing a steadily moving upward trend since 1941. In 1941 it became more than double of what it was in 1901. In 1951 it was more than three times, now in 1961 it has become more than four times of the urban population of 1901.

The following statement 5.3 gives the growth of urban population in each town of the district during the last sixty years 1901-61.

The study of the growth of urban population of individual towns in the district only confirms the idea that the spectacular overall growth of urban population of Jalpaiguri district was mainly due to more areas coming within the urban fold. Both the two old towns—Jalpaiguri and Alipur Duar has not grown keeping pace with the general rate of growth observed for the district as a whole. Jalpaiguri town has shown the least population growth in the present decade as compared to its growth rate in the earlier decades. It was growing steadily upto 1941. In 1951 its growth remained almost stationary. Now in the present Census it has registered an appreciably low growth rate. Alipur Duar's growth rate has been even lesser than that of Jalpaiguri.



STATEMENT 5.3

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF EACH TOWN SINCE 1901

Status of Town	Year	Area		Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Municipality	1901	3.89	10.08	9,708			6,012	3,696
	1911			11,469	+ 1,761	+18.14	7,289	4,180
	1921			14,520	+ 3,051	+26.60	8,965	5,555
	1931			18,962	+ 4,442	+30.59	11,995	6,967
	1941			27,766	+ 8,804	+46.43	17,420	10,346
	1951			41,259	+13,493	+48.60	24,551	16,708
	1961			48,738	+ 7,479	+18.13	27,608	21,130
Municipality	1951	3.59	9.30	24,886			14,834	10,052
	1961			28,927	+ 4,041	+16.24	16,346	12,581
Non-municipality	1961	4.78	12.38	10,950			6,046	4,904
Non-municipality	1961	7.17	18.57	9,064			5,002	4,062
Non-municipality	1961	5.62	14.55	10,637			6,126	4,511
Non-municipality	1961	0.99	2.56	9,035			5,381	3,704
Non-municipality	1961	1.90	4.92	6,413			3,532	2,881

According to census classification of towns based on population size both Jalpaiguri and Alipur Duar municipalities are in Class III, Mainaguri, Dhupguri non-municipal towns are in Class IV and the rest of the three towns Domohani, Mal and Falakata are in Class V.

The following is a statement showing changes in classification of towns, 1901 to 1961.

STATEMENT 5.4

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS, 1901 to 1961

Class I	100,000 and above	Class IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class II	50,000 to 99,999	Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,999	Class VI	Less than 5,000

	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V
III	III	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(M) Municipality

(N.M.) Non-municipal Town

In a Census report towns are generally classified by population sizes. In 1961 the Registrar General, India attempted functional classification of towns on the basis of predominant function of all towns based on Census data on industrial classification of workers adopted in 1961 Census. According to this classification Jalpaiguri town has been shown as a service town and the remaining six towns have been classified as trade and commerce town.

6. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of population by quinquennial age-groups may be obtained from the Table C-II in Part II A of this volume. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of population in some broad age-groups in the last two Censuses of 1951 and 1961 for the district of Jalpaiguri as compared to that of the State of West Bengal.

STATEMENT 6.1

Age-group	West Bengal							
	1951		1961		1951		1961	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-14	34.70	41.11	40.22	45.68	33.52	37.02	36.21	42.86
15-54	59.57	54.54	53.76	49.11	59.30	55.22	53.69	49.54
55+	5.78	4.86	6.02	5.21	7.18	7.76	7.10	7.60

During the last ten years, the proportion of child population has increased to a considerable degree in the district. This increase, peculiarly enough, has been observed to be almost of the same magnitude both in the cases of male as well as female children. The increase in the proportion of children of the age-group 0-14 has almost been compensated by a decrease of almost the same extent in the proportion of middle aged men and women between the ages 15 and 54. An appreciable increase in the age-group 0-4 has apparently been brought about by a fall of infantile mortality rate and a rise in birth rate. In the higher age-groups 55 and over, the proportion has also gone up. It has increased slightly during the last decade. Almost the same trend is observed in the pattern of distribution of males and females in different broad age-groups while viewed in respect of the State of West Bengal as a whole. In the State too the proportion of child population in the age-group 0-14 has considerably increased apparently at the cost of a decrease by almost of the equal extent in the age-group 15-54. In the higher age-groups of 55 and over, the proportion almost remains the same in the State.

Majority of the males, as well as of the females, a little less one-third of them are between the ages 15 to 34 in the district. The abundance of young men and women is no doubt a healthy sign in the age composition of a country. But the proportion of the young men and women has been gradually coming down. In 1951 they enjoyed a larger proportion amongst the total males and females. In the next higher age-group (35-54) the proportion of the persons of both sexes have also gone down within the last ten years.

The children both male and female in the school going age (5-14) constitute about one-fourth of the total male and female population of the district. In other words every fourth male or female in Jalpaiguri is a boy or a girl in the school going age. The children of this group are growing in number. Their proportion has considerably increased over the decade in this district.

In West Bengal, male children of the age-group 0-14 only constitute 39.12 per cent of total male population of the State, whereas in the district of Jalpaiguri they are about 40.22 per cent of the total male population. Amongst females this proportion in the case of the State of West Bengal is about 42.86, while in the district this is nearly 45.68. But in the age-group 15-54 both in case of males and females, the State proportion is almost equal to the district proportion.

During the decade a significant change is observed in the number of young and aged persons i.e., persons in the age-group 0-14 and 55 and over taken together per hundred of supporting population i.e., person in the age-group 15-54. This may be seen from the following statement of dependency ratio (i.e., ratio between persons in the age-group 0-14 and 55 above and those in the age-group 15-54).

STATEMENT 6.2

Year	Total Rural Urban	Dependency Ratio	
		Jalpaiguri District	West Bengal
1951	Total	75	75
1961	Total	94	98
	Rural	95	104
	Urban	85	71

The 1961 population of the district as well as in the State bear a larger load of dependency than in 1951. This is possibly due to the high fertility and

low mortality in the State. This load is, however, greater in rural areas than in urban areas. Jalpaiguri's population have to bear a load larger than even the State average. In 1951 the dependency ratio of Jalpaiguri was the same as the State average.

7. MARITAL STATUS

Civil condition of the people by age-group has been shown in Table C-II in Part II A of this volume. The following is a statement of percentage of population by age-groups classified by different marital status for the Censuses of 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT 7.1

Year	Age-group	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated and Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1951	All ages	49.88	43.11	45.10	45.52	5.52	11.27		
	0-14	98.97	98.65	0.18	6.13	0.52	0.22		
	15-34	39.16	11.69	57.28	83.10	3.56	5.21		
	35-54	8.24	0.95	84.76	63.00	12.00	26.05		
	55+	1.80	0.68	73.38	24.10	24.72	75.22		
1961	All ages	56.20	48.34	38.91	41.86	4.28	9.21	0.61	0.59
	0-14	99.70	97.58	0.24	2.30	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.11
	15-34	46.39	10.16	50.64	85.30	1.99	2.68	0.99	1.06
	35-54	3.94	0.36	85.05	69.98	9.99	28.68	1.02	0.98
	55+	2.33	0.54	71.64	24.87	25.22	73.96	0.81	0.63

In 1961 Census during sorting and tabulation all children below 10 years of age were treated as never married irrespective of their actual marital status returned in the enumeration slips. Thus, there may be some scope for doubt about the observation on civil conditions of persons in the age group 0-14. It is interesting to note that in the district of Jalpaiguri 341 persons (61 males and 280 females) below 10 years of age returned themselves as married in 1961 Census.

Child marriage apparently decreased to a considerable extent during the last decade. In 1951, about 6.13 per cent of the total female population in the age-group 0-14 were married. In 1961, this figure has come down to only 2.30 per cent. In the case of male population 99.76 per cent of those below 15 years of age have returned as unmarried in 1961 Census.

Another remarkable feature of the civil condition prevailing in this district revealed in the 1961 Census is that the proportion of married persons has fallen down in comparison with that at the 1951 Census. While about 45.10 per cent of the males and 45.52 per cent of the female population returned as married in the 1951 Census, in 1961 this figure has come down to 38.91 per cent in case of males and 41.86 per cent in case of females. The proportion of those widowed or divorced has also decreased in 1961 as compared to that of 1951.

Only a few women in the age-group 15-34 have remained unmarried in 1961, about 85.30 per cent of them in this age-group being married. But in the next higher age-group i.e., 35-54 a little above two-

thirds of the women population have been returned as married and about 28.68 per cent of them are widowed. Majority of the menfolk of age-group 35-54 are married. In the age-group 55 and above about 74 per cent of the women are widowed in this age-group. The numbers of divorced or separated men and women in the district are 3,872 and 2,989 respectively.

The statement below gives an account of the child-women ratio in the district as compared to that in 1951.

STATEMENT 7.2

CHILD-WOMEN RATIO

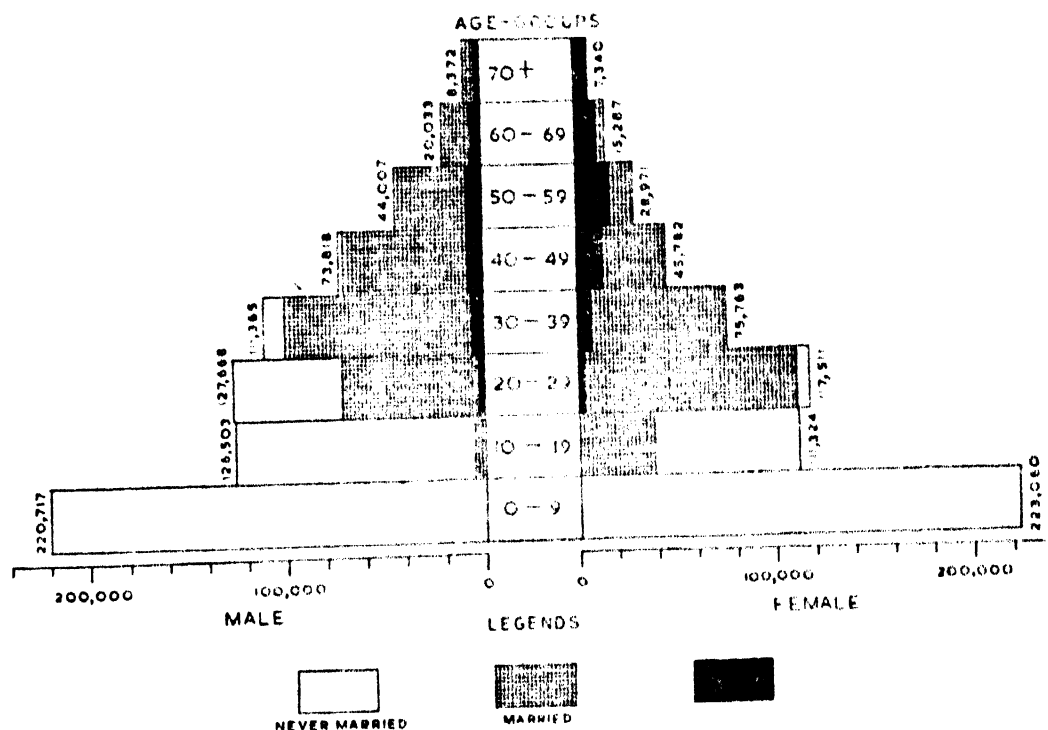
Year	Total Rural Urban	No. of children 0-4 years per 1,000 females of 15-44	No. of children 0-4 years per 1,000 married women of 15-44	No. of total widow females per 1,000 married women of 15-44
1951	Total	590	850	292
1961	Total	869	1,029	254
	Rural	877	1,080	249
	Urban	784	1,019	309

The child-women ratio has considerably increased during the last ten years apparently suggesting a fall in infantile mortality rate in the district. The child-women ratio when standardised for married women of the age-group 15-44 illustrates how high the speci-

the fertility of adult women of the district is. The ratio is higher in the rural areas indicating there by higher fertility in the rural area than in urban areas of the district. The incidence of widowhood has decreased since 1951. This is higher in rural areas than in the urban areas.

The diagram below is the age-pyramid showing the different civil condition in each decennial age-group of the district as returned in 1961 Census. The left horizontal bars stand for the male popula-

tion and the right horizontal ones stand for the female population. White portions signify the population of unmarried males and females, checks signify the extent of married males and females and blacks signify that of divorced or widowed males and females. The number inserted sideways to each horizontal bar signifies the total male and female population in that particular age-group. The vertical legends in the middle between the two sets of horizontal bars indicate the age-groups to which the bars relate.



8. LANGUAGE

The principal language of the district of Jalpaiguri is Bengali. It is the mother tongue of the majority of the people of this district. In 1961 Census 56.14 per cent of the population of Jalpaiguri district returned their mother tongue as Bengali. The tea garden areas as well as the agricultural crops producing areas of Kalchini, Nagrakata, Madarihahat, Mitiali, Mal, Kumargram and Dhubguri police stations are inhabited largely by tribal people and generally tribal languages have been returned as their mother tongue and these areas also have attracted people from various parts of the country outside the State who have come to stay there for earning their livelihood. The tribal people belonging to various tribal language groups and the outsiders belonging to different language groups have considerably reduced the bulk of Bengali speaking men in this areas. In all other areas of the district more than 70 per cent of the population have returned Bengali as their mother tongue. In Kalchini, Nagrakata, Madarihahat, Mitiali and Mal police stations only 9.71 per cent, 12.44 per cent, 12.94 per cent, 13.66 per cent and 31.74 per cent respec-

tively of their respective total population, have their mother tongue as Bengali. In Kumargram police station 44 per cent of its people are Bengali speaking. In Dhubguri police station 54.11 per cent of its total population have Bengali as their mother tongue.

Kurukh/Oraon is the next major mother tongue in vogue amongst the inhabitants of Jalpaiguri district. This language has been returned by 11.87 per cent of the total population of the district as their mother tongue. In Nagrakata police station 27.06 per cent of its people are Kurukh/Oraon speakers. In Mal police station 22.08 per cent of its total population have their mother tongue Kurukh/Oraon. In Kalchini police station 19.24 per cent of the population belong to the Kurukh/Oraon mother tongue. In Mitiali, Madarihahat and Kumargram police stations their percentages are 18.28, 17.65 and 16.81 respectively and in Dhubguri police station, Kurukh/Oraon has been claimed to be the mother tongue of 13.33 per cent of its people. In Falakata, Alipur Duars, Rajganj and Jalpaiguri police stations 9.54 per cent, 8.05 per cent, 4.21 per cent and 2.93 per cent respectively of their

total population have returned Kurukh/Oraon as their mother tongue.

Nepali occupies the third position in so far as the mother tongue returns are concerned. It is the mother tongue of 8.04 per cent of the total population of Jalpaiguri district. Nepali speakers are more abundantly found in Madarihat, Kalchini and Mitiali police stations. Nearly 25 per cent of the total population of Madarihat police station have returned Nepali as their mother tongue. The percentages of Nepali speakers in Kalchini and Mitiali police stations are 21.18 and 19.27 respectively. The predominance of Nepali labourers in the production of tea in plantation and in the agricultural fields in this rural police stations of Jalpaiguri district are mainly the cause of concentration of Nepali speakers in this particular tract. In Nagrakata police station 14.21 per cent of its people are Nepali speakers.

In Rajganj and Mal police stations 9.68 per cent and 9.43 per cent respectively of each of their total population have Nepali as their mother tongue. In Dhubguri and Kumargram police stations Nepali speakers are also found to some extent. In Alipur Duars and Jalpaiguri police stations only 1.44 per cent and 1.04 per cent respectively of each of their total population are Nepali speakers.

67.67 per cent of the total population of Jalpaiguri district were Bengali speakers in 1911. Since then their proportion was gradually coming down except in the Census of 1931. In 1921 they constituted only 64.67 per cent of the district's total population. A decade after it slightly increased to 65.02 per cent. In 1951 it came down to 57.27 per cent. But during last ten years there has not been any significant deviation in the proportion of Bengali speakers in the district. The growth of Bengali speaking population has always been less than the general rate of growth of population of this district except in the last 1931 Census. While Bengali speaking population in 1931 had increased by 7.06 per cent over 1921, the general rate of growth of population was 6.47 per cent in the same decade in the district of Jalpaiguri.

In 1911 a little more than 12 per cent of the total population of Jalpaiguri district were Hindi speakers. It came down to 9.26 per cent in 1921, the maximum limit (13.92 per cent) being attained in 1951. In the present Census of 1961 Hindi speakers comprise only 7.02 per cent of Jalpaiguri's total population. While in the decade of 1911-21, the general rate of growth of population of this district was found to be quite high, the Hindi speakers suffered a declension to the extent of 20.78 per cent over their number of 1911. In the next decade a recovery was noticed. The Hindi speakers grew by 34.01 per cent in the decade of 1921-31. During the next twenty-year period of 1931-51, the Hindi speakers grew by 47.84 per cent over their number of 1931. But during the last

decade of 1951-61, while the general rate of growth of population has recorded a phenomenal increase, Hindi speakers of Jalpaiguri district registered a phenomenal decrease to the tune of 25.19 per cent over their number of 1951.

The Santali speakers formed only 2.69 per cent of the total population of this district in 1911, while in the Census of 1961 their percentage to total population is only 2.33. The maximum limit (6.50 per cent) was found in 1921. In 1911-21, the Santali speakers increased highly, the rate being 153.44 per cent over their number of 1911. In the last decade also the growth of Santali speaking people has been enormous (182.44 per cent) over the Santali speakers of 1951.

The statement below gives population at each Census, intercensal variation and percentage to total population for the three important languages in the district.

STATEMENT 8.1

SHOWING PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EACH DECADE
(1911-1961) OF POPULATION OF THREE IMPORTANT
LANGUAGES (INCLUDING MOTHER TONGUES
GROUPED UNDER THEM) AS OF 1961

Mother Tongue	1901	1951	1981	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
*Bengali (a)	763,064	525,042	481,829	450,057	448,824
(b)	+ 45.38	+ 8.97	+ 7.06	+ 0.27	..
(c)	56.14	57.27	65.02	64.67	67.67
**Hindi (a)	95,479	127,628	86,825	64,415	81,812
(b)	- 25.19	+ 47.84	+ 34.01	- 20.78	..
(c)	7.02	13.92	11.65	9.26	12.26
†Santali (a)	31,718	11,280	17,768	45,251	17,855
(b)	+ 182.44	- 36.80	- 60.78	+ 153.44	..
(c)	2.38	1.22	2.40	6.50	2.69

(a) Absolute figures

(b) Percentage variation

(c) Percentage to total population

*Barik (P. 792), Hajjong/Hajong (P.5), Lbhari-Malpaharia (P.27) Malpaharia (P.2,730), Murari (P.8) and Rajbanghi (P.18,673) have been grouped with Bengali.

**Bilaspuri (P.157) Deswali (P.9), Deswali/Harijani (P.12), Kahari (P.6) Nagari-Hindi (P.219) and Tharu Awadhi (P.3) have been grouped with Hindi.

†Gayari (P.16), Mahili (P.2,185), Manjhi (P.201) and Paharia (P.113) have been grouped with Santali.

Notes : 1 The figures for Hindi in 1921 and 1911 include figures for Urdu.

2 The figures for Santali in 1931 and 1911 include figures for Mahili, Karmali and Paharia.

3 The figures for Santali in 1921 include figures for Agarla, Asur, Bhumij, Brijia, Ho. Koda (Kora), Korwa, Mundari and Turi.

In so far as the mother tongue returns are concerned, Hindi occupies the fourth position. Maximum Hindi speakers are found in Madarihat police station where they comprise 19.35 per cent of its people. In Nagrakata police station 10.88 per cent of its population have their mother tongue Hindi. In Mal, Kalchini, Alipur Duars, Mitiali and Dhubguri police stations 10.15 per cent, 7.67 per cent, 7.37 per cent, 7.04 per cent and 5.91 per

cent respectively of their total population are Hindi speakers. In Kumargram police station their percentage is 5.86. In Maynaguri and Jalpaiguri police stations nearly 5 per cent each of their total population belong to the Hindi mother tongue. In Falakata and Rajganj police stations a little more than 4 per cent each of their total population have their mother tongue Hindi.

Sadan/Sadri is the next major mother tongue of the district. 5.64 per cent of the total population of this district have returned their mother tongue as Sadan/Sadri. Sadan/Sadri speakers are mainly found in the production of tea in plantation areas and in the agricultural areas. In Kalchini police station they account for 18.40 per cent of its population. In Mitiali police station 16.44 per cent of its people are Sadan/Sadri speakers. In Nagra-kata police station 14 per cent of its population have their mother tongue Sadan/Sadri. In Kumargram police station a little less than 10 per cent of its people are Sadan/Sadri speakers. In Madarihat police station Sadan/Sadri has been claimed to be the mother tongue of 9.55 per cent of its population and in Dhubguri police station their percentage is 8.60. In Mal and Falakata Police stations 2.49 per cent and 1.94 per cent respectively of their total population are Sadan/Sadri speakers. Munda-Unspecified mother tongue is next to Sadan/Sadri in this district. In Mitiali police station Munda-Unspecified has been returned by about 9.92 per cent of its population.

As many as one hundred and fiftyone mother tongue names have been returned by the people of Jalpaiguri district. Of them fortytwo have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information and eight belong to countries outside the Indian Subcontinent. These eight mother tongues have been treated as foreign languages in the Census of 1961.

The remaining one hundred and one classified mother tongues have been divided into four families viz., Austric Family, Tibeto-Chinese Family, Dravidian Family and Indo-European Family following the method of Grierson's classification of languages.

Nineteen mother tongues belong to the Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family of the Austric Family. Of them seventeen are attested by Grierson and the two non-attested by him have been tentatively classified by the Linguist to the Registrar General. These nineteen mother tongues are Asuri, Bhumij, Birhor, Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia, Gayari, Ho, Khairia, Kharia, Koda/Kora, Kol, Kurmi, Lohari-Munda, Mahili, Manjhi, Munda-Unspecified, Paharia, Santali, Savara and Turi of *Munda Branch*. Lohari-Munda has been tentatively classified with *Munda Branch*. On examination of the actual returns in the Enumeration Slips it transpired that one hundred and twentytwo speakers of that mother tongue are found to be in the *Munda Branch*. One hundred and twentytwo speakers of Lohari-Munda are returned in the 1961

Census, but in 1951 Census there was no return of the mother tongue Lohari-Munda from Jalpaiguri district. Under *Munda Branch* Gayari has been tentatively classified with Santali mother tongue. Sixteen speakers of Gayari are returned in the 1961 Census, but in 1951 Census the speakers of Gayari mother tongue were totally absent from Jalpaiguri district.

There are twentyfour mother tongues in the Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family of the Tibeto-Chinese Family. Of them twentythree mother tongues are attested by Grierson and the one (i.e., Adibhasha-Bhotia) non-attested by him has been tentatively classified with Bhotia-Unspecified speakers by the Linguist to the Registrar General. Among those twentyfour mother tongues, Adibhasha-Bhotia, Bhotia-Unspecified, Dukpa, Lama, Sherpa, Sikkim Bhotia and Tibetan of Tibetan Group, Limbu and Rai of Eastern Sub-group under Pronominalized Himalayan Group, Gurung, Kami, Lepcha, Mangari, Newari, Tamang and Toto of Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Group are found in Tibeto-Himalayan Branch. Bodo/Boro, Koch, Mech and Rabha of Bara or Bodo Group, Kawri of Kachin Group, Manipuri/Meithei of Meithei Sub-Group and Lushai/Mizo of Central Chin Sub-Group under Kuki-Chin Group and Mru of Burma Group are found in Assam-Burmese Branch.

In the Dravidian Family twelve mother tongues, viz., Kannada, Madras, Malayalam and Tamil have been classified in the Dravida Group, Khond/Kondh, Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon, Koraputi, Koya, Kurukh/Oraon, Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon and Nagesia in the Intermediate Group and Telugu in Andhra Language. Of these twelve mother tongues seven have been classified by Grierson, two (viz., Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon and Nagesia) have been non-attested by him, but tentatively classified with Kurukh/Oraon by the Linguist to the Registrar General and three (viz., Khond/Kondh, Koraputi and Koya) though classified in Linguistic Survey of India, are tentatively reclassified by the Linguist. A notable increase of Malayalam speakers is observed in the 1961 Census. One hundred and twenty-six speakers of Malayalam are returned in the 1961 Census, but in the 1951 Census there was no return of the mother tongue Malayalam from Jalpaiguri district. Similarly, more number of Telugu speakers have been returned in this district in this Census than that in the previous Census in 1951. Within ten years the Telugu speakers have increased from 287 to 526. But in the case of the Tamil speakers, decrease is more marked in the 1961 Census. 1,418 Tamil speakers were found in the previous Census in 1951, but in the 1961 Census there are only 294 Tamil speakers in this district.

In the Aryan Sub-family of the Indo-European Family as many as forty-six mother tongue returns are found in Jalpaiguri district. In Eranian Branch, 2 Kashmiri speakers are found in Dard Group. The rest of the forty-five mother tongues are found

in Indo-Aryan Branch. 5 Pali speakers are classified in Indo-Aryan Branch.

In Outer Sub-Branch, Peshawari in North-Western Group, Kamari, Mahari and Marathi in Southern Group and Assamese, Barik, Bengali, Bhojpuri, Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya, Bihari, Haijong/Hajong, Kurmal Thar, Lohari-Malpaharia, Madhesi, Magahi/Magadhi, Maithili, Malpaharia, Murari, Oriya, Rajbangsi and Sadan/Sadri in Eastern Group are found. Barik (792 speakers) and Murari (8 speakers) are tentatively classified with Bengali by the Linguist to the Registrar General. Lohari-Malpaharia (27 speakers) and Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya (236 speakers) are tentatively classified with Malpaharia and Oriya respectively by the Linguist to the Registrar General. Haijong/Hajong, Lohari-Malpaharia, Malpaharia and Rajbangsi mother tongues have also been grouped with Bengali in the 1961 Census. Mother tongues like Bhojpuri (27 speakers), Bihari (36 speakers), Kurmal Thar (15 speakers), Madhesi (4,283 speakers), Magahi/Magadhi (10 speakers) and Maithili (247 speakers) are returned in 1961 Census which were not available in 1951 Census in this district.

A regular increase in number of Bengali speakers is found. In 1951 the figure was 522,891 and it is 740,829 in 1961. The increased position in the number of Oriya speakers in this district is also found. While their number in 1951 was 9,225, it is 11,824 in 1961. But the number of Assamese speakers has been decreased in this district in the present Census than that in the previous Census in 1951. Within ten years the Assamese speakers have decreased from 1,805 to 1,147.

In mediate Sub-Branch, Tharu Awadhi is found in Mediate Group. In Inner Sub-Branch, 22 mother tongues are found in Central Group and Pahari Group. Of these 22 mother tongues 21 have been classified by Grierson and the one (*i.e.*, Bilaspuri) though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is tentatively reclassified by the Linguist. In Central Group these are Bilaspuri, Deswali, Deswali/Harijani, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Hindi, Hindustani, Kahari, Kshatri, Marwari, Nagari-Hindi, Nagauri, Naiki-Banjari, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Rajputhani, Rajwari and Urdu. In Pahari Group these are Garhwali, Gorkhali, Kumauni and Nepali.

Gurmukhi is the script name used for language. It is grouped with Punjabi. In 1951 Gurmukhi speakers were 1,282 in number, but their number in 1961 is only 296. Bilaspuri (157 speakers), Deswali (9 speakers), Deswali/Harijani (12 speakers), Kahari (6 speakers), Nagari-Hindi (219 speakers) and Tharu Awadhi (3 speakers) have been grouped with Hindi as per 1961 Census.

The people of Jalpaiguri have not given an encouraging account regarding the extent of bilingualism in the district. Only 11.96 per cent of the

total population of Jalpaiguri district have claimed to have known a second language in addition to their mother tongue. It is seen that the Bengali speaking population have little inclination in knowing a subsidiary language. Only 6.45 per cent of the total Bengali speakers of this district know a second language in addition to their mother tongue Bengali. Very few of the Bengali speaking women have claimed to have known another language. Only three among every one hundred Bengali speaking women know a second language, while 9.46 per cent of the Bengali male speakers have claimed to have known another language. The number of Bengali speakers knowing a second language is shown for each of the subsidiary languages as: English (M—27,097; F—7,347), Hindi (M—8,861; F—2,888), Assamese (M—536; F—64), Urdu (M—348; F—29), Sadan/Sadri (M—91; F—96), Arabic/Arabi (M—143; F—3), Nepali (M—99; F—28), Sanskrit (M—34; F—21), Rabha (F—19), Kurukh/Oraon (M—9), Santali (M—7), Burmese (F—3), Mech (M—2), Oriya (M—2), Mundari (M—1, F—1), Madras (M—1).

The speakers of tribal languages are generally bilingual. Amongst Bodo/Boro speakers about 22.55 per cent know a second language. 17.68 per cent of the Bodo/Boro speakers know Bengali as a second language. Amongst Khairi speakers 15.80 per cent know a second language, most of them having known Hindi and 739 persons of them having known Bengali and a few (10) having known English. Amongst Khairi speakers about 11.63 per cent know Bengali as a second language. Amongst those having mother tongue Kurukh/Oraon about 23.05 per cent have claimed to know a subsidiary language, most of them having known Hindi. Only 7.32 per cent of the Kurukh/Oraon speakers know Bengali as a second language. 28.19 per cent of the Mech speakers know a second language. 23.58 per cent of the Mech speakers have claimed to know Bengali as a second language. 246 persons amongst Mech speakers know Hindi as a second language. 50 of them know English as the second language (M—47; F—3). Amongst Munda-Unspecified speakers about 19.64 per cent know a subsidiary language, most of them having known Hindi. 2,799 persons of them know Bengali as a second language (M—1,946; F—853). Amongst the Mru speakers 20 per cent have claimed to know Bengali as subsidiary language. About 21.73 per cent of the Santali speakers have claimed to know a subsidiary language, most of them having known Hindi. 8.62 per cent of the Santali speakers know Bengali as a second language. 43 of them know Nepali as the second language (M—43), 9 Santali speakers also know English. Nearly 19 per cent of the Savara speakers know a second language, most of them knowing Hindi and a few (22) having known Bengali. Bilingualism is much less pronounced amongst the Lepcha speakers. Only 1.48 per cent of them know a second language, majority of them knowing Hindi.

Amongst the people belonging to different language groups hailing from other States outside West Bengal, the Rajputani speaking population have known a second language in addition to their own mother tongue by a greater proportion than others. 75 per cent of them have known a subsidiary language. Cent per cent men having Rajputani as their mother tongue know a second language. Amongst their womenfolk also bilingualism is quite common. 72.73 per cent of the Rajputani speaking women know a second language. Majority of such women know Sadan/Sadri and a few know Hindi and Bengali. 59.62 per cent of the Gujarati speaking population know a subsidiary language. Gujarati speaking males are more bilingual than their female counterparts. Hindi is known to the majority of such males and Bengali is also known to quite a number of them. In fact more males know Hindi and Bengali than their female counterparts. In respect of bilingualism Rajasthani speakers occupy the next position. About 48.02 per cent of the Rajasthani speaking persons know a second language. 56.14 per cent of the Rajasthani male speakers have claimed to know a subsidiary language. Majority of such males know Hindi as a second language. Bengali and English are also known to some of them. 35.34 per cent of the Rajasthani speaking women know a second language. Majority of such women know Hindi and a few know Bengali. 37.77 per cent of the Marwari speakers know a second language. Amongst the males Hindi is known to the maximum number. Bengali is also known to some of them. 36.10 per cent of the Marwari speaking women know a second language. Most of them know Hindi as a second language. Amongst the Maithili speaking population 33.20 per cent have known a second language. Amongst their males 33.66 per cent have known a subsidiary language. Majority of the Maithili speaking males know Hindi as a second language and a few know Bengali. 30.95 per cent of the Maithili speaking women know a second language. Majority of such women know Bengali and Hindi. 31.11 per cent of the English speaking population know a second language, Majority knowing Hindi. Bengali and Nepali are also known to a very few of them. 30.68 per cent of the Punjabi speaking population know a subsidiary language. Amongst their males 38.24 per cent have claimed to know a second language. Hindi as a second language is known to the majority of the Punjabi speaking males. Bengali and English are also known to some of them. Only 10.64 per cent of the Punjabi speaking women know a second language. Most of them know Bengali as a second language and a few know Hindi. Nearly 30 per cent of the Urdu speaking population have claimed to know a second language. Amongst their males 35.47 per cent have known a secondary language. Hindi is known to the majority of the Urdu speaking males. Bengali and English are also known to some of them. Amongst their females only 14.35 per cent have known a subsidiary language. Majority of the Urdu speaking women know Hindi and Bengali

and a very few of them know English. Amongst the Tamil speaking persons 26.19 per cent have known a second language. Hindi is known to the majority. Bengali, English and Nepali are also known to some of them. Amongst the Oriya speaking population 21.67 per cent are bilingual. Bengali is known as a second language to the majority. Hindi and English are also known to some of them. 20.27 per cent of the Gurmukhi speaking population have known a secondary language. Amongst their males 26.26 per cent have claimed to know a subsidiary language. Most of them know Hindi as a second language and a few of them know Bengali and English. Only 11.11 per cent of the Gurmukhi speaking women have known a second language. Majority of such women know Hindi. Amongst the Marathi speakers 18.56 per cent know a second language. Most of them know Bengali and English as second language. Amongst the Telugu speaking population 15.78 per cent know a secondary language, majority knowing Hindi. English is also known to a few of them. Amongst the Nepali speaking population 13.31 per cent are bilingual. Hindi is known to the majority, Bengali and English are also known to some of them. Nearly 12 per cent of the Madrasi speaking population know a second language, most of them having known Bengali. Hindi and English are also known to some of them.

9. RELIGION

Two major religions viz., Hinduism and Muslim are noticed in the district of Jalpaiguri. The Hindus form a large majority of the people. They account for a little more than 58 per cent of the total population of the district. Every tenth person of Jalpaiguri is a follower of Muslim. The rest of the people or to speak otherwise one in twenty professes other religious pursuits. Among other religions groups the followers of Jesus Christ comprise about 4 per cent of the district's population.

The composition of Jalpaiguri's population by different religious communities has not altered to any appreciable extent over the census decade of 1951-61. In 1951 the Hindus comprised 84.18 per cent and the Muslims formed about one tenth of the district's total population. The Christian community was only 2.79 per cent in 1951 against their present strength of 3.57 per cent among the district's population. The proportion of Buddhists in the district's population structure has nearly doubled itself within the last ten years. They are now 1.34 per cent against the 1951 percentage of only 0.72.

The Buddhists of Jalpaiguri have registered an increase of population of 179.17 per cent during the last decade. The percentage increase in the Christian community has been over 90 per cent. The Hindus of this district also have registered a fairly high increase. They have added a half more to their 1951 strength. The Muslims of Jalpaiguri

have registered a growth rate of 44.32 per cent during the last decade. While other thanas show a fairly high rate of increase of Muslim population between 32.63 and 38.55 per cent during 1951-61, the thanas of Jalpaiguri and Rajganj together have shown a high rate of 66.64 per cent.

The Table C-VII in Part II A of this volume gives the distribution of different religions in this district. The statement 9.1 given below shows the percentage distribution of Hindus and Muslims in the district and its different police stations. The Hindus are almost evenly distributed all over the district. The maximum concentration is found in the police station of Alipur Duars and the least in the police station of Rajganj.

STATEMENT 9.1

Percentage of Religions to Total Population

	Religion	
	Hindu	Muslim
	85.41	9.55
	88.28	13.56
	81.55	17.83
	75.28	23.75
	86.37	13.98
	89.99	4.21

STATEMENT 9.1—contd.

	Religion	
	Hindu	Muslim
	81.67	13.80
	83.31	11.78
	89.84	4.36
	86.14	5.33
	85.61	4.55
	84.21	14.66
	81.12	2.08
	90.65	4.58
	86.55	2.33

Muslim concentration is more pronounced in the border police stations of Rajganj, Jalpaiguri and also in Maynaguri and Dhubguri. In the Rajganj police station a little less than one-fourth of the thana's total population have declared themselves as follower of Islam. In Jalpaiguri police station their percentage is as high as 17. In the Falakata police station of Alipur Duars subdivision the percentage of Muslim population is also significantly high particularly in comparison to the rest of the areas lying in this subdivision.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

1. WORKING POPULATION

A significant deviation in presenting the data relating to economic activity of the people has been made in 1961 Census. In earlier Censuses, the element of income or the criterion of economic independence was adopted for measuring the economy of the country. But in the present Census emphasis has been laid on the work done or the economic activity pursued by an individual. Thus the persons, engaged in productive work irrespective of their deriving any income or not, have been treated as workers in 1961 Census. Persons such as family workers and children who work but do not earn enough to maintain themselves have also been considered as workers. Any person who generally spends more than one hour per day on any particular productive occupation has been included amongst working population. In respect of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, household industry etc., persons having regular work for more than an hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season have been treated as workers. Undertrial prisoners or persons temporarily incapacitated if they were previously engaged in any productive work have also been recorded as workers.

The economic data have been presented according to nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers instead of eight livelihood classes classified by self-supporting persons and their dependants in 1951. The economic activity of the people residing in villages has been shown by the different industrial categories in the Village Directory. The Primary Census Abstract and the B-Series Tables in Part II A of this volume also present the different facets of the economy of the district.

In the industrial classification of workers, industries have been classified as household and non-household. A household industry is defined as an industry which is not run on the scale of a registered factory and is participated in by the head of the household himself or any member of the household either at home or within the village in rural areas and in the same census house in urban areas.

1.1 Labour Participation Ratio

In spite of a very liberal definition of a worker in this Census only 384 per mille have returned themselves in 1961 Census as workers in the district of Jalpaiguri. The labour participation ratio (i.e., the percentage of workers to total population) in this district is greater than the State average. In the entire State of West Bengal for every one thousand of its population only 332 persons have been classed as workers, and the rest of 668 persons have been recorded as non-workers who are believed to

be dependent on the working population for their sustenance. In Jalpaiguri 616 persons per mille are non-workers as per Census 1961.

The labour participation ratio in Jalpaiguri is higher than that for any of the districts in the Jalpaiguri division except Darjeeling district. It is also higher than that for any of the districts in the Presidency division excluding Calcutta. This ratio for any of the districts in Burdwan division except Purulia district is lower than that of Jalpaiguri district.

The above observation also holds good in case of labour participation amongst the rural population of Jalpaiguri district. The labour participation ratio in the rural areas of the district is higher than the State average.

In the State of West Bengal as a whole 327 out of every 1,000 rural population are workers. In the district of Jalpaiguri 393 per mille of its rural population have returned themselves in the Census 1961 as workers.

In the urban sector labour participation is even worse than in the rural sector of the district. Only 294 out of every 1,000 urban population of Jalpaiguri are workers against the corresponding State figure of 347. Labour participation amongst the urban population of Jalpaiguri is higher than all other districts except Darjeeling and Cooch Behar in the Jalpaiguri division. Amongst the remaining districts of two other divisions labour participation in the urban sector of the industrialised districts of 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan is higher than that of Jalpaiguri. Thus Jalpaiguri's urban labour participation ranks eighth in the entire State including Calcutta.

The male component amongst the working force of Jalpaiguri is much higher than the female component. The labour participation ratio amongst the male population of Jalpaiguri has been found to be 54.87 per cent while this ratio for the females is only of the extent of 19.19 per cent. The labour participation by males in the district of Jalpaiguri has been found higher than the corresponding State figure. The labour participation ratio amongst the female population of Jalpaiguri is also higher than the corresponding State figure. In the State of West Bengal 53.98 per cent of the total male population are workers and amongst the females 9.43 per cent have been treated as workers in 1961 Census.

In rural sector also labour participation by males as well as by females of Jalpaiguri has been higher than the corresponding State figures. While 53.47 per cent amongst males and 10.62 per cent amongst females in the State of West Bengal are workers, in the district of Jalpaiguri only 55.47 per cent amongst

males and 20.65 per cent amongst females have been classed as workers. In the urban areas participation by males as well as by females of Jalpaiguri has been found lower than the corresponding State figures. Jalpaiguri's women labour force in the urban sector are mostly engaged in other services.

1.2 Labour Participation in different Administrative Units

The labour participation per *mille* is the highest in Mitiali police station of the district of Jalpaiguri. Next comes Nagrakata police station. In Mitiali police station 478 persons per *mille* are workers, whereas 456 persons for one thousand of the total population of Nagrakata police station belong to the working class. In Mal, Kumargram, Madarihahat, Kalchini and Dhubguri police stations, 432, 428, 427, 420 and 399 persons per *mille* are workers respectively. The labour participation in all these police stations is higher than that of the district as a whole, where only 384 persons for one thousand of the total population are found to be workers. Falakata, Rajganj, Alipur Duars, Jalpaiguri and Maynaguri police stations are below the district average in respect of the labour participation.

In the rural areas of the district the position of Mitiali being a rural police station has shown the highest proportion of workers (47.81 per cent) and the labour participation also in rural police stations of Nagrakata, Mal, Kumargram, Madarihahat, Kalchini and Dhubguri is higher than that of the rural areas of the district as a whole. Only 393 out of every 1,000 rural population of Jalpaiguri district are workers, whereas in rural areas of Nagrakata, Mal, Kumargram, Madarihahat, Kalchini and Dhubguri police stations 456, 441, 428, 427, 420 and 406 persons per *mille* are workers respectively. The labour participation in the rural areas of the police stations of Falakata, Rajganj, Alipur Duars, Jalpaiguri and Maynaguri is below the district average for the rural sector.

In the urban sector maximum labour participation has been observed in Jalpaiguri police station where this ratio is 31.32 per cent. Mal follows next. The urban labour participation in Mal police station is 30.70 per cent and this ratio in Alipur Duars is 29.68 per cent. The labour participation in the urban areas of the police stations of Dhubguri, Maynaguri and Falakata is also below the district average for the urban sector where 29.44 per cent of its urban population are workers.

The labour participation by males is found to be highest in Rajganj police station where 592 males for every thousand are workers. In Mal, Mitiali, Falakata, Maynaguri and Nagrakata police stations, 568, 566, 562, 561 and 558 males per *mille* are workers respectively. In other police stations this ratio varies between 50.67 per cent in Kalchini police station to 54.49 per cent in Kumargram police station. Amongst male population rural men are

more active than the men living in the towns of Jalpaiguri.

As has already been seen female labour participation in this district is much higher than the State average. In the State of West Bengal 94 females per thousand females are workers, while in Jalpaiguri district 192 females out of every one thousand female population are workers. Female participation is highest in Mitiali police station, where 37.72 per cent of the total female population of the thana are workers. In Nagrakata police station 33.58 per cent of the total female population of the thana are found to be in the working class. Next come the female workers of Kalchini police station. In Kalchini police station 31.7 females out of every 1,000 female population belong to the working force. In Madarihahat, Kumargram, Mal and Dhubguri police stations 30.5, 29.6, 26.9 and 23.5 females per *mille* are workers respectively. The female labour participation in all these police stations is higher than that of the females of the district as a whole. Female labour participation is lowest in Maynaguri police station where only 1.86 per cent of them are workers, though in the group of towns of this police station this ratio is a bit higher (2.71 per cent). In Jalpaiguri police station female workers form 5.58 per cent of their total number. In Jalpaiguri town their proportion is a little higher than that of the thana. 5.74 per cent of the total female population of Jalpaiguri town are workers. Female workers of Alipur Duars town are in lower proportion than that of the thana. In Alipur Duars police station 12.74 per cent of the total female population are workers, whereas in Alipur Duars town their proportion is only 2.29 per cent.

The statement below gives the percentage of workers amongst total population, males and females for the district as well as for all the police stations of Jalpaiguri by total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 10.1 .

	Percentage of workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
T	28.44	54.87	19.19
R	29.34	55.47	20.65
U	29.44	49.20	8.70
T	32.19	54.87	5.58
R	32.54	55.82	5.52
U	31.39	50.90	57.4
R	36.37	59.22	9.26
T	31.07	55.10	1.86
R	31.96	58.21	1.70
U	26.35	45.53	2.71
R	45.57	55.82	58.58
T	39.85	54.06	23.49
R	40.57	54.41	24.80
U	29.17	49.09	2.18

STATEMENT 10.1

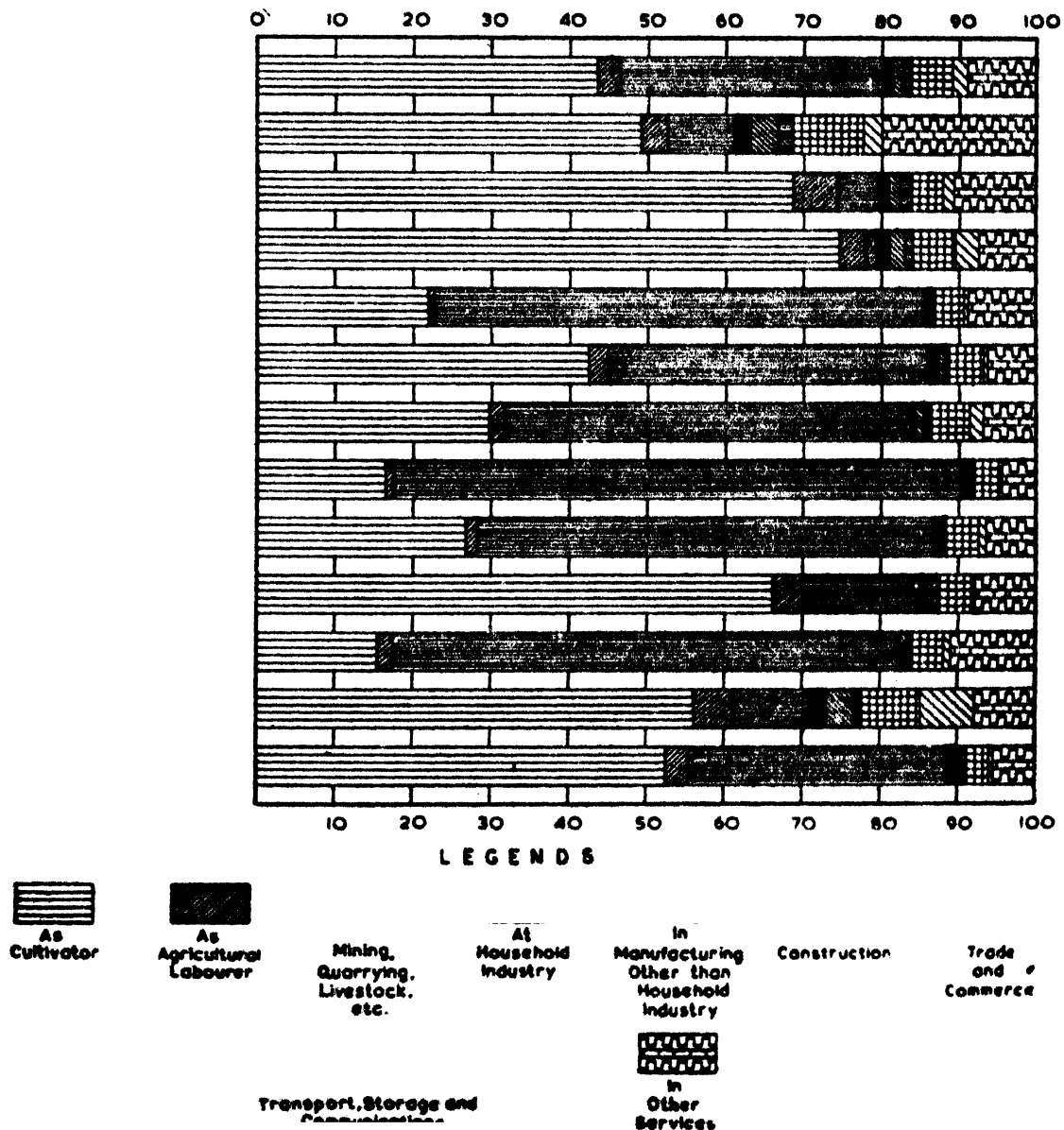
	Percentage of workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
T	43.20	56.84	26.87
R	44.10	57.38	28.42
U	20.70	50.05	2.59
	47.81	56.55	37.74
	42.65	58.20	30.54
T	37.37	56.21	15.84
R	38.50	57.53	16.64
U	22.38	59.18	1.77
R	41.97	50.67	21.73
T	35.08	54.02	12.74
R	36.00	54.61	14.40
U	29.64	50.76	2.29
	42.78	54.49	29.56

1.3 Participation by different Industrial Classes

Most of the workers of this district are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Nearly five out of any group of ten workers seem to be in the agricultural sector either as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer. In this district only 47 per cent of the total working population are engaged in agriculture against 54 per cent in the State of West Bengal as a whole. The proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers in this district is very wide. The cultivators form about 14.5 times more in number than the agricultural labourers. But in the State of West Bengal the proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers is about 2.5:1.

In all other spheres of activity except plantation, Jalpaiguri's participation is in much lower proportion than that of the State. Industries do

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS



not have any significant role in the economic life of Jalpaiguri district, as is seen in many districts of lower Bengal. Nearly 3 per cent only of the total workers of this district are engaged in any industrial pursuit, household or non-household. Other manufacturing industries have absorbed more persons here than the household industries. Every 11 workers per *mille* are absorbed in household industries against the State's participation of 42 workers per *mille* and in any other manufacturing industries 15 workers per *mille* are absorbed here against the corresponding State's figure of 114 persons per thousand working population.

Plantation is also a major industrial pursuit for the workers of Jalpaiguri district. 337 persons per one thousand of the total working population of this district are seen to be absorbed in mining, quarrying, plantation, forestry etc. In the State of West Bengal as a whole the corresponding proportion of the workers in mining, plantation etc. is only 50 in every one thousand of working population. Trading and commercial activities have engaged about 5.3 per cent of the total workers of the district while in the State they form about 7.5 per cent of the total working population. Every 20 workers per *mille* are engaged in transport here against the State's participation of 34 workers per thousand working population. In other services only 9 per cent of Jalpaiguri's workers are engaged against the State's corresponding percentage of 13.4.

The female labour participation in agricultural pursuits in the district of Jalpaiguri is remarkable, of course, in the role of cultivators but not as agricultural labourers. 313 women workers for every one thousand of their total number are found in this district to be working as cultivators while the corresponding proportion of the female cultivators in the State of West Bengal as a whole is 368 per *mille*. Participation as agricultural labourers is very low in the district. Only 1.1 per cent of the total working women of Jalpaiguri are labourers in the agricultural fields whereas in the State this percentage is as high as 21.1. Most remarkable feature of the working women of this district is that the largest proportion of them are gainfully employed in the plantation. In Jalpaiguri 617 for every one thousand working women are engaged in plantation while in the State the corresponding number is only 90. Household industries have engaged 1.4 per cent of the total working women of this district, whereas in the State this percentage is as high as 12.2. Other services are also more favourable with women of Jalpaiguri. In this district 3.3 per cent of the total female workers are engaged in other services against the State's percentage of 13.0.

The statement given here indicates the distribution of 1,000 workers by persons, males and females and by industrial categories of workers

for the district of Jalpaiguri as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 10.2

Category of Workers	West Bengal					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
I	368	398	368	435	471	313
II	153	144	211	80	35	11
III	50	44	90	387	254	617
IV	42	30	122	11	10	14
V	114	124	49	15	19	4
VI	13	15	3	9	12	1
VII	75	83	23	53	66	7
VIII	84	38	4	20	26	N
IX	184	184	130	90	107	33

In Maynaguri police station labour participation has, as expected, been by a large proportion in the agricultural sector. In this police station the proportion of cultivators is even as high as 74.29 per cent of its total working population. In Rajganj police station 68.49 per cent of the total workers of this thana are found to be cultivators. In the police stations of Falakata, Alipur Duars and Kumargram 65.73 per cent, 56.23 per cent and 52.35 per cent of the total workers respectively are engaged as cultivators. In Jalpaiguri and Dhubguri police stations more than 40 per cent of the workers are cultivators. In Rajganj police station the agricultural labourers are in the highest proportion forming about 5.71 per cent of its total working population. In Alipur Duars police station 5.15 per cent of its total working population are engaged as agricultural labourers. In Falakata police station the agricultural labourers form about 4.10 per cent of its total working population. In Maynaguri, Jalpaiguri and Kumargram police stations 3.62 per cent, 3.27 per cent and 3.15 per cent of the total workers respectively are engaged as agricultural labourers. In Dhubguri police station 2.40 per cent of its total working population belong to the agricultural labourers. In Mal police station 29.71 per cent of the workers are cultivators and 1.97 per cent are agricultural labourers. In Kalchini police station the percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers to total workers are 15.38 and 1.83 respectively. In Madarihat police station cultivators form about 26.75 per cent of its total working population and the proportion of agricultural labourers is 1.32 per cent. In Nagrakata police station the proportion of cultivators is 22.16 per cent of its total working population. But the proportion of agricultural labourers is lowest in Nagrakata police station where 0.70 per cent of

the workers belong to this category. In Mitiali police station the percentage of cultivators to total workers is 16.61 only.

As has already been seen, plantation plays a very significant role in the economic life of Jalpaiguri district. Plantation workers amongst the total working population of Jalpaiguri are more marked in Mitiali, Kalchini, Nagrakata, Madarihat and Mal police stations in comparison to other areas of this district. This category form about 72.80 per cent, 64.77 per cent, 63.12 per cent, 58.63 per cent and 52.22 per cent of the workers in Mitiali, Kalchini, Nagrakata, Madarihat and Mal police stations respectively. In Dhubauri and Kumargram police stations 41.36 per cent and 32.71 per cent of the workers respectively are engaged in plantation. Employment in household industries is quite low in this district. In Jalpaiguri police station only 2.02 per cent of its total working population are engaged in household industries. Manufacturing industries also do not have any significant role in this district. In the police stations of Alipur Duars, Jalpaiguri, Maynaguri and Rajganj 3.61 per cent, 3.53 per cent, 2.30 per cent and 1.55 per cent of the workers respectively are absorbed in manufacturing industries. In all other police stations less than one per cent of the workers are engaged in manufacturing industries.

A comparatively larger proportion of workers of Jalpaiguri, Alipur Duars, Maynaguri and Mal police stations are engaged in trade and commerce. Their percentage in Jalpaiguri police station is 9.01 followed by 7.51 in Alipur Duars police station, 5.43 in Maynaguri police station and 5.02 in Mal police station. 6.74 per cent of workers of Alipur Duars police station are transport workers. Nearly 3 per cent and 2.66 per cent of the workers of Maynaguri and Jalpaiguri police stations respectively are engaged in transport.

The labour participation in other services is in the highest proportion in Jalpaiguri police station of this district. Every one out of five workers of Jalpaiguri police station is engaged in other services. In Kalchini and Rajganj police stations 10.83 per cent and 10.71 per cent of the workers respectively are found to be engaged in other services. In each of the other police stations of Jalpaiguri district below 10 per cent of the workers are engaged in other services. A pictorial representation of the percentage distribution of workers for all the police stations of the district may be seen at page (51).

The statement below shows the sector-wise distribution of thousand persons, by sex among primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers for the district of Jalpaiguri as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 10.8

	West Bengal					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Workers	832	640	94	884	649	193
Primary Sector	191	303	69	308	417	180
I+II+	179	287	56	178	278	62
III (except Mining and Quarrying)	12	16	7	130	139	118
Secondary Sector						
III (only Mining and Quarrying)+ IV+V+VI+IX (only Gas and Electricity)	61	100	17	14	23	4
Tertiary Sector						
VII+VIII+IX (except Gas and Electricity)	80	187	16	62	109	8
Non-workers	668	460	906	616	461	808

1.4 Sex Ratio of Workers

It appears from the above discussion that the working women in this district are in good proportion as compared to the working women of the State as a whole. It has been seen earlier that against 54.87 per cent of the males, 19.19 per cent of the females of this district are workers. But in the State of West Bengal against 53.98 per cent of the males, only 9.43 per cent of the females are workers.

Jalpaiguri's sex ratio amongst general population is a little less than that of West Bengal. For every one thousand males there are 854 females in Jalpaiguri and amongst the working population, for every one thousand male workers the number of female workers is 299. In the State of West Bengal the proportion of sexes amongst general population is 878, but this proportion amongst the working population is 153. It appears, therefore, that the women of Jalpaiguri have been engaged in any sort

of productive occupation by a higher proportion than the women living in other parts of the State as a whole. Women here find favourable employment as cultivators, and in plantation their proportion is still higher. In household industries their proportion is also good. In this district the sex ratio has been found to be 199,725 and 397 in categories I, III and IV respectively. The corresponding sex ratio in the State is 146 in category I, 316 in category III and 625 in category IV. In manufacturing industries the sex ratio of the district is only 63. In other services the proportion of sexes is much lower in Jalpaiguri than in the State. In Jalpaiguri it is 93 against the State figure of 148. The statement given below shows the sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) among the total population, total workers, each category of workers and non-workers in rural and urban areas of the district as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 10.4

SEX RATIO (Females per 1,000 Males)

	West Bengal					
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total Population	878	943	701	854	863	768
Total Workers	163	127	65	299	321	58
I	146	146	54	199	200	46
II	226	227	114	91	95	5
III	816	833	66	725	731	74
IV	625	699	273	397	476	149
V	61	160	81	63	100	86
VI	32	38	28	15	13	18
VII	43	92	20	29	41	10
VIII	14	10	15	6	5	6
IX	148	143	153	93	81	127
Non-workers	1,728	1,811	1,491	1,598	1,537	1,456

1.5 Workers in Industries

In Jalpaiguri district 1.13 per cent of the workers are engaged in household industries. The total number of Persons being primarily engaged in any household industry in this district is only 5,928. In household industries workers are mostly employed in plantation crops, manufacturing of foodstuff, tobacco products, cotton textiles, cotton weaving in hand-looms, making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear, manufacture of wooden products, manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products, leather and leather products, non-metallic mineral products, manufacture of earthen pottery and

manufacture of jewellery etc. Maximum persons (208 M, 454 F) are engaged in this district in production of rice, atta, flour, etc., as a household industry. Maximum male workers (479) are engaged in the manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures. In the household industry majority of the women (454) are engaged in production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehushing and processing of crops and food-grains.

Of those engaged in various non-household industries majority are employed in production of tea in plantation and next in different types of services and in trade and commerce. 169,526 persons of Jalpaiguri are employed in production of tea in plantation and 2,395 persons in planting, replanting and conservation of forests.

Persons engaged in different manufacturing works are mostly employed in manufacturing of foodstuffs, tobacco products, cotton textile, making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear, manufacture of wood and wooden products, manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, manufacture of jewellery, silver ware and wares using gold and other precious metals.

A good proportion of workers of this district are engaged in different wholesale and retail trading. In different forms of retail trading about 25,543 persons are engaged. 6,415 persons of the district are employed in transporting by railways. 1,641 persons are engaged in transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, cycle rickshaw driving. A large number of workers are also engaged in different public services, educational services, medical and health services, religious and welfare services and personal services.

There are 5,570 persons whose services could not be classified elsewhere and there are about 14,481 persons in this district whose activities were not adequately described in the Census returns.

Table B-IV in Part II A of this volume gives a detailed distribution of workers according to different industries as classified in the Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

1.6 Workers by Occupation

The table B-V in Part II A of this volume presents a detailed picture about the various occupations of, and services rendered by the working population of the district. These occupations have been classified and coded according to the National Classification of Occupations. From a study of these, the different types of services available to the people of Jalpaiguri are easily obtained. So far as medical facilities are concerned, it is observed from Table B-V of 1961 Census that there are 1,132 physicians, surgeons and dentists, of whom only 9

But there are only 193 qualified allopathic physicians and surgeons of whom only 3 are women. This means that there is one qualified allopathic doctor for a population of 7,043. There are 283 homeopathic physicians in the district. 236 persons have returned themselves to be practising ayurvedic system of medicine. 371 persons have been returned as physicians, surgeons and dentists who could not be classified otherwise. They are possibly not qualified persons who due to experience have created some confidence in the minds of the people in their medical or supernatural abilities to cure their diseases. There are 238 nurses in the district of whom 200 are women.

On the educational side, the total number of teachers is 3,699 as per 1961 Census, of whom only 497 are women. There are only 77 university teachers who generally teach in colleges. There are 20 such teachers amongst the women of Jalpaiguri. There are 785 teachers of secondary schools of whom 219 are women. There are as many as 1,976 primary school teachers in the district, 209 of them being females. 720 persons have returned their occupation as teaching, but they could not be classified in any one of the above categories.

In the district there are 372 architects, engineers and surveyors. Of them 215 persons are civil engineers including overseers, 20 persons are mechanical engineers, 21 persons are chemical engineers and 78 persons are surveyors. 33 persons have returned their occupation as belonging to this group, but they could not be classified in any one of the above classes.

There are 110 jurists in the district of whom 5 are judges and magistrates. There are 53 legal practitioners and advisers in the district. There are 10 law assistants and 42 others who have not been classified elsewhere.

A total number of 165,129 persons have returned themselves as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers. Of them 12,472 are farmers and farm managers, 151,297 are farm workers. There are 513 fishermen (inland and coastal waters) in the district. 846 persons are returned as loggers and other forestry workers.

7,053 persons have returned their occupation as belonging to transport and communication services. There are 3,710 drivers engaged in road transport, of whom 1,147 are cycle rickshaw pullers and 401 are animal drawn vehicle drivers. Motor vehicle drivers are only 1,768 in number.

In the divisions 7-8 i.e., craftsmen, production process workers and labourers, not elsewhere classified, total number of persons returned are 39,368. There are 937 spinners, weavers, knitters, Dyers and related workers, 1,603 tailors, cutters and related workers, 812 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, 1,962 tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders,

platers and related workers, 3,770 carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers and coopers (wood).

There are 1,134 persons of whom 50 are women employed as tobacco preparers and products makers. There are also 2,546 workers whose occupations are unidentifiable or unclassifiable. 1,684 persons have not reported their occupation in the 1961 Census.

1.7 Workers by Age-groups

On an analysis of the age structure of the workers of Jalpaiguri district it is observed that a larger proportion of workers of this district belong to age-group 15-34 in comparison to those in other parts of the State of West Bengal as a whole. Table B-1 in Part II A of this volume gives a distribution of working population by different industrial categories of workers and by broad age-groups. 54 per cent of the total workers of this district belong to the age-group 15-34. The proportion of workers in this age-group is about 52 per cent in the entire State of West Bengal.

The proportion of child workers in this district is higher than the corresponding State's figure. While amongst every 1,000 of the State's working population only 39 are child workers, in the district of Jalpaiguri their proportion is as high as 42 per mille. Generally speaking, this age-group represents the school going age and as such a few of them are expected to come in the working force. With the advancement of primary education this age-group will automatically go out from the working population. Amongst the child workers in this district majority are engaged in agricultural pursuits, in plantation, some at manufacturing industries or in trade and commerce or in other services. The pattern of employment of the child workers is almost the same in other parts of the State also. Jalpaiguri's employment of child labour is higher than the State average which indicates that Jalpaiguri's children are more on the look out for jobs than being engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. In the urban areas participation by child workers has been very limited in this district where only 9 for every 1,000 of the total child population are workers. In the State the corresponding percentage of child workers in the urban areas is 1.23. The statement below gives the age-group-wise distribution of workers in the district as well as in the State.

STATEMENT 10.5

Age-group	West Bengal					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All Ages	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	39	36	57	43	40	47
15-24	516	514	523	536	512	517
25-34	288	292	284	278	297	211
35+	27	28	46	44	51	28

1.8 Literacy amongst Workers

Table B-III in Part II A of this volume shows industrial classification of workers by different educational levels both in rural and urban areas separately. In the rural areas both male and female workers, of this district seem to be poorer in attainment of literacy than their counterparts in other areas of the State. Amongst the rural workers of Jalpaiguri 25 out of every one hundred are literate. In the State of West Bengal as a whole the extent of literacy amongst the working rural population is seen to be limited within 34 persons for every one hundred of their total number. Amongst the male workers living in the villages of Jalpaiguri 32.19 per cent are literate, but amongst the female workers of the rural Jalpaiguri illiteracy is very much marked where 97.01 per cent of the total female workers are illiterate. Only 20.36 per cent of the total working men living in the rural areas of the district are literate without having attained any educational level, 9 of them having passed primary or junior basic examination and only 2.78 per cent of the working rural men have passed the Matriculation examination. Majority of the literate working women living in the villages are just literate. More of the illiterate workers, as is expected, are generally engaged in the agricultural sector. A good number of them are also engaged in plantation, household industries, construction, trade and commerce and in other services.

Spread of literacy amongst the urban working force is a bit lesser in the district of Jalpaiguri than in the State of West Bengal taken as a whole. In Jalpaiguri 62.25 per cent of the urban working population are literate, whereas in the State 63.31 per cent of the urban workers are literate. Amongst the male urban workers 36.18 per cent are illiterate against the State percentage of 35. Amongst the females 64.97 per cent of the urban workers are illiterate in this district, whereas in the State, for every 10 females at work 7 are illiterate. Majority of the literate working men of the towns of Jalpaiguri district are without any educational level and majority of literate working women passed primary or junior basic examination. Also a fair proportion of the urban working men passed the primary or junior basic examination. Only 7.70 per cent of the working males living in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri passed the Matriculation examination.

1.9 Secondary Occupation

In 1961 Census the entire population were classified by nine broad industrial categories of workers according to a person's principal work. In case of a person engaged in more than one activity the work in which he spent most of his time was considered to be his principal work, and what occupied his second most time was considered the secondary work of that person. Table B-VII in Part II A of this volume gives information on such secondary work.

Amongst the cultivators of Jalpaiguri district 2.70 per cent have a secondary occupation. Most of them are secondarily engaged in the agricultural fields as labourers. Only 1,122 (0.49 per cent) cultivators of Jalpaiguri are engaged in household industries in addition to their principal occupation. Only 4.20 per cent of the total agricultural labourers of this district have some secondary occupation mostly being engaged as cultivators and only 66 (0.43 per cent) agricultural labourers of this district are engaged in household industry in addition to their principal occupation. Of those primarily engaged in household industries about 43 per cent have a secondary occupation, mostly as cultivators and a few (0.59 per cent) as agricultural labourers. The persons who are primarily engaged in various non-agricultural and non-household industries like manufacturing, trade, transport, construction, other services etc., have by a negligible proportion (only 0.09 per cent) some secondary occupation in the household industry.

2. NON-WORKING POPULATION

In 1961 Census as many as 61.56 per cent of the total population of Jalpaiguri district have reported themselves as non-workers. The corresponding figure for the State of West Bengal as a whole is 66.84 per cent. The male non-workers and the female non-workers separately account for 45.13 per cent of the total males and 80.81 per cent of the total females respectively in the district of Jalpaiguri as against 46.0 per cent and 90.6 per cent in the State. The variation between the percentage ratio of male non-workers and female non-workers both in rural and in urban areas is striking. The statement below gives the percentage distribution of total male and female non-workers to total persons, total males and total females respectively for the district and the State for total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 10.6

Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Non-workers to Total		
	Persons	Males	Females
Total	66.84	46.02	90.57
Rural	67.38	46.53	89.88
Urban	65.84	44.62	94.88
Total	61.56	45.13	80.81
Rural	60.66	44.58	79.85
Urban	70.56	50.80	96.30

In the working age-group 15-59 amongst males, those who are not engaged in any productive activity and thus have been shown as non-workers in the Census 1961 form about 9.25 per cent only of total male population of the same age-group in the rural areas of the district. Amongst females majority about 62.22 per cent of the total female population living in the villages of this district in the working

age-group 15-59 are not in the working force. The corresponding percentages for male and female non-workers in the same age-group are 23.25 and 92.94 in the urban areas of the district. It shows that the percentage of female non-workers of the workable age is much higher than that of the male non-workers both in rural and urban areas. The unusually high percentage of the female non-workers is mainly due to the fact that most of the female non-workers of the workable age are engaged in household duties. The female non-workers of the workable age engaged in household duties form 84.47 per cent and 77.94 per cent of the total female non-workers in the age-group 15-59 in rural and urban areas respectively. The percentage of male non-workers in the workable age seeking employment for the first time and of those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work together accounts for only 26.74 per cent and 18.75 per cent of the total male non-workers of the age-group 15-59 in rural and urban areas respectively as compared to 1.82 per cent and 0.34 per cent for the corresponding female non-workers.

In the age-group 0-14 the participation in the working force should be the least. This is more so in the urban areas, where 98.32 per cent of the boys and 99.88 per cent of the girls between the age 0-14 are non-workers. Most of the members of the young folk of the age-group 0-14 in urban areas are school going while in rural areas a significant number of young people belonging to age-group 0-14 are found to be engaged in agricultural pursuits, in plantation or in other services. The statement 10.7 shows the percentage of non-workers in different age-groups to total males and females separately for the different age-groups

STATEMENT 10.7

Age-group	Percentage of Non-workers to Total			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	44.53	79.85	50.80	96.90
0-14	94.17	97.87	98.32	99.88
15-34	11.93	62.04	29.48	93.80
35-59	5.56	61.57	12.89	91.25
60+	26.18	85.36	51.83	98.10

In the urban areas of the district the unemployed persons having educational attainment of Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above constitute only 18.44 per cent of the total unemployed in the urban areas as compared to 3.39 per cent in rural areas having the educational level of Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above. In the urban areas of Jalpaiguri district, the maximum number among the unemployed is found to have attained the Primary or Junior Basic Level only. This category alone forms 34.38 per cent in the urban areas. Illiterate unemployed persons constitute 28.79 per cent of the total unemployed persons living in different towns of Jalpaiguri district. The rest of the unemployed persons in the urban areas of the district i.e. 18.39 per cent are literate without any educational standard.

In the rural areas of the district male unemployed persons who are literate without educational levels

STATEMENT 10.8

Type of activities of Non-working Population	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total Non-workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Full time students or children attending school	203	53	178	40	409	170
Household duties	0	381	0	379	0	404
Dependants, infants and disabled	723	540	752	553	481	419
Retired, rentiers or independent means	13	6	11	6	31	2
Beggars, vagrants etc.	6	3	5	3	11	3
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	21	10	22	11	12	N
Persons seeking employment for the first time	17	4	16	5	31	1
Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	17		16		22	

N—Negligible

O—Nil

account for 15.23 per cent of the total unemployed males living in the rural areas of the district as against 69.73 per cent illiterate unemployed males in the urban areas. The unemployed males having educational level of Primary or Junior Basic account for 10.69 per cent of the total male unemployed persons living in different villages of Jalpaiguri district. The unemployed males with educational standard of Matriculation and above constitute only 4.35 per cent. But the picture as to the unemployed females is quite different from that of the unemployed males. 96.41 per cent of the total unemployed females living in the rural areas of the district are illiterate.

The distribution of one thousand non-workers according to the 8 types of activities of the non-workers show that the largest number of male non-workers are found to be dependants, infants or

disabled. More number of female non-workers are also found as dependant, infant or disabled and next in household duties. The number of female non-workers who are full time students or children attending school both in rural and urban areas are far less than such male non-workers. Again, the number of full time students or children attending school both for males and females in urban areas is, as it should be, higher than that in the rural areas of this district. The number of male non-workers who are seeking employment for the first time or employed before but now out of employment and seeking work both in rural and urban areas are much higher than that of their female counterparts. The statement 10.8 showing distribution per thousand of non-workers according to different types of activities will give a clear idea about the non-workers.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

1. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

The progress of education in the district can be viewed more rationally from a study of the Census figures in respect of attainment of literacy by the people of the district. In Census 1961, the enumerator was instructed to record a person as illiterate if that person could neither read nor write or could merely read but was unable to write in any language. A person who could both read and write with understanding, was treated as literate. The test for reading was ability to read any simple letter in print or in manuscript. The test for writing was ability to write a simple letter. If a person could both read and write and also had passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, the highest examination passed by the person was recorded in the enumeration slip.

In the district of Jalpaiguri only 192 persons for every one thousand of its population have passed the test for literacy in the Census of 1961. The percentage of literates in this district is much lower than the State average. On the results of 1961 Census Jalpaiguri occupies the twelfth place amongst the districts of West Bengal in terms of literacy amongst population. In the State of West Bengal as a whole only 293 persons out of every 1,000 population have the rudiments of learning. As regards individual districts, Calcutta is *facile princeps*, 593 out of every 1,000 having sufficient knowledge to pass the Census test. The districts of Howrah, Hooghly and 24-Parganas have occupied the second, third and fourth position respectively in so far as literacy is concerned.

If literacy amongst male population is considered, it is seen that Jalpaiguri occupies the thirteenth position after Cooch Behar and Purulia. For every five literate men only two women of Jalpaiguri are literate. Amongst the menfolk 27 out of every 100 are literate in Jalpaiguri district against the State literacy figure of 40.08 per cent amongst males. The womenfolk of Jalpaiguri are not at par with their male counterparts in attainment of literacy. Only 10 per cent of the total female population of Jalpaiguri district are found to be literate. Jalpaiguri's womenfolk occupy the tenth place in the State after Midnapore and Birbhum in so far as literacy is concerned. In the State of West Bengal as a whole the percentage of literates amongst females is only 16.98.

In the last Census of 1951, 12.40 per cent of the total population living in the district of Jalpaiguri were literate. In the State of West Bengal as a whole the percentage of literates was only 21.5 in the last Census of 1951. It is observed that at the turn of the present century 3.92 per cent of the total inhabitants in the district of Jalpaiguri were

found to be literate. Amongst the menfolk the percentage of literates was 6.98. Amongst the women, literacy and education was a far cry at that time. Only 4 out of every 1,000 of the total female population living in the district of Jalpaiguri were literate in 1901. There was appreciable progress of literacy with the passing out of one decade, as the Census figures of 1911 point out. A little advancement was noticed in 1921. In 1931 improvement was more pronounced amongst the womenfolk of Jalpaiguri in showing a better trend of literacy. In that year 1.08 per cent of the total women of Jalpaiguri district were seen to have known the art of reading and writing with felicity. But in respect of literacy amongst males the position was found to be reverse in 1931. In the next decade Jalpaiguri's population became literate by a better proportion. From 4.79 per cent in 1931, the percentage of literates became 8.77 in 1941. Commendable advancement was particularly noticed amongst the males of this district to take up education. In 1941 the percentage of literates amongst males was 14.15 as against 7.92 in 1931. Amongst both males and in females a little more improvement was observed in the attainment of literacy in 1951. The percentages of male and female literates in 1951 were 18.09 and 5.60 respectively. In the present Census of 1961 both males and females of this district have shown a commendable progress in the taking of education and attainment of literacy. The statement below gives the percentage of literates amongst total population and separately for males and females in the district for each of the Census decades during the last sixty years.

STATEMENT 11.1

Year	Percentage of Literate since 1901		
	Persons	Males	Females
1961	19.29	27.07	10.01
1951	12.40	18.09	5.60
1941	8.77	14.15	3.41
1931	4.79	7.92	1.08
1921	5.67	9.92	0.79
1911	5.67	9.89	0.44
1901	3.92	6.98	0.80

In the rural areas of the district 162 persons per mille are literate. Ten years back only 106 persons per 1,000 of the rural population were literate. Amongst menfolk literacy has gone up from 16.17 per cent in 1951 to 24.03 per cent in 1961. In the entire State of West Bengal literates amongst the rural males are only 32.86 per cent. In 1951 only 3.98 per cent of the total females living in the villages of Jalpaiguri were literate. One decade gone by

this percentage has nearly doubled itself. Female literacy in rural areas, taking the entire State into consideration, is seen to be limited only to 97 women for every 1,000 of their total number.

Education is, as might be expected, far more widely disseminated amongst the urban than rural population. Urban literacy has been increasing from decade to decade. In the last decade it was 48.61 and in the present Census it has become 49.31. Amongst the males living in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri the percentage of literates is 55.86. Ten years back their percentage was 53.03. Amongst the womenfolk living in various towns of the district 408 for every 1,000 of their total number have returned themselves as literate in 1961. In respect of literacy amongst the urban females, a little more advancement was noticed in 1951. Their proportion was 421 for every 1,000 of their number in the last decade. Urban literacy of the district is not as bright as is observed in the urban areas of the State taken as a whole. People living in the villages of Jalpaiguri district have given a lesser account than their Urban counterparts in attainment of literacy in comparison to other parts of the State of West Bengal as a whole.

The statement below will show the percentage of literates amongst persons, males and females in the rural and urban areas separately for the district as well as for the State.

STATEMENT 11.2

State/District	Rural Urban	Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
West Bengal	Rural	21.64	32.86	9.73
	Urban	52.89	59.59	43.33
	Rural	16.20	24.03	7.12
	Urban	49.31	55.86	40.78

2. LITERACY FOR DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Amongst the two subdivisions of Jalpaiguri district, Sadar subdivision has given a fairer account in respect of attainment of literacy amongst its people. In the Sadar subdivision 21 out of every 100 persons are literate in the Census of 1961. In the Alipur Duars subdivision 17.22 per cent of the total population of that subdivision are found to be literate. The urban influence has played a good role in showing such a high percentage of literates in the former subdivision. 29.36 per cent of the total male population and 10.36 per cent of the total female population living in the Sadar subdivision are found to be literate.

Amongst the police stations of the district, Jalpaiguri containing the headquarters town of Jalpaiguri in it has shown the highest literacy figure in the district, where 317 persons per *mille* are literate. Jalpaiguri municipal town being mostly a residential one and being classed as a service town has

shown quite a high percentage of literates amongst its inhabitants. 58.84 per cent of the total population living in Jalpaiguri municipal town have claimed to be literate in 1961 Census. Maynaguri police station of the Sadar subdivision has also given a fair account of literacy, where 22.41 per cent of its people are literate. Next comes Rajganj police station. In Rajganj police station, the percentage of literates is 20.68. Alipur Duars police station comprising the Alipur Duar subdivisional headquarters town has also given a fair account of literacy, where 20.62 per cent of its people are found to be literate. Mal police station containing a non-municipal town is also the place of a fairly high number of literate and educated persons. In Mal police station of the Sadar subdivision 16.63 per cent of its people are found to be literate. The non-municipal town within the jurisdiction of Mal police station shows a percentage of literates as 46.59. In the municipal town of Alipur Duars police station, the literacy figure is 48.24 per cent of its people living in this town. In Kumargram police station, 16.48 per cent of the total inhabitants of this police station are literate. In Dhubguri police station, the percentage of literates is 15.43. In the non-municipal town of Dhubguri police station, 37.68 per cent of its people are found to be literate. In two non-municipal towns of Maynaguri police station 38.56 per cent of the total population living in this town-group are found to be literate. In Jalpaiguri municipal town the literacy of the womenfolk is also quite good. 52.64 per cent of the total female population living in Jalpaiguri municipal town are found to be literate. Everywhere else in the district except 4 police stations *i.e.*, Jalpaiguri, Maynaguri, Rajganj and Alipur Duars police stations, literacy is below the district average. Mitiali police station has shown the lowest literacy figure in the district, where only 14.37 per cent of its people have returned themselves in 1961 Census as literate.

The statement given below will show the percentage of literates for each of the administrative units of the district separately for persons, males and females and for total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 11.3

Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Literates		
	Persons	Males	Females
Total	19.22	27.07	10.01
Rural	16.20	24.03	7.12
Urban	49.31	55.86	40.78
Total	20.63	29.36	10.36
Rural	16.20	25.75	6.63
Urban	50.45	56.70	42.27
Total	31.69	40.38	21.27
Rural	20.94	30.69	9.64
Urban	58.84	63.59	52.64
Rural	20.68	31.62	7.70

STATEMENT 11.3—*contd.*

Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Literates		
	Persons	Males	Females
Total	22.41	33.69	9.25
Rural	19.28	31.11	5.62
Urban	38.56	46.60	28.65
Rural	14.72	19.86	8.70
Total	15.43	23.49	6.14
Rural	13.93	21.82	4.93
Urban	37.68	46.41	25.83
Total	16.63	24.30	7.45
Rural	14.47	21.98	5.61
Urban	46.59	53.78	36.15
Rural	14.37	22.27	5.23
Total	17.22	23.83	9.53
Rural	15.26	21.73	7.79
Urban	46.46	53.75	37.08
Rural	14.62	20.24	8.18
Total	16.24	22.60	6.76
Rural	13.50	20.64	5.31
Urban	34.45	47.99	26.76
Rural	15.26	22.56	6.67
Total	20.62	26.14	14.10
Rural	15.93	20.93	10.06
Urban	48.24	55.00	39.45
Rural	16.48	25.01	6.82

3. LITERACY BY AGE-GROUP

In 1951 amongst the children of the age-group 5 to 14 only 10.70 per cent were literate. In 1961 this corresponding percentage of literates amongst the population in the age-group 5 to 14 is 18.69. In the rural sector 203 out of every 1,000 young boys of the age-group 5 to 14 are literate against the corresponding State figure of 289. Amongst the girls for every 1,000 of those within the age-group 5 to 14 only 104 are literate. Amongst the girls of rural areas maximum incidence of literacy is observed in this particular age-group unlike the male population in which case steady rise in relative strength of male literates is observed as they advance in years. The explanation of this apparent anomaly is that the education among women being a development of comparatively recent times, the number of those who have received instruction is naturally greater among the younger generation. A secondary cause is that the education of a girl is rarely continued after she has left her home for her husband's house and has undertaken the duties of a housewife. The same phenomenon is also observed if the entire State is taken into consideration. Amongst the menfolk, majority of the literate males are found in the age-group 15 to 34 which is precisely the working age-group. The percentage of literates amongst the males in the age-group 15 to 34 living in the rural areas of the district of Jalpaiguri is as high as 34.2.

In the urban areas their percentage is also good. Amongst the urban males in the age-group 15 to 34, the percentage of literates is 68.2. In the urban areas literacy amongst women folk is more pronounced in the middle age-group, i.e., 15 to 34 contrary to that observed in the rural areas of the district. In the rural areas males belonging to the age-group 35 to 59 have given a fairer account in respect of literacy than those in the age-group 60 years and above, but in the urban areas amongst the males those in the age-group 60 years and above, have given a better account in so far as the literacy is concerned than those in the next below age-group 35 to 59. More or less the same trend is observed in the State of West Bengal as a whole in respect of literacy in the various age-groups. The statement below gives distribution of the number of literate males and females per 1,000 of total male and female population of the district in different age-groups above 5 years of age against the corresponding figures for the State of West Bengal as a whole.

STATEMENT 11.4

Age-group	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
All persons above 5 years	389	117	660	500
5—14	289	144	572	498
15—34	469	140	702	574
35—59	397	64	661	418
60+	393	36	689	308
Age not stated	197	32	302	145
All persons above 5 years	286	88	643	486
5—14	208	104	550	474
15—34	342	101	682	571
35—59	297	50	663	400
60+	292	33	688	363
Age not stated	251	23	100	

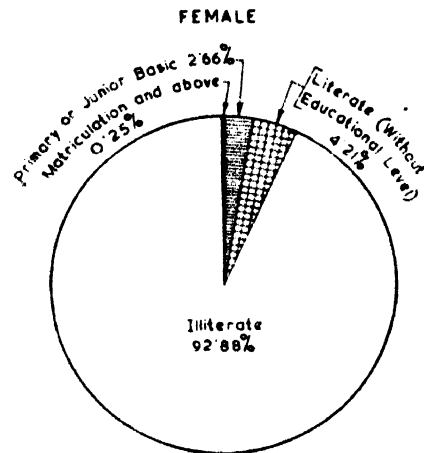
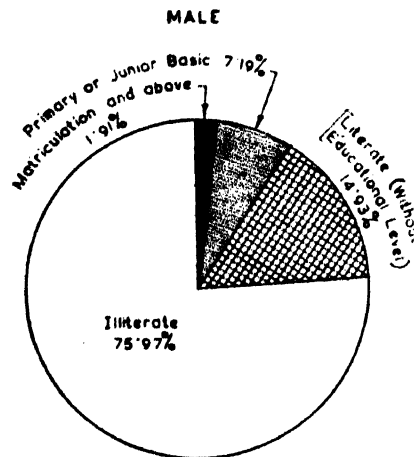
4. DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Table C-III in Part II A of this volume gives a distribution by different levels of education amongst the population of Jalpaiguri district in rural and urban areas separately. It is seen that amongst the rural population of Jalpaiguri, persons having just passed the test of literacy in Census 1961 and not having come through any recognised written examination, account for 14.93 per cent amongst the total male population. Amongst the females, literates without any educational level account for 4.21 per cent of the total rural female population. Only 72 men per mille living in different villages of Jalpaiguri have passed the primary or junior basic examination. Majority of such men are in the age-group 10 to 14. Amongst the rural female population of Jalpaiguri district, one in every 38 has passed the primary or junior basic examination. A little more than one-third of the

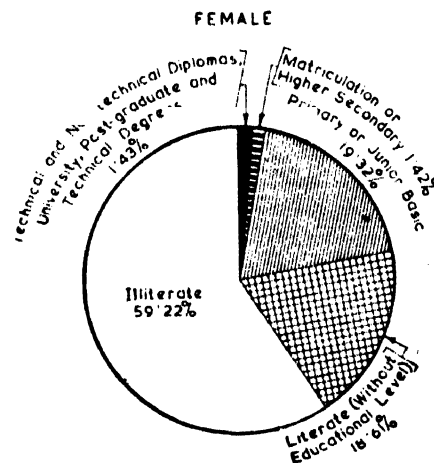
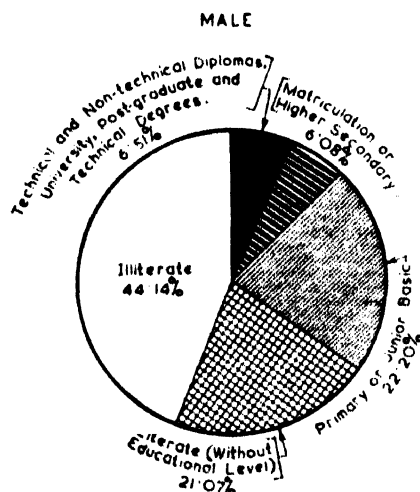
total women having passed the primary or junior basic examination are in the age-group 5 to 14. This evidently indicates that advancement of education amongst the females living in rural interiors has been more pronounced in recent years. Higher education has not very much disseminated amongst the villagers. Only 19 out of 1,000 men-

folk living in different villages of the district have passed the Matriculation or higher examinations. Amongst the females in the rural areas higher education is still a far cry. Nearly 3 amongst every 1,000 of the female population living in the villages of Jalpaiguri have claimed to have passed the Matriculation examination.

RURAL



URBAN



Amongst the persons living in different towns of Jalpaiguri district one in every 5 of the male population is literate but without having any educational standard. He can only read and write but has not passed any recognised written examination. Amongst the female population living in the urban areas of the district, it is seen that about 18.61 per cent of them have been classed as literate without any educational level. Amongst the male population in this class, more persons belong to higher age-groups, but amongst the female population more of such women are in the age-group 5-14 which account for a little more than one-third of the total literate women having no educational level. 222 men per *mille* and 193 women per *mille* amongst the town dwellers of Jalpaiguri have passed the primary or junior basic examination. 61 men and 14 women per 1,000 of total males and females living in the

urban areas of the district have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary examination. Amongst those having taken post-Matriculation higher studies, there are 65 men and 14 women for every 1,000 of total males and females living in the urban areas of the district. Quite a number of persons in this district are found to have taken different technical and non-technical diploma not equal to degree. There are 1,745 persons living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district who have taken University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree. Amongst the technical degree-holders a number of persons have taken degrees in engineering, medicine or in teaching. The diagrams given above illustrate the position of different educational levels amongst the people of Jalpaiguri district in its rural and urban areas separately.

NATIONALITY AND MIGRATION

1. NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

Most of the inhabitants of the district of Jalpaiguri are Indian nationals. Only a total number of 9,096 persons enumerated in the district are non-Indian nationals. In 1951 the non-Indian nationals numbered about 29,399 in the district.

As per 1961 Census, majority of the non-Indian nationals are Nepali nationals in Jalpaiguri district. Their number is 5,376 in the present Census. In 1951 their number was 4,432. The Nepali nationals residing in Jalpaiguri district account for 46.90 per cent of their total number in the State. There are 2,504 Pakistani nationals in the district. In 1951 there were 24,156 Pakistani nationals in this district. The Pakistani nationals of Jalpaiguri district account for 16.02 per cent of the total Pakistani nationals in the State. The number of British nationals in the district is 210. They form only 5 per cent of the total British nationals in the State.

2. MIGRATION

The fact that strikes most about the distribution of population over any region is its unevenness, its variation in density from place to place. Changes in the pattern of population distribution in a country are the product of two forces, (a) migratory movements and (b) variations in the rate of natural increase. The later factor above as has already been discussed in earlier chapters, in a country or in a region marked by rural urban differentials in fertility and mortality, would produce a considerable change in the pattern of population distribution. But where economic opportunities exist, migratory movements have a vital role in fixing the population distribution of the region.

As already stated, apart from natural increase, migration plays a predominant role in the growth of population in a region where urbanisation is taking place. People usually migrate from one place to another for higher wage rate, good economic opportunities and good land to settle.

The Census definition of migration must be clarified first. People in a particular region have been enumerated according to their place of birth and duration of stay in that particular region. The place of birth statistics regarding migrants will naturally be a crude measure of inflow and outflow of migrants. But in absence of any other reliable data, they will provide a good picture of the flow-pattern of the migrants and its impact on population growth.

The data on migration as processed in 1961 Census have been fully presented in Census of India 1961, Part II-C (ii), Vol. XVI, West Bengal and Sikkim. For want of space any such data could not be presented in this volume.

2.1 Place of Birth

The data on migration have been broadly divided under two classes, (a) all time immigrants into Jalpaiguri district by place of birth (both rural and urban) and (b) immigrants to and outmigrants from the Jalpaiguri district.

An extract Table D-II is given below showing all time immigrants into the district of Jalpaiguri by place of birth (rural and urban).

STATEMENT 12.1

EXTRACT TABLE D-II—PLACE OF BIRTH

Country/State where born	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total Population	Total Rural Urban	1,869,992 1,235,478 128,814	738,889 638,298 70,041	625,953 572,180 58,778
A. Born in India	Total Rural Urban	1,097,606 1,021,282 76,824	588,168 548,866 44,803	509,438 477,417 32,021
I. Within the State of West Bengal	Total Rural Urban	938,694 878,004 60,682	488,821 456,042 32,780	449,872 422,090 27,852
(a) Born in place of enumeration	Total Rural Urban	781,832 684,181 47,161	392,551 367,898 24,853	388,781 316,488 22,298
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of Jalpaiguri	Total Rural Urban	173,788 166,969 6,814	70,342 75,703 8,689	94,441 91,366 3,175
(c) Born in other districts of the State	Total Rural Urban	38,579 26,912 6,667	16,929 12,641 4,288	16,650 14,271 2,379
II. States in India beyond the State of West Bengal	Total Rural Urban	158,912 143,220 15,692	99,846 87,828 11,523	59,066 56,897 4,169
<i>Some Selected States</i>				
1 Bihar	Total Rural Urban	127,341 117,083 10,238	79,562 71,881 8,171	47,769 45,702 2,067
2 Assam	Total Rural Urban	18,013 10,501 2,512	6,819 5,658 1,166	6,194 4,848 1,346
3 Orissa	Total Rural Urban	4,718 4,581 132	2,239 2,125 114	1,474 1,456 18
4 Uttar Pradesh	Total Rural Urban	4,807 2,834 1,478	2,518 2,247 1,366	794 587 307
5 Madhya Pradesh	Total Rural Urban	2,764 2,608 146	1,788 1,599 184	1,021 1,009 12

STATEMENT 12.1—*contd.*

Country/State where born	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
6 Rajasthan	Total Rural Urban	2,248 1,400 848	1,441 986 456	807 415 392
7 Punjab	Total Rural Urban	2,105 1,927 178	1,442 1,380 112	663 597 66
8 Sikkim	Total Rural Urban	718 715 3	387 387 ..	331 328 3
9 Madras	Total Rural Urban	681 666 15	484 471 13	197 195 2
10 Andhra Pradesh	Total Rural Urban	293 279 14	230 224 6	63 55 8
11 Jammu and Kashmir	Total Rural Urban	204 204 ..	99 99 ..	105 105 ..
12 Tripura	Total Rural Urban	196 123 13	108 105 3	28 18 10
13 Maharashtra	Total Rural Urban	119 81 38	83 57 26	36 24 12
14 Delhi	Total Rural Urban	93 78 15	59 55 3	35 23 12
15 Gujarat	Total Rural Urban	81 32 49	54 14 40	27 18 9
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (includ- ing U.S.S.R.)	Total Rural Urban	259,795 212,309 47,486	144,082 118,348 25,734	115,713 93,961 21,752
<i>Some Selected Countries</i>				
1 Pakistan	Total Rural Urban	218,341 171,617 46,724	120,331 95,129 25,202	98,010 76,488 21,522
2 Nepal	Total Rural Urban	38,142 37,453 689	21,720 21,216 504	16,422 16,237 185
3 Bhutan	Total Rural Urban	2,186 2,182 4	1,082 1,082 ..	1,104 1,100 4
4 Tibet	Total Rural Urban	734 734 ..	696 696 ..	38 38 ..
5 Burma	Total Rural Urban	169 128 41	54 50 4	115 78 37
6 China	Total Rural Urban	184 106 78	113 89 24	21 17 4

STATEMENT 12.1—*concl.*

Country/State where born	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
7 Afghanistan	Total Rural Urban	86 86 ..	84 84 ..	2 2 ..
C. Countries in Europe (exclu- ding U.S.S.R.)	Total Rural Urban	166 166 ..	117 117 ..	49 49 ..
<i>Some Selected Countries</i>				
1 U.K. (including N. Ireland)	Total Rural Urban	141 141 ..	105 105 ..	36 36 ..
2 Italy	Total Rural Urban	8 8 ..	8 8..	......
3 Spain	Total Rural Urban	4 4 ..	.. .. ..	4 4 ..
D. Countries in Two Americas	Total Rural Urban	1 1 ..	.. .. ..	1 1 ..
E. Countries in Oceania	Total Rural Urban	3 3 ..	2 2 ..	1 1 ..
F. Unclassifiable	Total Rural Urban	1,721 1,717 4	970 966 4	751 751 ..
<i>Total Migrants</i>	<i>Total Rural Urban</i>	<i>454,177 344,328 69,849</i>	<i>261,446 219,897 41,549</i>	<i>192,731 164,431 28,300</i>

If the number of persons born anywhere in the district of Jalpaiguri as given in items 1 (a) and (b) in the statement above are excluded, it is revealed that the total number of immigrants into Jalpaiguri district is 454 thousand of which 261 thousand are males and a little less than 193 thousand are females.

2.2 Migrants from other States

Of those total immigrants to the district of Jalpaiguri, 158,912 persons have come from other parts of India outside West Bengal. They make nearly 35 per cent of the total immigrants to the district. Amongst all the States, Bihar's contribution to immigration to the district of Jalpaiguri is the largest. Bihar has sent a little more than 127 thousand people to the district of Jalpaiguri. They account for 80 per cent of the total immigrants coming from other States of India. Assam has the second largest contribution to immigrants to this district. 13,013 persons born in Assam have been enumerated in the district of Jalpaiguri in 1961 Census. They make 8.19 per cent of the total immigrants from other States of India. Nearly 3 per cent of such immigrants have come from the

neighbouring State of Orissa. Uttar Pradesh's contribution is of the extent of 2.71 per cent. The immigrants coming from Madhya Pradesh account for 1.73 per cent, those born in Rajasthan form 1.41 per cent and the Punjab-born immigrants form 1.32 per cent of the total immigrants from other States of India. The rest of the other States have contributed to the extent of even less than one per cent each.

The proportion of sexes amongst the total immigrants in the district is seen to be 737 females per one thousand males. The females coming from Jammu and Kashmir State are 195 against their male counterparts numbering 99. For every one thousand males coming from Assam, 908 females have come to Jalpaiguri district. The sex ratio for the migrants is 600 for Bihar and 589 for Madhya Pradesh. The

sex ratio for the migrants coming from Rajasthan is 560. The proportions of sexes for those born in Punjab and Orissa, but enumerated in the district of Jalpaiguri are 460 females and 465 females for every one thousand each of their males respectively. The sex ratio is least amongst those coming from Uttar Pradesh, in which case it is only 226.

2.3 Inflow and outflow by other Districts

The immigrants coming from other districts of West Bengal are 33,579 in number. Of the total number of 454,177 all time immigrants into the district of Jalpaiguri, they comprise 7.39 per cent. The statement below gives an idea of the extent of immigration into and outmigration from the district of Jalpaiguri by other districts of the State.

STATEMENT 12.2

Name of District	Immigrants	Percentage of immigrants from different districts	Outmigrants	Percentage of outmigrants to different districts	Net migrants
	33,579	100.00	32,105	100.00	+ 1,474
	6,758	20.11	5,077	15.81	+ 1,670
	15,362	45.75	7,265	22.63	+ 8,097
	1,099	3.27	1,425	4.44	- 326
	1,476	4.40	226	0.70	+ 1,250
	990	2.95	284	0.89	+ 706
	1,687	5.02	682	2.12	+ 1,005
	1,388	4.13	5,272	16.42	- 3,884
	2,107	6.27	5,203	16.21	- 3,096
	688	2.05	1,499	4.65	- 741
	561	1.67	1,628	5.07	- 1,067
	543	1.62	1,980	6.17	- 1,437
	257	0.76	440	1.37	- 183
	197	0.59	203	0.63	- 6
	348	1.04	623	1.94	- 275
	123	0.37	368	1.15	- 245

Of the total immigrants into this district from other districts of West Bengal, Cooch Behar has contributed the highest, 15,362 persons, comprising 45.75 per cent. Darjeeling and Calcutta come next with 20.11 per cent and 6.27 per cent respectively. The percentage figures for the district of Nadia, Malda, 24-Parganas and West Dinajpur are 5.02, 4.40, 4.13 and 3.27 respectively. In this respect, Murshidabad comes next. 2.95 per cent of the total immigrants from other districts of the State have come from Murshidabad to Jalpaiguri district. Most of the inflow of migrants into the district Jalpaiguri have been restricted to the above mentioned districts. Now coming to the case of outflow, it is seen that because of heavy pull factor in the districts of 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Burdwan and Hooghly, emigrants from the district of Jalpaiguri outnumbered the immigrants. The net migratorial increase is 1,474 persons. Five districts of Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia have a contributing factor in increasing the total popula-

tion of Jalpaiguri district. The four districts, viz., 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Burdwan and Hooghly, which being a tremendous attracting centre of economic opportunities, have dragged away more people instead of pushing them into the Jalpaiguri district.

The influx of immigrants and outflow of emigrants from the contiguous districts can be seen from the following statement.

STATEMENT 12.3

	Immigrants	Percentage	Outmigrants	Percentage	Net migrants	Percentage
Contiguous Districts	23,214	69.13	12,767	42.88	+ 9,447	+ 640.91
Other Districts	10,365	30.87	19,338	57.12	- 7,973	- 540.91

Of the total immigrants, 23,214 (69.13 per cent) came from the contiguous districts and 10,365 (30.87

per cent) came from other districts. The percentage for emigrants from Jalpaiguri district to the contiguous districts is about 42.9 per cent (13,767 persons). Here contiguous districts mean the districts of Darjeeling, Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur.

Does it tend to show that pressure on agriculture has been reaching the maximum? Production of tea in plantation works have been creating a favourable employment for the immigrants into this district. This view has been further seconded by an analysis of the economic activities of the immigrants into this district later in this chapter.

STATEMENT 12.4

SEX RATIO OF MIGRANTS IN AND FROM THE DISTRICT OF JALPAIGURI FROM AND TO OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL

(Females per 1,000 Males)

Immigrants			Outmigrants		
Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7
1,129	555	984	1,187	682	863
1,188	271	981	968	231	715
1,146	486	1,080	1,375	1,117	1,353
1,110	2,034	1,220	1,211	989	1,124
2,249	488	1,694	970	684	877
1,216	465	889	2,796	157	1,135
807	888	680	657	1,455	960
740	664	697	404	604	578
788	939	428	..	582	582
1,868	1,483	1,440	2,018	1,406	1,464
1,227	2,414	1,787	5,429	1,483	2,186
897	894	780	450	626	576
718	244	586	601	346	492
1,938	1,667	1,855	152	171	160
809	148	468	1,000	1,189	1,171
4,706	180	2,075	868	3,300	1,244

On an analysis of the sex ratio of immigrants and outmigrants of Jalpaiguri district by different districts of West Bengal, it is observed that there is a preponderance of females for both rural and urban areas. Though mobility of population is generated through economic opportunities and consequently age-sex-selective migration takes place, the high number of female migrants (in and out) can be accounted for by marriage. Of course, the shift of the male population is mainly due to seeking employment in other places.

2.4 Economic activities of the Migrants

Participation in any economic pursuit by the migratory population is, as expected, higher in proportion than that by the people in general in the

district of Jalpaiguri. Every 553 persons per *mille* among the immigrants into the district of Jalpaiguri have been returned as workers in 1961 Census and the remaining 447 persons as non-workers. But in the district of Jalpaiguri only 384 persons per *mille* of its general population have been classed as workers and the rest of 616 persons have been recorded as non-workers. Amongst the male migrants, participation is also higher than that of general males in this district. Labour participation ratio among male migrants in the district of Jalpaiguri is 75.98, while the percentage of workers among general males is 54.87 only. Amongst the female migrants of Jalpaiguri district, 27.14 per cent of those born outside the district have been classed as workers, while participation by general females at work in this district is of the extent of 19.19 per cent only.

Majority of the working immigrants of Jalpatguri district are engaged in production of tea in plantation. 38.71 per cent of the total working immigrant are engaged in plantation. Amongst their males at work 29.11 per cent are found to be engaged in plantation. Every 3 out of 4 working women immigrants have been engaged in this category.

The agricultural pursuit has been taken by the working immigrants as a second major economic pursuit in this district. 25.16 per cent of the total workers among the immigrants are engaged as cultivators and 2.91 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. Amongst the male migrants at work, the percentages of workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers are 27.67 and 3.43 respectively. 15.63 per cent of the women workers among the immigrants are engaged as cultivators and 0.95 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. So it is observed that in the agricultural sector, participation by the male migrants at work is higher than that of their female counterparts.

In household industries, male labour participants among the immigrants are a little higher than their female counterparts. 1.81 per cent of the male migrants at work have been engaged in household industries, while this percentage among the migratorial female workers is only 1.78. Participation is least in construction. Only 1.62 per cent of the total working immigrants are engaged in construction.

In manufacturing industries, the workers among the immigrants into this district, have not been

engaged in good proportion as per 1961 Census. Only 2.63 per cent of the total workers among the immigrants are found to be absorbed in manufacturing industries. Male labour participants among the immigrants are more pronounced than their female counterparts in manufacturing industries. 3.18 per cent of the male migrants at work have been engaged in manufacturing industries, while this percentage among the migratorial female workers is only 0.52. In transport and communications participation by female labour participants among the immigrants has been to a much lesser extent than that by their male components. While 4.54 per cent of the male migrants at work are found to be engaged in transport and communications, among the migratorial female workers this percentage is only 0.09 per cent.

9.32 per cent of the total migratorial workers have been engaged in trade and commerce. 11.55 per cent of the male workers among the immigrants are found to be engaged in this sector of industry. Female migrants at work are engaged in trade and commerce by 0.85 per cent only. In other services the proportion of workers among immigrants is also good. 14.23 per cent of the total migratorial workers are engaged in other services. The proportion of male workers among immigrants is such higher than that of their female labour participants in other services. Amongst the male workers belonging to immigrants, participation in other services is marked by a percentage of 16.68, while this percentage among the female migrants at work is only 4.95.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

1. SCHEDULED CASTES

From the first Indian regular Census of 1872 caste and tribe denominations of the population have been regularly recorded till 1941, though variations exist in the extent of detailed tabulation. Beverley's Report of 1872 is a pioneer and painstaking study of the castes. In 1881 the statistics relating to 66 castes having a population of not less than one hundred thousand were tabulated for every district of Bengal. In the Census of 1891 every caste having a population of more than one thousand in any district was tabulated down to the thana.

In 1901 Risley, then Census Commissioner of India, attempted for the first time to classify the Hindu castes according to their social standing. This according to Mitra (Preface to the Tribes and Castes of West Bengal, 1951) resulted in 'incidentally sowing the dragon's tooth of depressed and scheduled tribes and castes'. Risley's monumental 'Tribes and Castes of Bengal' was published in 1891, which, in fact, determined the fate of the next three Censuses. 'This apparently limitless and ever widening horizon was, however, circumscribed in 1911 with the confining of tabulation only to those castes which subscribed 50,000 or more to the population of the Province, or 25,000 to the population of a district, and to those others of special local importance or ethnological interest'. The Census of 1921 seems to have paused for breath. In 1931, 141 castes and tribes were tabulated districtwise. In 1941, the scheduled castes were defined by the Government of India Orders of 1936 based on the Government of India Act, 1935. This list contained the names of 62 scheduled castes and 14 scheduled tribes, but in the Census a total of 118 castes and 17 tribes, scheduled as well as non-scheduled were tabulated down to the district. For the first time castes, as such, were not recorded in the Census of 1951. The caste or tribe of a person was entered if he belonged to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes or backward classes.

The recording of castes for the general population was dispensed with in the 1961 Census also. The caste or tribe of a person was only entered in the individual slip, if a person belonged to any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, the names of which have been listed by the President of India as belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the appropriate order passed by him. The list of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for the State of West Bengal has been given in the Preface to Part II-A, General Population Tables, Census 1961, Volume XVI, West Bengal and Sikkim. In better fulfilment of the Constitutional responsibilities a more detailed tabulation of the data relating to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been undertaken in this Census. The collective population of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for individual villages in any police station

of the district have been shown in the Village Directory in Part III of this volume, other tables of significance have been given in the SCT-Series in Part II A of this volume. The Census of India 1961, Volume XVI, Part V-A(i) and A(ii)—Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for West Bengal will give a more elaborate picture of the different aspect of the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the different districts of West Bengal.

1.1 Concentration of Scheduled Castes

The scheduled caste population inhabiting the district of Jalpaiguri comprise 30.80 per cent of its total general population. This percentage is higher than the State average. In the State of West Bengal almost every fifth person belongs to a scheduled caste. In the rural sector of the district, 32.41 per cent of its people are scheduled castes as against the State rural average of 23.6 per cent. In the urban sector of the district, the percentage of scheduled caste population is also higher than that in the urban areas of the State. In the district 14.74 per cent of the urban population are scheduled castes, whereas they make only 7.9 per cent of the urban population of the State of West Bengal. Of the total scheduled castes in the State as a whole, those living in the district of Jalpaiguri account for only 6.08 per cent. This percentage is 6.44 in respect of rural areas and 2.71 in respect of urban areas.

Amongst the male population of the district of Jalpaiguri 30.52 per cent are scheduled castes and amongst the females, their percentage is 31.13. In the rural sector 32.18 per cent of the male population have returned themselves to be belonging to the scheduled castes and amongst the females, their percentage is 32.67. In the urban areas of the district 14.75 per cent of the male population are scheduled castes, whereas amongst the females, their percentage is 14.71. The male population amongst the scheduled castes of this district account for 6.22 per cent of the total male scheduled castes in the entire State of West Bengal. In case of females this percentage is 5.92. In the rural and urban sectors the male population amongst the scheduled castes of this district account for 6.65 per cent and 2.66 per cent respectively of the total male scheduled castes in the rural and urban areas of the State. In the case of females in the rural areas they comprise 6.21 per cent and in the urban areas 2.78 per cent.

The scheduled castes are fairly distributed in both the subdivisions of the district of Jalpaiguri. In the Sadar subdivision of this district majority of the total scheduled castes are found to live. They comprise two-thirds of the district's total

scheduled caste population and the rest one-third live in Alipur Duars subdivision.

Amongst the police stations of Jalpaiguri district, maximum concentration of the scheduled castes is found in Maynaguri police station in the Sadar subdivision. 17.92 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district are found in Maynaguri police station. Jalpaiguri police station of the Sadar subdivision comes next in order of habitation of the scheduled castes in the district. This police station accounts for 16.62 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district. The third position goes to Alipur Duars police station of Alipur Duars subdivision, where this percentage is 15.65. Dhubguri police station of the Sadar subdivision ranks fourth accounting for 14.49 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district. 64.68 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district are accounted for by these four police stations of Jalpaiguri district. Next in order comes Rajganj police station of the Sadar subdivision, where this percentage is 8.75. In Falakata police station of Alipur Duars subdivision and Mal police station of the Sadar subdivision, they comprise 7.87 per cent and 6.05 per cent respectively of the district's total scheduled caste population. 5.36 per cent of the scheduled caste population of the district reside in Kumargram police station of Alipur Duars subdivision.

The scheduled caste inhabitants of Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision account for 3.07 per cent of the total scheduled castes of this district. 1.54 per cent of the district's total scheduled caste population are found to live in Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision. 1.49 per cent and 1.19 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district are found to live in Mitiali and Nagrakata police stations of the Sadar subdivision respectively.

The following statement gives the percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of the police stations and other administrative units of the district of Jalpaiguri.

STATEMENT 18.1

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Percentage of Scheduled Castes
Jalpaiguri District	30.80
Sadar Subdivision	35.00
Jalpaiguri	40.49
Rajganj	45.94
Maynaguri	60.87
Nagrakata	8.52
Dhubguri	36.03
Mal	18.75
Mitiali	10.80

STATEMENT 18.1—contd.

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Percentage of Scheduled Castes
Alipur Duars Subdivision	24.88
Madarihat	7.92
Falakata	35.84
Kalchini	10.95
Alipur Duars	32.86
Kumargram	30.44

1.2 Strength of Individual Castes

Rajbanshi forms the major scheduled caste in the district of Jalpaiguri. This caste forms 75.48 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district. In the rural areas of the district of Jalpaiguri this caste accounts for 76.95 per cent of the total rural scheduled caste population of the district. Numerically Namasudra comes next to Rajbanshi. In the villages of Jalpaiguri district, 10.24 per cent of the total rural scheduled castes of the district belong to the Namasudra community. Next to the Namasudras, Lohars have the largest share among the rural scheduled castes of the district. In the rural areas of the district, 3 per cent of the total rural scheduled castes of Jalpaiguri district are Lohars. Kami (Nepali) and Jalia Kaibartta are next in order in the rural sector in terms of numerical predominance. They form 1.50 per cent and 1.24 per cent respectively of the total rural scheduled castes of the district. Next place goes to the Chamars and they account for 1.09 per cent of the total rural scheduled castes of the district. Numerically Dhobas or Dhobis, Damais (Nepali), Turis and Sarkis (Nepali) are next in order in the rural sector. They form 0.64 per cent, 0.51 per cent, 0.48 per cent and 0.43 per cent respectively each of the total rural scheduled caste population of the district. All other castes of the rural areas account for even less than one per cent of their total number in rural Jalpaiguri.

In the urban areas of the district of Jalpaiguri also Rajbanshi community forms the major scheduled caste. Rajbanshis account for 43.30 per cent of the total urban scheduled castes of the district. Namasudras occupy the next position. They account for 14.51 per cent of the total urban scheduled caste population. Next place goes to the Chamars and this community accounts for 8.06 per cent of the total urban scheduled castes of the district. Jalia Kaibarttas and Dhobas or Dhobis come next to the chamars. They form 3.10 per cent and 2.58 per cent respectively of the total urban scheduled castes of the district. Lohar community comes next in position. This caste accounts for 1.62 per cent of the total urban scheduled caste population. Bagdi or Duley comes next to Lohar community. Bagdi or Duley caste accounts for 1.43 per cent of the district's urban scheduled caste population. Jhalo Malo or Malo caste accounts for 0.71 per cent, Haris account

for 0.61 per cent and Bhuiyas account for 0.47 per cent each of the total scheduled castes living in different towns of Jalpaiguri district. All other castes except Bauri, Mal and Mehtor castes, also account for even less than one per cent each of the total urban scheduled caste population of the district of Jalpaiguri.

The statement below shows some selected individual scheduled castes as percentage of the total scheduled caste population in the total, rural and urban areas of the district of Jalpaiguri separately.

STATEMENT 19.2

PERCENTAGE OF CERTAIN SELECTED SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTES FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total	Rural	Urban
1 Bagdi or Duley	0.33	0.33	1.43
2 Bhuiya	0.39	0.39	0.47
3 Chamar, Charmakar, Moohi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas, or Rishi	1.39	1.09	3.06
4 Damai (Nepali)	0.49	0.51	0.05
5 Dhoba or Dhobi	0.72	0.64	2.58
6 Ghasi	0.28	0.30	..
7 Hari	0.25	0.23	0.61
8 Jalia Kaibartta	1.32	1.21	3.10
9 Jhalo Malo or Malo	0.37	0.35	0.71
10 Kami (Nepali)	1.43	1.50	..
11 Khairia	0.32	0.33	..
12 Lohar	2.94	3.00	1.62
13 Namasudra	10.43	10.24	14.51
14 Rajbanshi	75.48	76.95	43.30
15 Sarki (Nepali)	0.41	0.43	..
16 Turi	0.46	0.48	0.02

In rural sector, maximum number of Rajbanshi population live in Maynaguri police station where they account for 19.64 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. Jalpaiguri police station holds the next position as it accounts for the habitation of a little more than 17 per cent of the Rajbanshi population of the rural district. The third position goes to Alipur Duars police station where the Rajbanshis account for 16.56 per cent of their total number living in the villages of the district. Dhubguri police station occupies the fourth place. In this police station the Rajbanshis account for 16.09 per cent of their total number living in the rural district. The fifth position goes to Rajganj police station where they account for 10.76 per cent of their total number living in the villages of the district. 7.03 per cent of the Rajbanshis living in

the rural district are found to live in Falakata police station. Mal police station comes next to Falakata police station in this respect. In Mal police station the Rajbanshis account for 5.18 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. In Kumargram police station 4.93 per cent of the Rajbanshis of the rural district are found to live. In Madarihat, Mitiali, Nagrakata and Kalchini police stations the Rajbanshis account for even less than one per cent each of their number living in the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district.

Majority of the Namasudras live in Jalpaiguri police station where they form 20.34 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district. Falakata police station occupies the next place as it accounts for the habitation of a little less than 18 per cent of the Namasudra population of the rural district. Alipur Duars police station's share of Namasudra population is 17.18 per cent. 12.17 per cent of the Namasudras live in the rural police station of Maynaguri. In Mal police station the Namasudras account for 7.41 per cent of their total number living in the villages of the district. In Kumargram police station also they live in almost an equal proportion as that of Mal police station. 6.48 per cent of the Namasudras living in the rural areas of the district, are found to live in Kalchini police station. In Dhubguri police station the Namasudras account for 5.12 per cent of their total number living in the rural district. In Rajganj police station 4.92 per cent of the total Namasudras living in the rural areas of the district are found to live. In other police stations of the rural district Namasudra's contribution is very poor.

Majority of the Lohar community live in Kalchini police station. 41.51 per cent of the Lohar population are found in the rural police station of Kalchini. Next place goes to Mal police station where the Lohars account for 15.66 per cent of their total number of the rural district. Dhubguri police station comes next to Mal police station in this respect. In Dhubguri police station they form 13.60 per cent of their total number living in the villages of this district. 7.56 per cent of the Lohar population are found in the rural police station of Mitiali. 6.47 per cent in Kumargram police station and 6.07 per cent in Nagrakata police station. The Lohars of the Alipur Duars thana form 3.66 per cent of their total number in the rural areas of the district. Next position of the Lohar caste goes to Madarihat police station where they account for 2.60 per cent of their total number living in the villages of this district. The share of the Lohar population of Jalpaiguri, Rajganj and Maynaguri police stations each is 1.40 per cent, 0.96 per cent and 0.51 per cent respectively.

A little more than 25 out of every 100 persons belonging to the Kami (Nepali) caste are found to live in the rural police station of Kalchini. In Madarihat police station they account for 20.98 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. Mitiali police station holds the next

position. 17.77 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) population live in the rural police station of Mitiali. Mal thana's Kami (Nepali) population form 14.77 per cent of their total number in the rural district. In Dhubguri and Nagrakata police stations they account for 12.01 per cent and 6.60 per cent respectively of their total number living in the different villages of Jalpaiguri district. In Rajganj, Kumargram, Alipur Duars and Maynaguri police stations, the Kamis (Nepali) account for even less than one per cent each of the total Kamis (Nepali) living in the rural areas of the district.

38.71 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta community of the rural district live in the villages of Falakata police station. In the rural areas of the Maynaguri police station the Jalia Kaibarttas account for 23.08 per cent of their total number in the rural district. Jalpaiguri police station holds the next position as it accounts for the habitation of 13.77 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta population living in the rural areas of the district. 10.33 per cent of the total Jalia Kaibarttas of the rural district are found to live in the different villages of the Alipur Duars police station. Kumargrams thana's Jalia Kaibartta population form 7.12 per cent of their total number in the rural areas of the district. In the rural police station of Rajganj they form 4.06 per cent of their total number in the rural district. In Dhubguri and Kalchini police stations, the Jalia Kaibarttas account for 1.58 per cent and 1.03 per cent respectively of their total number living in the villages of this district. The shares of Jalia Kaibartta population of Mal and Madarihat police stations are very poor.

Maximum number of the Chamars living in the different villages of Alipur Duars police station account for 21.77 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. Jalpaiguri police station ranks second accounting for 15.07 per cent of their total number in the rural sector. Next position goes to Kalchini police station where they account for 13.92 per cent of the total Chamars of the rural district. In the rural police stations of Dhubguri and Maynaguri, they comprise 11.37 per cent and 10.35 per cent respectively of their total number living in the villages of Jalpaiguri district. 8.38 per cent of the total Chamars living in the rural district are found to live in Kumargram police station. The shares of rural Chamar population of Mal, Falakata and Rajganj police stations are 5.15 per cent, 4.88 per cent and 4.12 per cent respectively. In Madarihat police station they comprise 2.81 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. 1.63 per cent of the total Chamars of the rural district are found to live in the villages of Mitiali police station. In Nagrakata police station the Chamar caste accounts for even less than one per cent of their total number in the rural areas of the district.

A little less than 24 per cent of the Dhoba or Dhobi castes of the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district are found to live in Falakata police station. 15.51

per cent of them are found in different villages of Alipur Duars police station. In Jalpaiguri police station the Dhobas account for nearly 10 per cent of the total Dhobas living in the rural areas of the district and 9.58 per cent of them are found to live in Dhubguri police station. In Kumargram police station the Dhobas comprise 9.50 per cent of their total number in the rural district. In Kalchini, Mitiali, Mal and Rajganj police stations the Dhobas account for 7.81 per cent, 6.36 per cent, 5.38 per cent and 4.36 per cent respectively of the total Dhobas living in the rural areas of the district. The shares of Dhoba population of Madarihat, Nagrakata and Maynaguri police stations are 3.81 per cent, 2.75 per cent and 1.10 per cent respectively.

Majority of the Damai (Nepali) caste live in Kalchini police station where they account for 30.43 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. 27 out of every 100 persons belonging to the Damai (Nepali) caste are found to live in the rural police station of Mitiali. 16.80 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) castes of the rural district are found in Kumargram police station. In Madarihat police station they comprise 11.27 per cent of the total Damais (Nepali) in the rural district. In Dhubguri, Mal, Nagrakata and Alipur Duars police stations the Damais (Nepali) account for 6.03 per cent, 3.97 per cent, 2.25 per cent and 1.57 per cent respectively of the total Damais (Nepali) living in the different villages in this district. In the rural police station of Rajganj, the share of Damai (Nepali) caste is below one per cent.

In the urban sector, as has already been seen, scheduled caste population mostly live in the town-groups of Maynaguri police station. In the case of individual castes, Bagdi or Duley, Bhuiya, Damai (Nepali), Hari, Namasudra and Rajhanshi castes are mostly found in the urban areas of Maynaguri police station. Majority of the Chamars live in Jalpaiguri municipal town of Jalpaiguri police station where they account for 87.56 per cent of their total number living in the towns of Jalpaiguri district. Nearly 6 per cent of the total Chamars living in the urban areas of the district are found to live in the urban areas of Maynaguri police station. Maximum number of Dhoba or Dhobi population live in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri police station where they account for 57.54 per cent of the total Dhobas living in the urban district. Nearly 30 per cent of the Dhobas of the urban district live in Alipur Duar municipal town. In the urban areas of Jalpaiguri police station, the Jalia Kaibartta population form 61.13 per cent of their total number living in the urban areas of the district. Nearly 38 per cent of the total Jalia Kaibarttas living in the towns of the district are found to live in the urban areas of Maynaguri police station. Maximum number of Jhalo Malo or Malo population live in Alipur Duar municipal town where they comprise 41.54 per cent of their total number in the urban areas of the district. In the urban areas of Falakata police station also they live in an equal proportion as that

of Alipur Duar municipal town. 10.77 per cent of the Jhalo Malo or Malo caste of the urban district are found to live in Jalpaiguri municipal town. Lohars are mostly found to live in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri police station where they account for 45.95 per cent of their total number living in the towns of Jalpaiguri district. 26.35 per cent of the Lohars living in the urban areas of the district live in Alipur Duar municipal town. In the urban areas of Mal and Maynaguri police stations the Lohars account for 18.24 per cent and 9.46 per cent respectively of the total Lohars living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district. The Turis are found to live in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri and Maynaguri police stations only. 75 out of every 100 persons belonging to the Turi caste are found to live in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri police station. The rest of 25 per cent of the total Turis living in the urban areas of the district live in the urban areas of Maynaguri police station.

1.3 Sex Ratio

1961 Census returns have shown a fair proportion of sexes amongst the scheduled castes in the district of Jalpaiguri. Amongst the general population of Jalpaiguri district for every one thousand males, number of females is 854, but amongst the scheduled caste population the sex ratio is 871. In the rural sector, the proportion of sexes amongst the scheduled caste population is higher than that amongst the general population of the district. While it is 876 amongst the scheduled caste population in the rural areas of the district, it is 863 amongst the general population. For every one thousand scheduled caste males residing in different towns of Jalpaiguri, there are 766 females, whereas amongst the general urban population there are 768 females to one thousand males. Most of the scheduled caste population are engaged in the agricultural sector.

The proportion of sexes, while studied for the individual scheduled castes in the district, shows that the Bagdis or Duleys have more women than men. They have 1,096 females for every one thousand of their male population. In the rural areas also the Bagdis have more women than men. For every one thousand of the Bagdi male population living in the different villages of this district there are 1,199 females. In the urban areas of the district the proportion of sexes among the Bagdis is 695 females for 1,000 males.

The Lohars have also more women than men. The Lohars have 1,041 females for every one thousand of their male population. In the rural areas this caste has also more women than men. In different villages of Jalpaiguri district, there are 1,086 females of the Lohars for every one thousand of their male population. In the urban sector the proportion of sexes amongst the Lohars is very poor. There are only 96 females of the Lohars for every

one thousand of their male population living in the urban areas of the district.

All persons of the Kami (Nepali) castes are found to live in the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district. This caste shows a higher proportion of sexes than the district average. The Kamis (Nepali) have 586 females for every one thousand of their male population living in the different villages of this district.

Namasudras show a higher proportion of female sex than the average sex ratio of scheduled castes of the district. In this caste there are 961 females for every one thousand of their male population against 871 as the district's sex ratio of Scheduled castes. In the rural areas the sex ratio is 977 and in the urban areas it is 746.

Jhalo Malos or Malos have also quite a good number of women. This caste has about 934 females for every one thousand of their male population in the district. In the rural areas there are 899 females of this caste for every one thousand of their total males. Female Jhalo Malos or Malos outnumber their male counterparts in the towns of Jalpaiguri district, their proportion being 1,407 females to one thousand males.

Rajbanshis have also a good proportion of women. In this caste there are 872 females for every one thousand of their male population of the district. In the rural areas the sex ratio of this caste is 875 and in the urban areas it is 759.

Jalia Kaibarttas show a better sex ratio in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the former case it is 893, while in the latter it is 564.

Female Bhuiyas outnumber their males in the urban areas of the district. There are 1,150 females of the Bhuiya caste for every one thousand of their males living in the different towns of the district. In the district as a whole there are only 825 females of this caste for every one thousand of their male population. In the rural areas of the district the sex ratio of this caste is only 810.

The Turis have 813 females for every one thousand of their male population of this district. In the different villages of the district, there are 811 females of the Turis for every one thousand of their total males. But a better proportion of females of the Turi caste is found in the urban areas of the district in comparison to their males. In the urban sector, the proportion of sexes amongst the Turis is 3,000 females for every one thousand of their male population.

All persons of Sarki (Nepali) castes are found to live only in the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district. There are 799 females of the Sarkis (Nepali) for every one thousand of their male population living in the villages of this district.

The Mehtors have 781 females for every one thousand of the total Mehtor males living in the district. In the rural areas, there are 667 females of the Mehors for every one thousand of their male population. In the urban areas the Mehtors have more women than men. They have 1,373 females for every one thousand of their male population living in towns of this district.

The Chamars have 749 females for every one thousand of their male population in this district. In the rural sector, the proportion of sexes of the Chamars is better. There are 761 females of this caste for every one thousand of their males living in the rural areas of the district. In the urban sector, the sex ratio is only 714.

The Haris have 684 females for every one thousand of their male counterparts of the district. In the urban sector the Haris show a higher proportion of female sex than that in the rural sector. When the Haris have 850 females for every one thousand of their total males living in the urban areas of the district, the sex ratio of this caste is only 667 in the rural areas. Damai (Nepali) castes show a better sex ratio in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the former case it is 653, while in the latter it is only 250.

1.4 Literacy

The scheduled castes of Jalpaiguri district have not given a fair account of themselves in so far as the attainment of literacy and education is concerned. They seem to be quite lagging behind others in the district in taking up education. This district does not form one of the most advanced parts of the State from the view point of progress of literacy and education. In 1961 Census 192 persons for every 1,000 of its population have passed the test for literacy in the district. But amongst the scheduled caste population the state of literacy is even worse. Only 98 persons out of 1,000 belonging to the scheduled castes could come out successfully in the literacy test laid down in 1961 Census. Amongst the general male population 27.07 per cent have been shown as literate in the district. Amongst the male scheduled castes the percentage of literates is only 15.36. Amongst the general female population 10.01 per cent have passed the test for literacy in the district. But amongst the scheduled castes, female literacy portrays even a gloomier picture. Only 33 amongst 1,000 of their womenfolk have been enumerated in the Census of 1961 as literate.

In the rural sector 9.48 per cent of the scheduled castes are found to be literate. Amongst the scheduled caste males living in the different villages of Jalpaiguri district, the percentage of literates is 15.00, while for general male population it is 24.03 per cent. Amongst the women belonging to the scheduled castes and living in the rural areas of the

district, literacy is seen to be confined within only 32 out of every one thousand of their total number.

In the urban areas of the district 49.31 per cent of the general population are literate, while this percentage for scheduled castes in the urban areas is only 16.16. The percentage of male literates among scheduled castes living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district is only 22.67, whereas for general male population it is 55.86. Amongst the womenfolk 7.65 per cent of the scheduled castes living in the urban areas of the district are seen to be literate, while their percentage for general women is 40.78 for the urban sector of Jalpaiguri district.

The statement given below shows the comparative statement of percentage of literates amongst the general population and the scheduled caste population in the total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 18.3

		Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	Total	19.22	27.07	10.01
	Rural	16.20	24.03	7.12
	Urban	49.31	55.86	40.78
Scheduled Caste	Total	9.77	15.86	3.34
	Rural	9.48	15.00	3.16
	Urban	16.16	22.67	7.65

In the rural areas of the district of Jalpaiguri, the Bagdi or Duley has been found to be the most literate caste. 22.93 per cent of the total Bagdis or Duleys living in the different villages of this district, are found in the 1961 Census as literate. Amongst their males, literacy is more pronounced. 411 for every 1,000 of their male population are found to be literate. Amongst their females, literacy is not quite good. Only 77 for every 1,000 of their female population are literate. The Dhobas or Dhobis come next in order of literacy in the rural sector. The percentage of literates for this caste is 15.19. Their males are more advanced in this respect, 20.40 per cent of them being literate. The percentage of literates among the female Dhobas or Dhobis is 4.82. The Hari caste comes next to Dhobas in order of literacy. 14.62 per cent of the Haris living in the rural areas of the district, are found to be literate. Amongst their males, literacy is also good. 18.82 per cent of the male Haris of the rural district are literate. Amongst their females, the percentage of literates is 8.33. Members belonging to Lohar and Kami (Nepali) come next in so far as attainment of literacy is concerned. In the former case, the percentage of literates is 11.74, 19.48 for their males and 4.62 for their females. In case of the latter community it is 10.94, for their males it is 16.89 and for their females it is 4.90. The Chamars are the next major literate community in the rural areas of the district. The percentage of literates amongst this caste is 10.58. Amongst their males, the percentage of literates is 15.48. But their

females are not quite advanced in this respect, 4.15 per cent of them being literate. Namasudras hold the next position to the Chamars in attainment of literacy and education in the rural sector. 9.55 per cent of Namasudras living in the different villages of the district are found to be literate. Their males are more advanced in this respect. 15.57 per cent of the Namasudra males living in the rural areas of the district are found to be literate. For their females, the percentage of literates is only 3.39. The next literate community in the rural areas of the district are the Rajbanshis. 9.13 per cent of their total number have been found to be literate. Their males are more advanced than their females in respect of literacy. While 14.59 per cent of their males are found to be literate, for their females, the percentage of literates is only 2.90. The Damai (Nepali) caste comes next in order of literacy in the rural sector. 8.87 per cent of their total number living in the rural Jalpaiguri, are found to be literate. Their males are more advanced than their women in respect of literacy. 12.06 per cent of their males are literate, while their literate womenfolk are only 3.97 per cent. The Jalia Kaibarttas follow next in the rural areas of this district. 8.17 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta community have passed the test for literacy laid down in 1961 Census. The Jalia Kaibartta males are more advanced in this respect, 11.94 per cent of them being literate, while literate womenfolk are only 3.94 per cent. The Turi caste holds the next position in attainment of literacy in the rural sector. The percentage of literates amongst the Turis is 7.75. For their males, the percentage of literates is 11.60, and for their females the extent of literacy is poor, only 3 per cent of them being literate. In the case of the Bhuiya community, 6.37 per cent of their total number living in the different villages of Jalpaiguri district, have passed the test for literacy. Males of this community are more advanced than their womenfolk in this respect. 8.50 per cent of their males are found to be literate, while the extent of literacy amongst their females is only 3.74 per cent.

In the urban areas of the district of Jalpaiguri, maximum literacy is found amongst the Khatik caste. 512 for every 1,000 of the Khatik males living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district are found to be literate. The female Khatiks are totally absent from the urban areas of this district as per 1961 Census. The Bauri caste comes next in order of literacy in the urban sector. Every 4 out of 10 Bauris living in the urban areas of the district have passed the test for literacy. Female Bauris are more advanced than their male counterparts in this respect. 46.67 per cent of the female Bauris of the urban Jalpaiguri are found to be literate, while the extent of literacy amongst their males is 39.81 per cent. The Lohar caste holds the next position in attainment of literacy and education in the urban sector. 31.76 per cent of their population are literate. Amongst male Lohars in the urban sector, the percentage of literates is as good as 34.44. Female literacy amongst female Lohars

portrays even a gloomier picture. Only 3.85 per cent of the total female Lohars living in the urban areas of the district have been enumerated in the Census of 1961 as literate. The Mals come next in this respect. In the urban areas of this district, 28.97 per cent of their total number are literate. Amongst their males, the percentage of literates is 29.55, but none of the female Mals living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district is literate. Next position goes to the Dhoba or Dhobi caste in order of literacy in the urban sector. The percentage of literates for this caste is 25.48. The Dhoba or Dhobi males are more advanced in this respect, 28.42 per cent of them being literate, while literate womenfolk are only 14.29 per cent. The Namasudras hold the next position in attainment of literacy in the urban sector. 16.77 per cent of the total Namasudras living in the urban areas of the district are literate. Males of this community are more advanced than their womenfolk in this respect. 21.83 per cent of the total male Namasudras living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district are found to be literate, while the extent of literacy amongst their females is nearly 10 per cent. The Bagdi or Duley caste in the urban areas of the district is also found to follow the Namasudras very closely in the attainment of literacy. 16.09 per cent of them are literate. 23.38 per cent of the total Bagdi males living in the urban district are found to be literate. Amongst the females, the percentage of literates is only 5.61. The Chamars come next in order of literacy in the urban sector. 15.36 per cent of their urban population have passed the test for literacy. Their males are more advanced in this respect, 24.13 per cent of them being literate, while their literate women are only 3.10 per cent. The Jalia Kaibarttas come next to the Chamars in attainment of literacy in the urban sector. 13.60 per cent of their population living in the urban areas of the district are literate. Their males are more advanced than their females in respect of literacy. 18.78 per cent of their males are literate, while their literate womenfolk are only 4.41 per cent. The Rajbanshi caste holds the next position in this respect. 12.86 per cent of the Rajbanshis living in the urban areas of the district are found to be literate. Their males are more advanced than their women in respect of literacy, 17.50 per cent of their males being literate, while amongst their womenfolk, the percentage of literacy is only 6.78. Amongst the Damais (Nepali), only 10 per cent of their total number living in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri district are literate. The Bhuiyas living in the different towns of this district have not been able to show an appreciable extent of literacy. Only 23 persons for every 1,000 of their population are found to be literate.

1.5 Economic activities

Labour participation is proportionately lesser amongst the scheduled castes than the general population in the district of Jalpaiguri. While for every one thousand of scheduled caste population of

Jalpaiguri district, 354 are found to be workers, among the general population every 384 persons per *mille* are workers as per 1961 Census. In the rural areas of this district, participation by scheduled castes at work is seen to be lesser than that of the general population. Male component of the scheduled caste labour participants, is much higher than the corresponding female component. Amongst every one thousand male scheduled castes living in this district 568 are actively engaged in any sort of productive occupation, while among their females only 108 per *mille* are engaged as workers. The proportion of male workers amongst scheduled castes in the district is higher than that amongst general male population, but proportion of scheduled caste female workers is lesser than that of general female workers. Participation by scheduled caste females at work is more pronounced in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Amongst the scheduled caste females living in the different towns of this district, the percentage of workers is only 4.93, while amongst the scheduled caste females living in the villages of Jalpaiguri district, the percentage of workers is 11.03. In the urban sector of Jalpaiguri district, amongst the general female population the proportion of female workers is 3.70 per cent. In the urban areas as a whole, labour participation is also lesser among the scheduled caste population than that among general population. In case of scheduled caste population, percentage of workers in the urban areas is 26.56, while for the general population, this percentage is 29.44. Participation by the general male population in the urban areas is also higher than that of scheduled caste male population. In case of scheduled caste male population, percentage of workers is only 43.11, while for the general males this percentage is 49.20.

Labour participation in the primary sector amongst the scheduled castes is more pronounced than that amongst the general population in the district of Jalpaiguri. For every one thousand of general workers 435 are engaged as cultivators and 30 as agricultural labourers. Amongst the scheduled castes 765 for every one thousand of their working population are engaged as cultivators and 40 as agricultural labourers. In the rural areas of the district, 783 to every 1,000 of the scheduled caste workers are engaged as cultivators and 40 per *mille* as agricultural labourers.

In the field of plantation the females amongst the scheduled castes are more active than their male counterparts. While 28.12 per cent of the scheduled caste female workers are engaged in the plantation work, amongst their male workers only 6.09 per cent are found to be engaged in that sector of economy.

In household industries 1.25 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are engaged. In household industries participation is more pronounced amongst the scheduled caste females than the females in general. Only 14 for every one thousand of

the general female workers are engaged in household industries, while 36 to every 1,000 of the scheduled caste female workers are found to be engaged in this category.

In manufacturing industries workers amongst the general population do not have a significant role in the economic activities of this district. The scheduled caste workers also have the same position in the field of manufacturing industries. Only 15 for every one thousand of general workers are engaged in manufacturing industries. Among the scheduled castes, only 10 for every one thousand of their working population are found to be absorbed in manufacturing industries. In the urban sector, participation among the scheduled castes is better. 9.45 per cent of the scheduled caste workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in manufacturing industries. Female participation in manufacturing industries is more pronounced among the scheduled castes than the general females of Jalpaiguri district. In trade and commerce participation is higher amongst the general population than that amongst the scheduled castes. 1.82 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are seen to be engaged in trade and commerce, while this percentage among general population in the district is 5.25. In the urban sector 14.08 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are engaged in trade and commerce. But participation is more pronounced amongst the scheduled caste female workers than that amongst general female workers in trade and commerce in this district. In trade and commerce 1.34 per cent of the scheduled caste female workers are engaged in this district, while this percentage among general female workers is only 0.65. In transport and communications 66 for every one thousand of the scheduled caste workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged.

In other services participation by scheduled caste workers has been to a lesser extent than among the general workers of the district. While 8.97 per cent of the total workers of Jalpaiguri district are engaged in other services, among the scheduled caste workers this percentage is only 4.89. Male participation by scheduled castes in other services is also much below that amongst the general male workers of the district. 52 for every 1,000 working scheduled caste males are engaged in other services, against the figure 107 for general male workers. In the urban sector 30.84 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are engaged in other services. 28.67 per cent of the scheduled caste male workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in other services. Amongst the female workers belonging to scheduled castes, participation in other services is marked by a percentage of 55.64 in the urban areas of the district.

Amongst the individual major scheduled castes of the district, it is seen that those belonging to Rajbanshi, Namasudra, Jalia Kaibartta and Bagdi or

Duley communities are primarily engaged in agricultural sector. 89.40 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers are engaged as cultivators and 4.09 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. In plantation works, the Rajbanshi female workers are better employed than their male counterparts. While 4.69 per cent of the Rajbanshi women workers are engaged in plantation works, only 0.44 per cent of their male workers are found to be engaged in this sector. In household industries, participation by the Rajbanshi female workers is higher than that of the male labours. While 4.16 per cent of the Rajbanshi female workers are found to be engaged in household industries, the percentage of their male workers in household industries is only 0.39. Participation by the Rajbanshi caste in manufacturing industries has been seen to be very poor. Only 0.39 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers are engaged in manufacturing industries. Only 1.03 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers are found to be engaged in trade and commerce. 2.67 per cent of their workers are seen to be engaged in other services. Amongst the Rajbanshi women workers 1.11 per cent are engaged in manufacturing industries. 1.62 per cent of the Rajbanshi female labour participants are engaged in trade and commerce. 1.74 per cent of the Rajbanshi female workers are found to be engaged in other services. In the urban sector, 59.62 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers are engaged as cultivators and 6.78 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 9.46 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be employed in manufacturing industries. The participation by the Rajbanshi female workers living in the urban areas of the district is higher than that of their male counterparts in manufacturing industries. While 22.08 per cent of the Rajbanshi female workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged in manufacturing industries, only 8.79 per cent of the Rajbanshi urban male workers are absorbed in this category. 9.48 per cent of the Rajbanshi male workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in trade and commerce. 4.53 per cent of the Rajbanshi urban male workers are engaged in transport and communications. In other services 8.35 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be employed. Amongst their males, 8.10 per cent of the Rajbanshi male workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be employed in other services. Nearly 13 per cent of the Rajbanshi urban female labour participants are found to be engaged in other services.

Participation by the Namasudra castes in the agricultural sector has been seen to be quite good. 78.60 per cent of the Namasudra workers are engaged as cultivators and 4.45 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 2.05 per cent of the Namasudra workers are engaged in plantation works. The Namasudra female workers are more in number than their male counterparts in plantation works.

While 9.16 per cent of the Namasudra women workers are engaged in plantation work, the percentage of their male workers is only 1.73 in this sector. 2.12 per cent of the Namasudra workers are engaged in household industries. Amongst their females, 6.30 per cent of the Namasudra women workers are found to be engaged in household industries. 3.84 per cent of the Namasudra workers are found to be employed in manufacturing industries. Participation by the Namasudra female workers in manufacturing industries is more marked than that of their male workers. While 5.92 per cent of the Namasudra female workers are found to be engaged in manufacturing industries, the participation of their male workers in this category is only 3.74 per cent. Nearly 3 per cent of the Namasudra workers are engaged in trade and commerce. In other services their participation is marked by a percentage of 5.17 only. 4.89 per cent of the Namasudra male workers and 11.26 per cent of the Namasudra female workers are found to be employed in other services. In the urban sector, 22.45 per cent of the Namasudra workers are engaged as cultivators and 6.44 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 15 per cent of the Namasudra male workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in plantation works. 12.67 per cent of the Namasudra urban workers are engaged in household industries. 13.56 per cent, 5.78 per cent, 1.33 per cent and 23.11 per cent of the Namasudra workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in manufacturing industries, in trade and commerce, in transport and communications and in other services respectively. Amongst their females, 16.67 per cent, 12.50 per cent and 62.50 per cent of the Namasudra female workers living in the different towns of the district are engaged in household industries, in manufacturing industries and in other services respectively.

Maximum Lohar workers are found to be engaged in plantation work. In this category 83.80 per cent of the total Lohar workers are engaged. Lohar female workers are better absorbed than their male counterparts in plantation works. While 93.12 per cent of the Lohar women workers are engaged in plantation works, the participation by their male workers in this sector is only 77.59 per cent. Only 3.46 per cent of the total Lohar workers are engaged as cultivators. Participation by the Lohar workers in the household industries is very poor. In manufacturing industries only 2.12 per cent of the Lohar workers are found to be employed. Only 1.88 per cent of the Lohar labour participants are engaged in trade and commerce. In other services 6.45 per cent of the Lohar workers are found to be engaged. Participation by the Lohar male workers is higher than that of their female labour participants in other services. While 9.29 per cent of their male working population are engaged in other services, the percentage of their female workers in other services is only 2.17. In the urban sector, majority of the Lohar workers are found to be engaged in trade and commerce and next in manufacturing industries. 36.15 per cent of the Lohar workers

living in the urban areas of the district are employed in trade and commerce. In manufacturing industries 30.52 per cent of the Lohar urban workers are found to be engaged. 6.57 per cent of the Lohar urban workers are found to be absorbed in household industries. Only 2.82 per cent of the Lohar workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in transport and communications. In other services 22.53 per cent of the Lohar workers living in the different towns of this district are seen to be employed.

Participation by the Kami (Nepali) workers in the plantation and allied works is very marked. 80.52 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) workers are seen to be engaged in plantation works. The agricultural sector has occupied the next place in the economic life of the Kami (Nepali) caste in this district. 8.29 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.45 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. Only 1.57 per cent and 1.83 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) workers are seen to be engaged in household industries and in manufacturing industries respectively. In other services 5.02 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) workers are found to be engaged. Amongst their females, maximum workers are also found to be engaged in plantation works. 89.47 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) female workers are engaged in plantations, 7.32 per cent of them are engaged as cultivators and 1.51 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. In other services only 1.40 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) women workers are found to be employed. As per 1961 Census not a single person of the Kami (Nepali) caste has been enumerated in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri district.

Nearly 15 per cent of the total Chamar workers are engaged as cultivators and 5.38 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 18.82 per cent and 3.76 per cent of the total Chamar workers are found to be engaged in plantations and in household industries respectively. In manufacturing industries 3.50 per cent of the total Chamar workers are found to be employed. 5.23 per cent of them are engaged in construction works. 9.69 per cent and 4.60 per cent of the total Chamar workers are engaged in trade and commerce and in transport and communications respectively. In other services their participation is by 5.02 per cent. Majority of the Chamar women workers are found to be engaged in plantations. In this category 56.49 per cent of the Chamar female labour participants are found to be engaged. 18.07 per cent of the Chamar female workers are engaged as cultivators and 10.43 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. In manufacturing industries only 2.80 per cent of the Chamar female workers are found to be employed. 1.27 per cent, 3.56 per cent and 6.87 per cent of the Chamar female workers are engaged in constructions, in trade and commerce and in other services respectively. In the urban sector, majority of the Chamar workers are found to be employed in other services. 77.19 per cent of the Chamar workers living in the urban areas of the

district are engaged in other services. 12.10 per cent of the Chamar urban workers are engaged in trade and commerce. 4.21 per cent of the Chamar urban workers are found to be engaged in transport and communications. 1.58 per cent and 1.23 per cent of the Chamar workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in construction works and in manufacturing industries respectively. Amongst their females 53.85 per cent of the workers living in the different towns of the district are engaged in other services. In manufacturing industries 23.08 per cent of the Chamar urban women workers are found to be employed. 15.38 per cent of the Chamar female workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in plantations and 7.69 per cent of them are engaged in construction works.

Participation by the Jalia Kaibartta people in the agricultural sector has been fairly good. 51.54 per cent of the total Jalia Kaibartta workers are engaged as cultivators and 8.01 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 11.05 per cent of the total Jalia Kaibartta workers are engaged in plantations. Jalia Kaibartta female workers are more advanced than their male labour participants in household industries. While 23.08 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta female workers are engaged in household industries, the percentage of their male workers in this sector is only 1.17. 2.95 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta male workers are found to be engaged in construction works. 5.88 per cent and 1.52 per cent of the total workers of Jalia Kaibartta castes are engaged in trade and commerce and in transport and communications respectively. In other services 15.84 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta workers are found to be employed. In the urban sector majority of the Jalia Kaibartta workers are found to be engaged in other services. 52.36 per cent of their workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in other services. 18.85 per cent and 13.09 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta urban workers are engaged in trade and commerce and in plantations respectively. Amongst their females 38.46 per cent of the workers living in the different towns of the district are engaged in plantations. In manufacturing industries 30.77 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta women workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged and 23.08 per cent of them are engaged in other services.

29.31 per cent of the Dhoba workers are engaged as cultivators and 3.64 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 29.52 per cent of the Dhoba workers are found to be engaged in plantations. In household industries 1.15 per cent of the total workers of Dhoba or Dhobi castes are engaged. 1.68 per cent of the Dhoba workers are found to be employed in manufacturing industries. In trade and commerce 5.53 per cent of the Dhoba workers are found to be engaged. In other services participation by the Dhoba workers is marked by a percentage of 27.56. Amongst their females majority of the workers are engaged in plantation works. 57.56

per cent of the Dhoba female workers are engaged in plantations. 13.95 per cent of the Dhoba women workers are engaged as cultivators. In other services 23.26 per cent of the total female workers of Dhoba castes are employed. In the urban sector, the workers of this community are proportionately better engaged in other services. 75.33 per cent of the Dhoba workers living in the urban areas of the district are seen to be employed in other services. Amongst their females cent per cent of the workers living in the different towns of the district are engaged in other services.

Nearly 6 out of 10 Damai (Nepali) workers are engaged in the field of plantations. Nearly 30 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) workers are engaged as cultivators. 2.58 per cent and 1.75 per cent of the total workers of Damai (Nepali) castes are engaged in household industries and in manufacturing industries respectively. Only 1.57 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) workers are employed in transport and communications. In other services 3.79 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) workers are found to be engaged. Amongst their females maximum workers are found to be engaged in plantations. In this category 92.82 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) women workers are engaged. 4.42 per cent of the total female workers of Damai (Nepali) castes are engaged as cultivators. In other services 1.93 per cent of their female workers are engaged. In the urban sector, Damai (Nepali) workers are engaged in only two economic sector. In transport and communications 66.67 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged and the rest (33.33 per cent) of the urban workers are found to be engaged in construction works.

Majority of the Turi workers are found to be engaged in plantations. 69.10 per cent of the Turi workers are engaged in plantation works. 16.83 per cent of the Turi workers are engaged as cultivators and 3.32 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 4.43 per cent of the total workers of Turi caste are engaged in household industries. Participation by Turi castes in manufacturing industries has been seen to be very poor. Only 1.11 per cent of the Turi workers are engaged in trade and commerce. Nearly 4 per cent of the Turi workers are found to be employed in other services. Amongst their females maximum workers are also found to be engaged in plantations. 79.63 per cent of Turi women workers are engaged in plantations. 13.58 per cent of the total female workers of Turi caste are engaged as cultivators and 2.47 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 1.23 per cent and 1.85 per cent of Turi female workers are engaged in household industries and in other services respectively. In the urban sector, 75 per cent of the workers are engaged in trade and commerce. 25 per cent of the Turi workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in transport and communications.

The Sarki (Nepali) workers are mostly engaged in plantations. 83.60 per cent of the Sarki (Nepali) workers are engaged in plantations. 10.18 per cent of the Sarki (Nepali) workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.07 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 3.65 per cent of the total workers of Sarki (Nepali) caste are employed in other services. Amongst their females, maximum workers are found to be engaged in plantation works. 90 per cent of the Sarki (Nepali) female workers are engaged in plantations. 8.42 per cent of the total women workers of Sarki (Nepali) caste are engaged as cultivators and 1.05 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. In other services the participation by the Sarki (Nepali) females is found to be very poor. As per 1961 Census Sarki (Nepali) people are totally absent in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri district.

The Bhuiyas are the maximum plantation workers. 76.45 per cent of the Bhuiya workers are engaged in plantations. 11.47 per cent of the Bhuiya workers are engaged as cultivators and 2.71 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 1.23 per cent and 2.22 per cent of the Bhuiya workers are engaged in construction works and in transport and communications. In other services 4.93 per cent of them are employed. The Bhuiya female workers are mostly engaged in plantations. 82.20 per cent of the Bhuiya female workers are engaged in plantations. 12.50 per cent of the Bhuiya women workers are engaged as cultivators. 1.13 per cent and 2.65 per cent of the Bhuiya female workers are engaged in construction works and in transport and communications. In the urban sector, 48.39 per cent of the Bhuiya workers are found to be absorbed in transport and communications. 25.81 per cent of the Bhuiya workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in construction works. 9.68 per cent of the Bhuiya urban workers are employed in manufacturing industries. 6.45 per cent of the Bhuiya workers living in the different towns of the district are engaged as cultivators. 3.22 per cent of them are engaged in trade and commerce. 6.45 per cent of the Bhuiya urban workers are found to be employed in other services. Amongst their females, majority of the workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in transport and communications. 70 per cent of the Bhuiya female workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged in transport and communications. The rest (30 per cent) of the urban female workers of this community are employed in construction works.

39.37 per cent of the Bagdi workers are engaged as cultivators. 5.51 per cent of the Bagdi workers are engaged as agricultural labourers. 39.06 per cent of the total workers of Bagdi castes are found to be engaged in plantations. In manufacturing industries only 1.42 per cent of the Bagdi workers are employed. Nearly 6 per cent of the Bagdi workers are engaged in construction works. 6.46 per cent of the Bagdi workers are employed in other services. The Bagdi female workers are mostly

engaged in plantations. 95.89 per cent of the Bagdi female workers are found to be engaged in plantations. 2.74 per cent of the Bagdi women workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.37 per cent of them are engaged in household industries. As per 1961 Census no Bagdi female in the urban sector has returned herself as worker. All Bagdi females are non-workers in the urban areas of the district. In the urban sector, majority of the Bagdi male workers are engaged as cultivators. 59.72 per cent of the Bagdi male workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged as cultivators and 20.83 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 1.39 per cent of the Bagdi male workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged in plantations and the same percentage of the Bagdi male urban workers is found to be engaged in trade and commerce. The Bagdi male workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in equal proportions in manufacturing industries and in construction works. 2.78 per cent of the Bagdi male urban workers are engaged in manufacturing industries and the same percentage of the Bagdi male workers living in the urban areas of the district is found to be engaged in construction works. 4.17 per cent of the Bagdi male urban workers are engaged in transport and communications. In other services, the participation by the Bagdi male urban labour participants is 6.94 per cent.

2. SCHEDULED TRIBES

In the district of Jalpaiguri, 354,741 persons have returned themselves as belonging to nineteen different types of scheduled tribes. Of them 11,263 persons have been recorded as belonging to the scheduled tribes, but they could not be classified in any particular category. As per 1961 Census, it is remarkable that of all the districts of the State, Jalpaiguri has contributed the longest number of the scheduled tribes to the State of West Bengal. The scheduled tribes of this district account for 26.10 per cent of the total inhabitants of Jalpaiguri district. In the rural sector scheduled tribes are predominantly found. 28.47 per cent of the villagers of Jalpaiguri district belong to the scheduled tribes. In the urban sector the scheduled tribes form only 2.40 per cent of the total urban population of the district, their absolute number being only 2,967. The scheduled tribes of the State of West Bengal make 5.88 per cent of the total population of the State. In the rural areas of the State, the proportion of scheduled tribes is 7.60 per cent, while in the urban sector it is as low as 0.56 per cent. Thus the proportion of scheduled tribes to total population of Jalpaiguri district is much higher than that in the State as a whole.

Scheduled tribes of Jalpaiguri district account for 17.27 per cent of the total scheduled tribes in the State of West Bengal. In the rural areas they account for 17.54 per cent of the total rural scheduled tribes in the State. In the urban areas they account

for 6.17 per cent of the total urban scheduled tribes in the State.

Amongst the male population of the district 25.28 per cent belong to scheduled tribes and amongst the females, the percentage of scheduled tribes is 21.06. In the rural sector scheduled tribe males account for 27.61 per cent of the total male population living in the different villages of Jalpaiguri district. The proportion of rural female scheduled tribes is 29.47 per cent of the total rural females of this district. In the urban areas of the district 3.20 per cent of the male population belong to scheduled tribes and amongst the urban females, the percentage of the scheduled tribes is only 1.36. The male scheduled tribes of this district account for 17.77 per cent of the total scheduled tribe males of the State and the female scheduled tribes living in Jalpaiguri district form only 16.75 per cent of the total scheduled tribe women in the State of West Bengal. The male scheduled tribes of the rural district account for 18.04 per cent of the total scheduled tribe males in the rural areas of the State and the female scheduled tribes living in the rural areas of the district form only 17.02 per cent of the total rural scheduled tribe females in the State. In the urban sector, the male scheduled tribes of the district account for 8.12 per cent of the total scheduled tribe males in the urban areas of the State and the female scheduled tribes living in the different towns of the district comprise 3.55 per cent of the total scheduled tribe women in the urban areas of the State of West Bengal.

Majority of scheduled tribe population are found in the Alipur Duars subdivision which alone accounts for 51.95 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. The rest of the tribes (48.05 per cent) are found in Sadar subdivision. Mal police station of Sadar subdivision alone accounts for 15.66 per cent of the total tribal population of this district. Next comes Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision which accounts for 14.17 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the district. Alipur Duars police station of Alipur Duars subdivision occupies the third position in this respect. Here 11.96 per cent of the total tribes of the district are found to inhabit. Dhubguri police station of Sadar subdivision occupies the next place. In Dhubguri police station, they comprise 11.01 per cent of the total number of scheduled tribes in the district. Next comes Kumargram police station of Alipur Duars subdivision. 9.34 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the district are found to live in Kumargram police station. In Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision also they live in almost an equal proportion as that of Kumargram police station. In Nagrakata police station of Sadar subdivision, they account for 8.44 per cent of the total number of scheduled tribes in the district. 7.80 per cent and 7.20 per cent of them are found in Mitiali police station of Sadar subdivision and in Falakata police station of Alipur Duars subdivision respectively.

Jalpaiguri police station of Sadar subdivision accounts for 3.01 per cent of their total number living in the district. Only 1.32 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the district are found to live in **Rajganj police station of Sadar subdivision**. In **Maynaguri police station of Sadar subdivision**, the number of scheduled tribe inhabitants is very poor. Here below one per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of this district are found to inhabit. In the urban areas, **Jalpaiguri municipal town** located in **Jalpaiguri police station** alone accounts for 82.51 per cent of the total tribal population living in the urban areas of the district. **Mal non-municipal town of Mal police station** accounts for 6.17 per cent of their total number living in different towns of this district. The group of two non-municipal towns located in **Maynaguri police station** account for 4.11 per cent of the total urban tribal population of the district. **Alipur Duars municipal town of Alipur Duars police station** accounts for 3.33 per cent of the total scheduled tribes living in the urban areas of the district. **Dhubguri non-municipal town of Dhubguri police station** accounts for 2.26 per cent of the total tribal population living in the urban areas of the district. Only 1.62 per cent of the total scheduled tribes living in different towns of **Jalpaiguri district** are found to live in **Falakata non-municipal town of Falakata police station**.

2.1 Distribution of Individual Tribes in different Administrative Units

Oraons mostly live in the **Sadar subdivision** which alone accounts for 54.69 per cent of the total **Oraon population of Jalpaiguri district**. The rest of the **Oraon communities (i.e., 45.31 per cent)** are found to live in the **Alipur Duars subdivision**. They mostly live in **Mal police station of Sadar subdivision** where they form 18.88 per cent of their total number in this district. The next position goes to **Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision**. 13.95 per cent of the **Oraons** are found to live in **Kalchini police station**. **Dhubguri police station of Sadar subdivision** holds the third place in this respect. In this police station they account for 12.09 per cent of their total number living in this district. In **Nagrakata police station of Sadar subdivision** and in **Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision** the **Oraons** account for 10.46 per cent and 10.39 per cent respectively of the total **Oraon population of the district**. In **Alipur Duars police station of Alipur Duars subdivision** 9.89 per cent of the **Oraons** are found to live. A little less than 8 per cent of the total **Oraon population** are found to live in **Kumargram police station**. 7.40 per cent of them live in **Mitali police station** and 3.95 per cent of them live in **Jalpaiguri police station**. In **Falakata police station** they form 3.16 per cent of their total number living in this district. Only 1.87 per cent of the total **Oraon population of the district** are found to live in **Rajganj police station**. In **Maynaguri police station** the **Oraons** account for much less than one per cent of the total **Oraon population of the district**.

Mundas also mostly live in the **Sadar subdivision**. 57.48 per cent of the total **Munda population** are found to live in **Sadar subdivision** and the rest (i.e., 42.52 per cent) of the **Munda tribe** are found to live in the **Alipur Duars subdivision**. In **Sadar subdivision** they mostly live in **Dhubguri police station** where they form 17.43 per cent of their total number living in this district. The second and third places go to **Mitali and Mal police stations of Sadar subdivision** respectively. In **Mitali and Mal police stations** they account for 13.88 per cent and 13.78 per cent respectively of their total number living in this district. **Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision** holds the fourth place in this respect. In this police station 13.13 per cent of the total **Munda population** are found to live. In **Madarihat and Nagrakata police stations** they account for 9.33 per cent and 8.83 per cent respectively of their total number in this district. In **Alipur Duars police station** 7.39 per cent of the total **Munda population of the district** are found to live. 6.83 per cent of the **Mundas** are found to live in **Falakata police station** and 5.84 per cent live in **Kumargram police station**. In **Jalpaiguri police station** they account for 2.75 per cent of their total number living in this district. In **Rajganj and Maynaguri police stations** their percentage is very poor.

Santals mostly live in the **Alipur Duars subdivision** which alone accounts for 67.96 per cent of the total **Santal population of the district**. The rest of the **Santal communities (i.e., 32.04 per cent)** are found to live in the **Sadar subdivision**. In **Alipur Duars subdivision** they mostly live in **Falakata police station** where they account for 35.14 per cent of their total number in this district. Next position goes to **Alipur Duars police station of Alipur Duars subdivision** where **Santals** make 20.70 per cent of the total **Santal population of the district**. **Nagrakata police station of Sadar subdivision** holds the third place in this respect. In **Nagrakata police station** they form 7.66 per cent of their total number in the district. 6.87 per cent of the total **Santal inhabitants of the district** are found to live in **Mal police station of Sadar subdivision**. In **Kumargram police station of Alipur Duars subdivision** and in **Mitali police station of Sadar subdivision** **Santals** form 6.47 per cent and 5.73 per cent respectively of the total **Santal tribes of the district**. 4.70 per cent of the district's total **Santal population** are found to live in **Maynaguri police station of Sadar subdivision**. In **Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars Subdivision** they account for 4.35 per cent of their total number living in this district. In **Dhubguri and Jalpaiguri police stations of Sadar subdivision** their percentages are 3.80 and 2.66 respectively. A little more than one per cent of the total **Santal population of the district** are found to live in **Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision**. In **Rajganj police station of Sadar subdivision** **Santals** account for less than one per cent of their total number living in this district.

Lodhas also mostly live in the **Alipur Duars subdivision**. 72.41 per cent of the total **Lodha commu-**

nities of the district are found to inhabit this subdivision. The rest of the Lodha communities (*i.e.*, 27.59 per cent) are found to live in the Sadar subdivision. In Alipur Duars subdivision Lodhas mostly live in Kalchini police station where they account for 30.24 per cent of their total number in this district. The next position goes to Madarihat police station. 15.02 per cent of the Lodhas are found to live in Madarihat police station. Alipur Duars police station holds the third place in this respect. In this police station they account for 13.37 per cent of their total number living in this district. In Sadar subdivision Lodhas mostly live in Mitiali police station where they account for 11.18 per cent of their total number in this district. In Kumargram police station of Alipur Duars subdivision Lodhas account for 9.62 per cent of the total Lodha population of the district. In Mal police station of Sadar subdivision and in Falakata police station of Alipur Duars subdivision they account for 8.84 per cent and 4.16 per cent respectively of their total number in this district. In Nagrakata and Dhubguri police stations of Sadar subdivision their percentages are 3.77 and 3.44 respectively. In Rajganj, Maynaguri and Jalpaiguri police stations of Sadar subdivision Lodha tribes live in a very poor number.

Maximum Mech tribes are found to live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. 93.05 per cent of the total Mech population of the district are found to inhabit this subdivision. Four police stations of Alipur Duars subdivision occupy the first, second, third and fourth places. Of those police stations, Kumargram holds the first place. 33.93 per cent of the total Mech inhabitants of this district are found to live in Kumargram police station. Alipur Duars police station occupies the second position. In Alipur Duars police station they account for 31.46 per cent of their total number in this district. In Kalchini police station which holds the third place, nearly 23 per cent of the total Mech population of the district are found to live. Madarihat police station holds the fourth place. 4.67 per cent of the total Mech population of the district are found to live in Madarihat police station. In Sadar subdivision only 6.95 per cent of the total Mech population of the district are found to live. In Sadar subdivision, Mech tribes are found to live in only four police stations. Of those four police stations Mal accounts for 2.88 per cent of the total Mech population of the district. In Rajganj, Dhubguri and Nagrakata police stations of Sadar subdivision, the Mech tribes account for 1.58 per cent, 1.42 per cent and 1.07 per cent respectively of the total Mech population of the district.

Mahalis mostly live in the Sadar subdivision. 56.54 per cent of their population are found to live in this subdivision. The rest of the Mahali tribes (*i.e.*, 43.46 per cent) are found to live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. Dhubguri police station of Sadar subdivision and Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision occupy the first and second

places respectively. In Dhubguri police station Mahalis account for 20.93 per cent of the total Mahali population of the district. 20.49 per cent of the total Mahalis of the district are found to live in Kalchini police station. In Mal and Nagrakata police stations of Sadar subdivision the percentages of the Mahalis are 12.95 and 12.54 respectively. 9.40 per cent of the total Mahali population of the district are found to live in Mitiali police station of Sadar subdivision. 7.13 per cent and 6.92 per cent of the total Mahali population of the district are found to live in Kumargram police station and in Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision respectively. In Alipur Duars police station they account for 4.47 per cent of their total number living in this district. In Falakata police station their percentage is 4.45. In Rajganj police station of Sadar subdivision Mahalis account for less than one per cent of the total Mahali population of the district.

Koras mostly live in the Sadar subdivision which alone accounts for 82.87 per cent of the total Kora population of the district. The rest of the Kora communities (*i.e.*, 17.13 per cent) are found to live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. 63.35 per cent of the total Koras living in this district are found to live in Mal police station of Sadar subdivision. In Maynaguri police station of Sadar subdivision Koras make 16.81 per cent of their total number in this district. In Falakata police station of Alipur Duars subdivision and in Jalpaiguri police station of Sadar subdivision the Koras account for 14.74 per cent and 1.40 per cent respectively of the total Kora inhabitants of the district. In other police stations of the district their percentages are very poor.

Every 9 out of 10 Rabha tribes are found to live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. In this subdivision Rabhas mostly live in Alipur Duars police station where they comprise 38.46 per cent of their total number in this district. In Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision Rabhas make 25.46 per cent of their total number living in this district. 21.44 per cent of the total Rabha population of the district are found to live in Kumargram police station of Alipur Duars subdivision. In Dhubguri police station of Sadar subdivision they account for 9.37 per cent of their total number in the district. A little less than 5 per cent of the total Rabha population of the district are found to live in Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision.

2.2 *Strength of Individual Scheduled Tribes*

Oraons form the major scheduled tribe in the district of Jalpaiguri. They account for 51.23 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. The next major tribe in the district are the Mundas. They form 15.19 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. Santals account for 10.87 per cent of the total scheduled tribes living in the district. The Lodha communities account for 6.77

per cent of the total tribal population of the district. Mech and Mahali tribes form 3.72 per cent and 3.69 per cent respectively of the total scheduled tribe population living in the district. Koras account for 1.57 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. Rabhas form 1.16 per cent of the total number of scheduled tribes residing in Jalpaiguri district.

In the urban areas of the district Oraons also form the major scheduled tribe. They account for 70.14 per cent of the total tribal population living in the urban areas of the district. Next to the Oraons are the Mundas. They account for 2.43 per cent of the total urban tribal population of the district. Mahalis account for 1.52 per cent of the total scheduled tribes living in the different towns of the district. Santals account for a little less than one per cent of the total tribal population living in the urban areas of the district. The statement below shows the percentage of certain selected scheduled tribes to the tribal population of the district in the total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 13.4

PERCENTAGE OF CERTAIN SELECTED SCHEDULED TRIBES
TO TOTAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR TOTAL, RURAL
AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

Name of Tribe	Total	Rural	Urban
1 Kora	1.57	1.58	0.13
2 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	6.77	6.82	0.40
3 Mahali	3.69	3.71	1.52
4 Meeh	3.72	3.75	..
5 Munda	15.19	15.30	2.43
6 Oraon	51.28	51.07	70.14
7 Rabha	1.16	1.17	0.20
8 Santal	10.87	10.95	0.98

2.3 Sex Ratio

The proportion of sexes amongst the scheduled tribes of this district is higher than that observed amongst the scheduled caste population. For every one thousand of male scheduled tribe population in the district, there are 913 scheduled tribe females. The sex ratio in the rural areas of the district amongst the tribal population is also higher than that observed amongst the scheduled caste rural population. In the rural areas of the district the sex ratio amongst the scheduled tribe population is 921. But the proportion of sexes amongst the scheduled tribes in the urban areas of the district is much lower than that observed amongst the scheduled caste population living in the different towns of the district. In the urban areas of the district for every one thousand tribal male population there are only 326 females.

The proportion of sexes amongst the Oraon tribe of this district is seen to be fairly good. There are 954 females to every one thousand male Oraons in the district. In the rural areas of the district the proportion of sexes amongst the Oraons is seen to be very good. For every one thousand of male Oraons living in the different villages of the district, there are 975 females. In the urban areas of the district the sex ratio amongst the Oraons is very low. There are only 24 females for every one thousand of male Oraons living in the urban areas of the district. In case of the Mundas for every one thousand of their male population there are 883 females. In the rural sector the sex ratio amongst the Mundas is 884. In the urban sector there are only 440 females for every one thousand of male Mundas. Amongst the Santals there are 766 females for every one thousand of their males in the district. In the rural sector the sex ratio amongst the Santals is also 766. Though the absolute figure of the male Santals living in the urban areas of the district is only 10, the female Santals are 19 in number. Amongst the Lodha communities there are 982 females for every one thousand of their male population in the district. In the rural sector the sex ratio amongst the Lodhas is 981. As per 1961 Census not a single male Lodha is found to live in the urban areas of this district. The absolute figures of female Lodhas are only 12 in the urban areas of the district. In the present Census all Meeh population of the district have been enumerated in the rural areas of the district.

There are 869 females for every one thousand of male Meeh tribes living in the different villages of this district. In case of the Mahalis the proportion of sexes is also good. The sex ratio amongst the Mahalis is 940 in the district. In the rural sector the proportion of sexes amongst the Mahalis is better. There are 941 females to every one thousand male Mahalis in the rural areas of the district. For every one thousand of male Mahali tribes living in the urban areas of the district, there are only 552 females. Amongst the Koras there are 834 females for every one thousand of their male counterparts in the district. In the rural sector the sex ratio amongst the Koras is 835. Female Koras are totally absent from the urban areas of the district in the Census of 1961. The absolute figures of Male Koras are only 4 in the urban areas of the district. Rabhas have more women than men in the district. They have 1,360 females for every one thousand of their males. Female Rabhas also outnumber their male counterparts in the villages of Jalpaiguri district, their proportion being 1,356 females to one thousand males.

2.4 Literacy

The scheduled tribes of Jalpaiguri district have given a very poor account of themselves so far as the attainment of literacy and education is concerned. Only 75 of the scheduled tribes for every one thousand of their total population in the district, have been able to pass the Census enumeration test

laid down for literacy in 1961 Census. The position of female literacy among the scheduled tribes is all the worse. Female education amongst the tribal population of this district seems to be a far cry. Only 35 amongst every one thousand of the tribal women in this district have been recorded in the 1961 Census as literate. In the rural areas of the district only 7.45 per cent of the total rural tribal population are found to be literate. In the urban sector 106 persons for every one thousand of the total tribal population living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district, are found to be literate. Literacy amongst the tribal male population living in this district is found to be fairly good. 11.09 per cent of the total tribal male population of the district have passed the test for literacy in the Census of 1961. Tribal male literacy also in the rural sector is, as expected, slightly better than that in the urban areas of the district. Amongst the tribal male population living in the villages of this district, the percentage of literates is found to be 11.10 and in the urban sector this percentage amongst the tribal males is only 10.68. Amongst the tribal women living in the urban areas of the district, 10.29 per cent are found to be literate. In the rural sector, the percentage of female literacy is only 3.48. The statement given below shows the comparative statement of the percentage of the literates amongst the general population and the tribal population in the total, rural and urban areas of the district.

STATEMENT 18.5

		Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	Total	19.22	27.07	10.01
	Rural	16.20	24.03	7.12
	Urban	49.31	55.86	40.78
Scheduled Tribe	Total	7.47	11.09	3.51
	Rural	7.45	11.10	3.48
	Urban	10.58	10.68	10.29

In the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district Mech people seem to be the most literate tribal community of the district. 19.43 per cent of the Mech tribes living in the rural areas of the district have passed the test for literacy in the Census of 1961. Their males are more advanced than their females in respect of literacy. 26.91 per cent of the male Mech tribes living in the different villages of this district could come out successfully in the literacy test laid down in the present Census, while amongst the Mech women living in the rural areas of the district, percentage of literates is only 10.84. Next to them Bhumij tribes are the most literate in the rural district. 18.88 per cent of the total rural Bhumij tribes are found to be literate. Bhumij females are more advanced than their male counterparts in this district. While 24.33 per cent of the female Bhumij tribes living in the rural areas of the district are found to be literate, the percentage of literates amongst their males is only 13.28. Lepchas hold the third position in respect of literacy. 11.03

per cent of the total Lepchas living in the different villages of this district are literate. Their males are more advanced than their females in this respect. While 14.29 per cent of the male Lepchas living in the rural areas of the district are found to be literate, amongst their females the percentage of literates is only 7.58. The Garo tribes occupy the fourth place in this respect. 9.67 per cent of the total Garo tribes living in the rural areas of the district are literate. Their males are more advanced than their womenfolk in respect of literacy. While 13.47 per cent of the male Garo tribes living in the different villages of this district are found to be literate, only 4.60 per cent of their rural females are literate. Mahalis come next to the Garo community in this respect. 8.72 per cent of the total number of Mahalis in the rural areas of the district are literate. 13.94 per cent of the male Mahalis living in the different villages of this district have been able to pass the test for literacy. The percentage of literates amongst their females is 3.18. Amongst the Oraons, a little less than 8 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district are found to be literate. Male Oraons are more advanced than their female counterparts in this respect. While 11.85 per cent of the total rural male Oraons have passed the test for literacy, only 4 per cent of their female population are found to be literate. Only 7.46 per cent of the Mru communities living in the rural areas of the district are literate. Amongst other scheduled tribes, literacy is limited between 1.72 per cent to 6.60 per cent of their respective total number living in the rural areas of this district.

In the urban sector, the Ho communities are found to be the most literate one in the district. 50 per cent of the Ho tribal inhabitants living in the urban areas of the district are found to be literate. Next to them Koras are the most literate community in the urban sector. 25 per cent of the Koras living in the different towns of this district are found to be literate. Mahalis occupy the third place in respect of literacy. 17.78 per cent of the total urban Mahalis are literate. 27.59 per cent of the male Mahalis living in the urban areas of the district are literate. Amongst the female Mahalis in the urban sector, all of them could neither read nor write. Amongst the Mundas, 15.28 per cent of their total number living in the urban areas of the district are literate. Though their females are illiterate, their male literacy is very good. 22 per cent of the male Mundas living in the different towns of this district have passed the test for literacy. 10.34 per cent of the total Santals living in the urban areas of the district are found to be literate. Every 3 out of 10 Santals who are town dwellers, have returned themselves as literate, but their females do not know how to read and write. Amongst the Oraons, 8.84 per cent of their total number living in the urban areas of the district are found to be literate. Their males are more advanced than their womenfolk in this respect. While 9.01 per cent of the male Oraons living in the different towns of this district are literate, the percentage of

literate amongst their females is only 2.04. Amongst other scheduled tribes, literacy is limited between 5.20 per cent to 8.33 per cent of their respective total number living in the urban areas of this district.

2.5 Economic activities

Labour participation is more pronounced amongst the tribal population of Jalpaiguri district. 46.74 per cent of the total tribal population have been shown as workers in 1961 Census. The male component of the scheduled tribe labour participants is higher than the corresponding female component. While 54.10 per cent of the tribal male population are actively engaged in any sort of productive occupation, only 38.68 per cent of their female population are engaged as workers. In the rural areas of the district also 46.74 per cent of the tribal rural population are workers. Their males are also more advanced in this respect. 54.03 per cent of the tribal males living in the rural areas of the district are workers and amongst their females, the percentage of workers is only 38.81. In the urban areas of this district 46.65 per cent of the tribal urban population are engaged as workers. The participation by male tribal population living in the urban areas of this district is more pronounced than that of their female population. While 59.20 per cent of the male scheduled tribes living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district are found to be workers, the percentage of workers amongst their womenfolk is only 8.09.

The tribal workers have a significant role in the field of production of tea in plantation and in other plantation works. 59.69 per cent of the total tribal workers are engaged in plantation works. The tribal women workers are better engaged in plantation works. 67.66 per cent of the total tribal female workers are so engaged. In the rural sector of course, 60.16 per cent of the tribal workers are engaged in plantation works. Amongst their male workers 55.16 per cent are found to be engaged in plantation works, but amongst the females more workers are proportionately engaged in the field of plantations. Their participation is marked by a percentage of 67.73. Next, the agricultural sector has engaged majority of the tribal workers in this district. 33.34 per cent of the total tribal workers are engaged as cultivators. As cultivators the tribal male workers are higher in number than the corresponding female components. While a little less than 36 per cent of the tribal male working population are engaged as cultivators, amongst their female workers 29.30 per cent are found to be engaged as cultivators. 2.16 per cent of the total tribal working population are seen to be engaged as agricultural labourers. 2.81 per cent of the tribal male workers are engaged as agricultural labourers and amongst their female workers 1.16 per cent are found to be engaged as agricultural labourers. In other services 3.57 per cent of the total tribal workers are seen to have been engaged in the district. In the urban sector, majority of the tribal workers are engaged in

other services. 60.19 per cent of the total tribal working population living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in other services. The tribal male workers living in the urban areas of the district are much higher than their female counterparts in other services. While 61.66 per cent of the tribal male workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged in other services, only 27.12 per cent of their women labour participants are so engaged. Next, the transport services have absorbed majority of the total urban tribal workers of the district. 12.93 per cent of the total urban tribal workers are found to be engaged in transport and communication services. 8.31 per cent of the total urban tribal workers are engaged in trade and commerce. In this economic pursuit the participation by the tribal female workers living in the urban sector is more pronounced than that of their male components. While 25.42 per cent of the tribal female workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in trade and commerce, amongst their male workers only 7.55 per cent are engaged in this category. Only 4.41 per cent of the total urban tribal workers are found to be engaged in manufacturing industries. Only 3.40 per cent of the total tribal workers living in the urban areas of the district are absorbed in construction works. The participation by the tribal female labour participants as construction workers is much higher than that of their male labour participants. While 15.25 per cent of the tribal female workers living in the different towns of this district are engaged as construction workers, only 2.87 per cent of their male workers are found to be engaged in construction works. Only 3.68 per cent and 2.24 per cent of the total urban tribal workers are found to be engaged in plantations and in household industries respectively.

Amongst the individual scheduled tribes of Jalpaiguri district, it is seen that majority of all the tribal workers except the Bhutia, Mech, Rabha and Santal tribal workers, are found to be engaged in production of tea in plantation and in other plantation works. 79.48 per cent of the Mahali tribal workers are engaged in the field of plantations. The Mahali women labour participants as plantation labourers are higher than their male labour participants. While 85.25 per cent of the Mahali female workers of the district are found to participate in plantation works, amongst the Mahali male workers 74.77 per cent are so engaged. 10.98 per cent of the Mahali workers are engaged as cultivators. 3.93 per cent of the Mahali workers are found to be engaged in other services. 3.16 per cent of the Mahali workers are engaged as household industrial workers. In the urban sector the Mahali workers are mostly engaged in other services. 66.67 per cent of the Mahali workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in other services. 11.11 per cent of the total urban Mahali workers are engaged in construction works and also in the same proportion they are found to be engaged in transport and communication services. 5.56 per cent of the town

dwelling Mahali workers are engaged in trade and commerce. Cent per cent of the Mahali women workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged in trade and commerce. Only 5.55 per cent of the total urban Mahali workers are engaged as cultivators.

Majority of the Munda workers are also engaged in plantations. 74.18 per cent of the Munda workers are found to be engaged in plantation works. The participation by the Munda female labour participants in plantation works is higher than that of their male labour participants. While 82.69 per cent of the Munda female labour participants are found to be engaged in the field of plantations, amongst their male labour participants 68.30 per cent are so engaged. Next, the agricultural sector has absorbed majority of the Munda workers. 21.74 per cent of the Munda workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.11 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. The Munda male workers as cultivators are higher than their female counterparts. While a little less than 26 per cent of the Munda male workers are engaged as cultivators, only 15.61 per cent of their women labour participants are cultivators. Only 2.57 per cent of the Munda workers are seen to be engaged in other services. In the urban sector majority of the Munda workers are found to be engaged in other services. 37.50 per cent of the total urban Munda workers are found to participate in other services. The participation by their male workers in other services is higher than that of their female components. While 39.40 per cent of the Munda male workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in other services, only 28.57 per cent of their female workers are so engaged. 32.50 per cent of the total urban Munda workers are engaged as cultivators. Their female labour participants as cultivators are more in number than their male counterparts. While 42.86 per cent of the Munda female workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged as cultivators, amongst their male labour participants only 30.30 per cent are cultivators. Only 10 per cent of the total urban Munda workers are engaged in plantations. Only 9.09 per cent amongst their male workers and 14.29 per cent amongst their female workers are engaged as plantation workers. 7.50 per cent of the total urban Munda workers are engaged in transport and communication services. 5 per cent of the total urban Munda workers are engaged in manufacturing industries. The Munda female urban labour participants as manufacturing industrial labourers are much higher than their male labour participants. While 14.29 per cent of the total urban Munda women workers are engaged in manufacturing industries, only 3.03 per cent of their male workers are engaged in this category. 5 per cent and 2.50 per cent of the Munda workers living in the different towns of this district are engaged in construction works and in trade and commerce respectively.

Thy Kora tribal workers are mostly engaged in the field of plantations. 72.83 per cent of the Kora

workers are engaged in plantations. The Kora female labour participants as plantation labourers are higher than their male labour participants. While 88.15 per cent of the Kora women workers are engaged as plantation labourers, amongst their male workers 68.93 per cent are found to be engaged in plantations, 15.07 per cent of the Kora workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.13 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. Amongst the Kora male workers 16.82 per cent and 1.02 per cent are cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. Only 8.19 per cent of the Kora female workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.57 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 9.84 per cent of the Kora workers are seen to be engaged in other services. The participation by the Kora male workers in other services is more pronounced than that of their female counterparts. While 11.94 per cent of the Kora male workers are engaged in other services, only 1.57 per cent of their female workers are so engaged. In the urban sector, all the Kora workers are seen to have actively participated in only two sorts of productive occupations. Majority of them are engaged in manufacturing industries. 75 per cent of the Kora workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in manufacturing industries. The rest of the total urban Kora workers (*i.e.*, 25 per cent) are engaged as agricultural labourers.

In case of the Lodha communities, all tribal workers are seen to have actively participated only in various economic sectors of the rural areas of the district. Majority of the total rural Lodha workers are also engaged as plantation labourers. 65.86 per cent of the village dwelling Lodha workers are engaged in the field of plantations. The Lodha women labour participants as plantation labourers are higher than their male labour participants. While 71.21 per cent of the Lodha women workers living in the rural areas of the district are engaged as plantation labourers, only 62.51 per cent of their male labour participants are so engaged. 29.42 per cent of the total rural Lodha workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.84 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 31.07 per cent of the Lodha male workers living in the rural areas of the district are engaged as cultivators and 2.54 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 26.80 per cent of the Lodha female workers living in the different villages of this district are cultivators and only 0.72 per cent of them are agricultural labourers. Only 2.41 per cent of the total rural Lodha workers are found to be engaged in other services.

Majority of the Oraon workers are also engaged in the field of plantations. 62.93 per cent of the Oraon workers are engaged as plantation labourers. The Oraon women labour participants as plantation labourers are more advanced than their male labour participants. While 70.75 per cent of the Oraon female workers are engaged in the field of plantations, amongst their male workers 57.44 per cent are so engaged. Next majority of the Oraon workers are found to be engaged in the agricultural sector. 30.78 per cent of the Oraon workers are engaged as

cultivators and 1.60 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. Only 3.72 per cent of the Oraon workers are engaged in other services. In the urban sector, the Oraon workers are mostly engaged in other services. 65.94 per cent of the town dwelling Oraon workers are found to be engaged in other services. The participation by the Oraon male urban workers in other services is more pronounced than that of their female counterparts. While 66.49 per cent of the Oraon male workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in other services, the percentage of their female workers in other services is 25 only. 13.91 per cent of the total urban Oraon workers are engaged in transport and communication services. 3.96 per cent and 3.54 per cent of the Oraon workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in manufacturing industries and in plantations respectively. 3.12 per cent of the total urban Oraon workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.18 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. The Oraon female workers living in the urban sector as cultivators are much higher than their male counterparts. 75 per cent of the Oraon women workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged as cultivators, while amongst their male workers only 2.14 per cent are engaged as cultivators. Only 1.20 per cent of the Oraon male workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged as agricultural labourers. 3.04 per cent, 2.70 per cent and 2.61 per cent of the town dwelling Oraon workers are engaged in trade and commerce in construction works and in household industries respectively.

Majority of the Nagesia tribal workers are also engaged in the field of plantations. 57.43 per cent of the Nagesia workers are engaged as plantation labourers. The Nagesia female labour participants as plantation workers are more in number than their male labour participants. 71.98 per cent of the Nagesia women workers are engaged in plantations, while amongst their male counterparts only 47.29 per cent are so engaged. 38.82 per cent of the Nagesia workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.59 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. The Nagesia male workers as cultivators are much more in number than their females. While 49.19 per cent of the Nagesia male workers are engaged as cultivators, only 23.93 per cent of their female workers are cultivators. Only 1.76 per cent of the Nagesia male workers and 1.36 per cent of the Nagesia female workers are engaged as agricultural labourers. The participation by the Nagesia workers in other economic activities is very low. In the urban sector, only two sorts of productive occupation have engaged the Nagesia workers. In trade and commerce their participation is maximum. 87.50 per cent of the town dwelling Nagesia workers are found to be engaged in trade and commerce. Only 12.50 per cent of the Nagesia workers living in the different towns of this district are engaged as manufacturing industrial workers.

In case of the Mech scheduled tribe, it is seen that all Mech tribal population have been enumerated

in the rural areas of the district in the Census of 1961. The Mech tribal workers are mostly engaged in the agricultural sector. 87.82 per cent of the total rural Mech workers are engaged as cultivators and 3.85 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 86.62 per cent of the Mech male workers living in the rural areas of the district are engaged as cultivators and 5.67 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. Nearly 90 per cent of their female workers are engaged as cultivators. Nearly 3 per cent of the village dwelling Mech workers are engaged in other services. Only 2.76 per cent and 2.33 per cent of the Mech workers living in the different villages of this district are engaged in plantations and household industries respectively. The Mech women labour participants as household industrial workers are greater in number. 5.97 per cent of the Mech women workers living in the rural areas of the district are found to be engaged in household industries.

In case of Rabha communities, all tribal workers are found to be engaged in the various sorts of productive occupation of the rural areas of the district. Majority of the Rabha workers are engaged in the field of agriculture. 65.52 per cent of the Rabha workers living in the rural areas of the district are engaged as cultivators and 3.06 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. The Rabha female workers as cultivators are greater in number than their male counterparts. While 85.80 per cent of the Rabha female workers living in the rural sector are found to be engaged as cultivators, only 48.33 per cent of their male workers are cultivators. Amongst their male workers 4.81 per cent are engaged as agricultural labourers. 27.63 per cent of the total rural Rabha workers are engaged as plantation labourers. The participation by the Rabha male workers in the field of plantations is more pronounced than that of their female components. 40.90 per cent of the Rabha male workers living in the rural areas of the district are engaged in plantation works, while amongst their female workers only 11.98 per cent are so engaged. Only 3.51 per cent of the Rabha workers living in the different villages of this district are found to be engaged in other services. 5.44 per cent of their male workers and only 1.23 per cent of their female workers are engaged in other services.

Majority of the Santal tribal workers are engaged in cultivation. 53.71 per cent of the Santal workers are engaged as cultivators and 6.44 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 55.39 per cent of the Santal male workers are engaged as cultivators and 6.36 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 50.66 per cent of the Santal women workers are cultivators and 6.58 per cent of them are agricultural labourers. 34.51 per cent of the Santal workers are engaged in plantation works. The participation by the Santal female workers in plantation is better than that of their male labour participants. While 40.92 per cent of the Santal women workers are engaged as plantation labourers, amongst their male labour

participants only 30.97 per cent are engaged in the field of plantations. Only 3.74 per cent and 1.01 per cent of the Santal workers are found to be engaged in other services and in household industries respectively. 4.90 per cent of the Santal male workers and 1.65 per cent of the Santal female workers are engaged in other services. In the urban sector, 38.10 per cent of the Santal workers are engaged in construction works and 23.81 per cent of them are engaged in trade and commerce. 19.05 per cent of the town dwelling Santal workers are engaged in other services and 9.52 per cent of them are engaged in plantations. 4.76 per cent of the Santal workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in manufacturing industries and also by the same per

cent age they are engaged as cultivators. Amongst the town dwelling Santal male workers 50 per cent, 20 per cent and 10 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce, in other services and in manufacturing industries respectively. The rest (i.e., 20 per cent) of the Santal male workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged as plantation labourers. The Santal female workers living in the urban sector are mostly engaged in construction works. 72.73 per cent of the town dwelling Santal female workers are found to be engaged in construction works. 18.18 per cent and 9.09 per cent of the Santal women workers living in the different towns of this district are found to participate in other services and in cultivation respectively.

Appendix I
GAZETTEER

ALIPUR DUAR—The headquarters station of the subdivision of the same name. It is situated on the north bank of the Kaljani river, in 26° 29' N. and 89° 32' E. Its population in 1961 was 28,927. Alipur Duar is named after the late Colonel Hedyat Ali Khan, who did good service in the Bhutan war and was the first Extra-Assistant Commissioner to be stationed there. It is the centre of a large and increasing trade, and an important railway colony. It is a station on the Assam Railway, and is connected by a good road with Jalpaiguri; another road runs north to Buxa. Alipur Duar is not a healthy place; it is situated on low-lying ground where rice used to be cultivated before the annexation of the Western Duars. There are several old beds of the Kaljani river in the neighbourhood and one of these, now a stagnant *jheel*, runs right through the civil station. During the rains, water lies about freely, and though much is being done to keep the roads and drains free from jungle, the inhabitants suffer from diseases due to this. The rains are heavy and last from May to September. In these months when rain is not falling the heat during the day and often during the night is most oppressive; at such times there seems a want of sufficient air to breathe, and the steamy atmosphere renders it difficult to summon enough energy to do any work.

THE ALIPUR DUARS SUBDIVISION—The eastern subdivision of the Jalpaiguri district, lying between 26° 24' and 26° 51' N. and 89° 3' and 89° 53' E. and extending over 1,078.5 square miles. Its population was 563,669 in 1961.

It is still sparsely peopled, the density to the square mile being only 523, but it includes large areas of reserved forest and tea, and the waste land available for settlement is being steadily taken up and brought under cultivation. The subdivision forms part of the Western Duars and has increased in numbers and prosperity since it came under Bengal Province. The rise of the tea industry has led to the introduction of a large foreign population and many immigrants from Cooch Behar and the district of Rangpur have made their homes in it. The subdivision contains the former military cantonment of Buxa and 357 villages, at one of which, Alipur Duar, its headquarters are situated. The chief markets are at Alipur Duar, Buxa, Falakata, and Madari Hat; there are also large private markets on some of the tea gardens.

AMBARI FALAKATA—Formerly called the Bengal Duars, a small Government estate, or *tahsil*, lying to the west of the Tista, and bounded on all sides by the Baikunthapur *pargana*. It was annexed from Bhutan in 1865 at the same time as the Western Duars and takes its name from a mango grove which stands on one of its *jots*. The Karatoya

runs through the centre of the *tahsil*. The land on both sides of the river is high and sandy, but grows crops of mustard and *aus* rice; the soil is generally inferior to that east of the Tista, and there is a tendency for the people to move into the Western Duars. The area of Ambari Falakata is 9,837 acres or 15½ square miles, of which 9,370 acres were settled by D.H.E. Sunder in 1889-95. There is an airstrip here.

BAGRAKOT—The terminus of the western branch of the previous Bengal-Duars Railway. It is situated near the foot of the hills close to the Darjeeling border, and is always much cooler than Dam-Dim, 6½ miles distant.

BARNES JUNCTION—A station on the old Bengal-Duars Railway. It is connected by a branch line, about a mile in length, with Barnes Ghat on the left bank of the Tista opposite Jalpaiguri, with which it is connected by a ferry under the control of the railway company. Barnes Ghat used to be the terminus of the Bengal-Duars Railway and passengers and goods were ferried across the river and joined the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Jalpaiguri. The construction of the southern branch of the railway in 1898-1900 to Lalmanir Hat on the Dhubri extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway gave through communication and avoided the troublesome crossing of the Tista river. There is a bazar at Barnes Junction.

BHUTAN DUARS—The tract of country lying along the foot of the Himalayas which was ceded by the Bhutias after the Bhutan war. It was divided into two portions; the Western Duars, which now forms part of the Jalpaiguri district, and the Eastern Duars, which is included in the district of Goalpara. The Bhutan Duars comprises a strip of country about 180 miles in length with a breadth of from 20 to 30 miles.

BUXA—Formerly a military cantonment and later a political prisoner's detention camp and now the Tibetan refugee Lama Ashrama. Situated on a small gravel plateau 1,800 feet above sea level, in a valley in the lower range of the Bhutan Hills, in 26° 46' N. and 89° 35' E. It commands one of the principal passes into Bhutan and is two miles from Santrabari, at the foot of the hills and six miles from the frontier. A good road, maintained by the Central Works and Buildings Department, leads to it from the Buxa Road station on the Assam Railway; for three miles this road runs through the reserved forest to Santrabari whence a hill road, with gradients too steep for carts, winds in and out to the cantonment. Before the railway was constructed troops had to march from Cooch Behar, 32 miles away, and the road was then kept

in excellent repair. The cantonment, which was established during the Bhutan war in 1864, consisted of a rough fort with 3 pickets called the right, left, and Magdala, on spurs at a higher elevation. Water is obtained from two perennial streams, one of which issues from the base of the plateau. The average annual rainfall is 209 inches. Though it is not situated at a high elevation, the climate of Buxa is salubrious and there is little illness. During the rains the place swarms with leeches, and it is impossible to move off the roads without getting covered with them. Buxa lies on one of the trade routes from Bhutan, whence ivory, wax, wool, musk, rhinoceros horns, cotton cloth, *endi* silk cloth, blankets, honey and brick, tea were imported and bought by local merchants, who paid for them in cash or barter rice, tobacco, English cloth, betelnut, etc., for these commodities. Large quantities of indigenous wool from Bhutan, Tibet and Central Asia entered India by this route for export to Europe.

CHALSA—A station on the eastern extension of the old Bengal-Duars Railway. A metalled road leads from it to Matrali Hat, one of the largest markets in the teagarden area.

CHOTA SINCHULA—A peak of the Sinchula range situated about 7 miles north of Buxa cantonment in 26° 47' N. and 89° 34' E. It is the highest point in the Jalpaiguri district and has an elevation of 5,695 feet above sea level. This peak separates Indian from Bhutan territory.

DAM-DIM—A station on the Bengal-Duars Railway and the terminus of the original line. It is surrounded by tea gardens and a weekly market is held which is largely attended by labourers. The Dam-Dim police station was formerly notoriously unhealthy and the men stationed there suffered severely from malarious fever; it was removed to Mal in 1908.

DHUPGURI—A village on the Jalpaiguri-Alipur road about half way between Mainaguri and Falakata. It is the centre of a fertile tract of rice growing country and is connected by good roads with Gaikata on the north and Naothoa on the north-west, at both of which places there are large markets through which supplies reach the tea gardens. The market at Dhupguri is of considerable importance and much jute is brought to it for sale. There is a police station here, but the men suffer much from fever and the place is one of the unhealthy stations in the Western Duars.

DOMOHANI—A station on the Bengal-Duars Railway about nine miles north of Barnes Junction. The railway workshops are situated here and there is a large market. A good road connects Domohani with Mainaguri, three miles to the north-east, and there is a ferry across the river Tista to Paharpur on the Jalpaiguri-Dam-Dim road.

DUARS, WESTERN—The tract of country, lying along the foot of the Himalayas between the Tista and Sankos rivers. It includes some outlying spurs in the north-east of the district, on one of which the former Buxa cantonment is situated, and has an area of about 1,968 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Darjeeling district and Bhutan, on the east by the Sankos river, on the south by Cooch Behar and *pargana* Baikantpur, and on the west by the Tista river. This tract, with the Eastern Duars, which now forms part of the Goalpara district, was annexed to Bengal in 1865 at the time of the Bhutan war. The Western Duars slopes from north-west to south-east, and is intersected by numerous rivers and streams, which drain the Himalayas. In the north, a series of well wooded plateau, rising to between twelve and fifteen hundred feet, form the connecting link between the hills and the plains. Their soil, a reddish loamy clay, in places of great depth, their climate, and the rainfall which reaches 180 inches in the year, are all well adapted to the growth of the tea plant, and the gardens extend throughout their entire area except where the land is occupied by the reserved forests, the area of which is 509 square miles. At the foot of these plateau used to stretch a belt of grass jungle, which gradually gave way to the ordinary cultivation of the plains, but as far east as the Torsa river nearly all the grass has been cleared away and the land brought under the plough. East of Alipur Duar the country is thinly peopled and there is still a good deal of waste land available for settlement. The closest tillage is to the west between the Tista and Torsa rivers, where rich fields of rice, jute, tobacco and mustard stretch up to the Cooch Behar boundary. Owing to the development of the tea industry, the population, which was very small when the Western Duars was first acquired, is rapidly increasing; large numbers of immigrants, mainly from Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas, have come into the district to work in the tea-gardens and many of them have settled down in it. For administrative purposes the Western Duars is divided into four *tahsils*, viz., Mainaguri, Alipur, Falakata, and Bhalka. The principal Government markets are Mainaguri, Ramshai Hat, Matiali Hat, and Amguri in the Mainaguri *tahsil*; Falakata, Gaikata, and Madari Hat in the Falakata *tahsil* and Alipur Duar in the Alipur *tahsil*. Many of the tea gardens have *hats* of their own and there are several private markets, the most important of which are Baradighi, Naothoa, Dhupguri and Silitorsa.

FALAKATA—A village, the headquarters of a police station, situated on the east bank of the Mujnai river close to the boundary of Cooch Behar in 26°31' N. and 89°13' E. It is also the headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name which comprises the tract of country between the Jaldhaka and Torsa rivers. Falakata was formerly the headquarters of what is now the Alipur Duar subdivision. It has an important market at which some of the best jute, tobacco and mustard grown in the Western

Duars are sold and is connected by a good, well bridged road with Madari Hat, the eastern terminus of the Bengal-Duars Railway. It is 32 miles from Jalpaiguri and 22 miles from Alipur Duar, the main road between which places passes through it. The Mujanai river is navigable up to Falakata by boats of 50 maunds burden throughout the greater part of the year. An annual fair, lasting about a month, is held in February on the occasion of the Sripanchami festival. Bhutias used to visit the fair in large numbers but few of them do so now.

GAIRKATA—A village on the Angrabasha river, a tributary of the Duduya; it has a large Government market and is the centre of a series of roads, maintained by the Works & Buildings Department, which connect it with the rice growing country on the south, and the tea gardens on the north. There is a large tea gardens here.

JALDAPARA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY*

There are eight wild life sanctuaries in existence, at present, in the State of West Bengal, of which the Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary, with its splendid collection of wild life, occupies the pride of place. The sanctuary is situated within the limits of Alipurduar civil sub-division of Jalpaiguri district in the northern part of Bengal. The sanctuary constituted a part of the Buxa Forest Division at the time of its creation. The total area of the sanctuary is 10,474.40 hectares (25863 acres = 40.44 sq. m.). This area is distributed over 9 Blocks namely—Hasimara, Jaldapara, Malangi, Barodabri, Mendabari, Bania, Chilapata, Torsa and Salkumar. This sanctuary, though created primarily to preserve the famous Indian one horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), which inhabited the savannah forests of North Bengal, is delightfully rich in various other forms of wild life.

CREATION OF THE SANCTUARY—During the early third of the present century, a deep necessity was felt by the then foresters of Buxa reserves, to protect the grass-land fauna of the savannah forests of Chilapata and Malangi blocks, as the same was perilously heading towards extinction, with the extension of tea cultivation in these areas, and consequent shrinkage of the grass lands. In the early thirties, Mr. E. O. Shebbeare, the then Conservator of Forests, was greatly concerned about the fate of the famous Indian one horned rhinoceros, inhabiting this tract. The animal, as he described, being "condemned to carry a horn worth half its weight in gold" and consequently, "bound to be a target for poachers". Accordingly he initiated a determined effort, with the help of a special patrol party headed by Mr. T. V. Dent, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to lay the poachers' hands off this precious asset of this tract.

Ultimately, in 1932, the Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation Act came into force providing for complete protection to this solo-horn pachyderm. It was only in 1940, that, this favourite haunt of rhinoceros was declared a "Game Sanctuary", under the Bengal Government notification No. 10694-For., dated 18th Nov. 1940, amended later through notification Nos. 10549-For., dated 13th November, 1941 and 5238-For., dated 3rd April, 1943. Subsequently, the Jaldapara Game Sanctuary Range was created in the year 1954, with the headquarters at Jaldapara, comprising the whole of Jaldapara Game Sanctuary. The idea was to entrust the management of this tract to a separate set of personnel, to be busy with the welfare and maintenance of the sanctuary alone. The Sanctuary which constituted a part of the Buxa Forest Division at the time of its creation, came under the management of Cooch Behar Forest Division, with the creation of the latter in 1951. In the year 1959, the name of "Jaldapara Game Sanctuary" was officially altered to "Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary".

THE TRACT AND ITS VEGETATION—The tract is more or less flat, with a gentle slope from north to south, and is strewn with a number of perennial streams, which render the area suitable for permanent abode of various forms of wild life. The rivers Malangi and Torsa flank the East and the West of the sanctuary respectively. The average altitude is 76 metres (250 ft.) above mean sea level.

Major part of the sanctuary area bears a riverain forest, which conforms to Champion's subtype 6/IS-2 and contains *Khatr* (*Acacia catechu*), *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *Simul* (*Salmalia malabarica*) interspersed in a sea of tall grasses. However, the savannahs of Chilapata and Malangi blocks come under champion's subtype 2S-7 (b) of Moist Tropical forests. The common grasses which occur in the tract are *Saccharum procerum*, *S. ravennae*, *S. spontaneum*, *Phragmites karka*, *Rotiboeilia exaltata*, *Narenga porphyrocoma*, *Themeda arundinacea*, *T. villosa*, *T. quadrivalvis*, *T. strigosa*, *Neyraudia reynaudiana*, etc. Patches of dry mixed forests characterised by *Tatar* (*Dillenia pentagyna*), *Parai* (*Stercospermum chelonoides*), *Tanki* (*Bauhinia purpurea*), *Bahera* (*Terminalia belerica*), *Sidha* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), *Udal* (*Sterculia villosa*), *Gamar* (*Gmelina arborea*) etc. and wet mixed forests characterised by *Kalnjal* (*Bischofia javanica*), *Chalta* (*Dillenia indica*), *Gineri* (*Premna bengalensis*), *Chaitwan* (*Alstonia scholaris*), *Jam* (*Syzygium cumini*), *Kawla* (*Machilus* spp.), etc. occur on stabler banks. *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) occurs sporadically near the western border. However, the Salkumar block, belonging to the sanctuary, bears *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) along with its usual associates like *Sidha* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), *Bahera* (*Terminalia belerica*), *Udal* (*Sterculia villosa*), *Gamar* (*Gmelina arborea*), *Kawla* (*Machilus* spp.), *Gineri* (*Premna bengalensis*) etc.

*This is reproduced from an article on the subject appearing in the centenary volume of the West Bengal Forests (1984) by Shri P. K. Das., Assistant Conservator of Forests.

FAUNA OF THE SANCTUARY—Besides the famous Indian one horned rhinoceros, which marks the principal interest, the sanctuary abounds in various other forms of wild life such as gaur, elephant, tiger, leopard, sambhar, hog deer, barking deer, spotted deer, swamp deer, pig, sloth bear, various species of cat and a rich and varied population of reptiles, birds and fishes.

(I) Mammals :—

Common name	Scientific name	Number of individuals	Remarks
(1) Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>	72	
(2) Gaur (Indian Bison)	<i>Bos gaurus gaurus</i>	14+	Includes calves
(8) Goyal	<i>Bos spp.</i>	6	Artificially introduced Sometimes in herds of 10—20
(4) Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	2+	
(5) Sambhar	<i>Cervus unicolor niger</i>	20	
(6) Swamp deer	<i>Cervus duvauceli</i>	4	
(7) Spotted deer (Chittal)	<i>Axis axis</i>	11	
(8) Hog deer	<i>Axis procius</i>	141+	
(9) Barking deer (Kakur)	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	168+	
(10) Wild pig	<i>Sus scrofa cristatus</i>	88+	
(11) Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	2+	

+ indicates that presumably there are more number of individuals of the species.

Apart from those enumerated above there are plenty of other mammals like monkey (*Macaca spp.*), civet (*Viverra zibetha*), jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), leopard cat (*Felis bengalensis*), fishing cat (*Felis viverrina*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*), rabbit (*Lepus nigricollis ruficaudatus*), squirrel (*Petaurista spp.*) sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) etc.

During the year 1963-64, 6 Gayals (4 female and 2 male) were purchased and released among the wild gaur herd of the sanctuary. It may be of interest to study the origin and exact status of this species. To quote from Mr. E. P. Gee's Wild Life of India :—

"The gyal is much the same as the "bison" or gaur in appearance, the chief difference being that the horns of the gyal are straight while those of the gaur are curved. They were at one time regarded as two distinct species *Bos frontalis* and *Bos gaurus*, but now-a-days only the gaur is regarded as wild species and the gyal is thought to be a domestic or domesticated animal. It would seem, then, that the gyal is either the domestic survival of an extinct wild species or else a cross between the wild gaur and the domestic cow—a hybrid which breeds true".

(II) BIRDS—During the enumeration, 91 peacocks (*Pavo cristatus*) and 115 jungle fowls (*Gallus gallus*) were noticed.

While, it is extremely difficult to ascertain the exact number of individuals of each species of animal in the sanctuary, a comprehensive enumeration of the fauna was conducted by the Forest Directorate in May, 1964 (21.5.64). This gives a rough idea of the animal population of the sanctuary. The figures of enumeration conducted in May, 1964 and subsequent observations stand as below :

However, it may be mentioned here that the figures of direct enumeration of only a few species of birds are likely to bring about a sense of under estimate regarding the avian population. There are many more number of individuals of the two species mentioned above, together with an abundance of various other species of birds such as Wood cock (*Scolopax rusticola*), Pie (*Dendrocytta spp.*), Tit (*Parus spp.*), Nuthatch (*Sitta spp.*), Babbler (*Turdoides spp.*), Slatyheaded Scimitar Babbler (*Pomatorhinus schisticeps*) Iora (*Aegithina spp.*), Chloropsis (*Chloropsis spp.*), Bulbul (*Pycnonotus spp.*), Redstart (*Phoenicurus spp.*), Flycatcher (*Muscicapa spp.*), Cuckoo-Shrike (*Carcinia spp.*), Minivet (*Pericrocotus spp.*), Drongo (*Dicrorus spp.*), Tailor bird (*Orthotomus spp.*), Wren Warbler (*Prinia spp.*), Oriole (*Oriolus spp.*), Grackle (*Gracula spp.*), Swallow (*Hirundo spp.*), Wagtail (*Motacilla spp.*), Barbet (*Megalaima spp.*), Parakeet (*Psittacula spp.*), Bee eater (*Merops spp.*), Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle spp.*), Horn bill (*Tockus spp.*), Hoopoe (*Upupa spp.*), Nighthjar (*Caprimulgus spp.*), Owl (*Bubo spp.*), Vulture (*Gyps spp.*), Fishing Eagle (*Haliaeetus spp.*), Imperial Pigeon, Green pigeon (*Treron spp.*), Dove (*Streptopelia spp.*), Emerald dove (*Chalcophaps spp.*), Peafowl (*Pavo spp.*), Quail (*Coturnix spp.*), Black Partridge (*Francolinus spp.*), Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax spp.*), Cotton Teal (*Nettapus spp.*), Common Teal (*Anas spp.*), Grebe (*Podiceps spp.*), etc.

(III) REPTILES—The sanctuary abounds in various kinds of snakes and big and small lizards.

The snakes commonly found in the sanctuary are the enormous fangless Python (*Python molurus*), the Cobra (*Naja naja*), the King cobra (*Ophiopagus hannah*), Kraits (*Bungarus spp.*), Vipers (*Vipera spp.*) Cat snakes, Common green whip snakes, Indian Rat snakes, etc. Amongh the lizards most common are Gecko (*Gecko verticillatus*), Monitor (*Varanus spp.*), Blood sucker (*Calotes versicolor*) etc.

(IV) FISHES—The aquatic fauna of the sanctuary is also very rich, the species commonly noticed being *Labeo spp.*, *Barbus spp.*, *Callichorus spp.*, *Barbus spp.*, *Callichorus spp.*, *Macrones spp.*, etc.

HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT—The forest areas within the limits of the present Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary have been under the control of the Forest Department since 1866. For the period 1866 to 1875, however, no records are available regarding the management of these forests. A scheme of systematic management of these areas was outlined for the first time in 1874-75 by Dr. William Schlich, the then Conservator of Forests, in this administration report for the year. The Borojhar and Salkumar forests were declared reserves in 1876 and 1885 respectively and the Torsa reserve was declared as such only in 1923.

Mr. C. C. Hatt, in his working plan of Buxa reserves for the period from 1905-06 to 1919-20, prescribed selection felling to be backed up by natural regeneration, for these forests. However, the area coming within the present limits of the sanctuary remained practically untouched, being rather poorly stocked. Removal of thatch was the only significant operation carried out in these forests, with the exception of the Salkumar block, where some *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) were removed under selection felling.

From 1910 onwards, extensive trials on artificial replacement of the valueless standing crop by planting *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) and other valuable species were undertaken. Success in these trials accounted for Mr. E. O. Shebbeare's prescription of clear-felling followed by planting of *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) in these areas under *Sal* Working Circle in his working plan of Buxa Division for the period from 1920-21 to 1923-29. In Mr. Shebbeare's plan, Salkumar, Barodabri, Bania and Mendabari blocks were taken up under *Sal* Working Circle, although only in Salkumar block 54.22 hectares (134 acres) were clear felled and re-stocked with *sal* (*Shorea robusta*), *Kainjal* (*Bischofia javanica*) and *Jarul* (*Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*). The rest of the present sanctuary area was taken up under Stable Sissoo Working Circle and Unstable Sissoo Working Circle, selection removal of *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), being the major operation in both these working circles. Under the prescription of clear felling of 1/40th of the total area followed by artificial regeneration, in the Stable Sissoo Working Circle, 103.60 hectares (256 acres)

in Jaldapara block were planted up with miscellaneous species like *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *Simul* (*Salmalia malabarica*), *Kainjal* (*Bischofia javanica*), *Gamar* (*Gmelina arborea*), *Toon* (*Cedrela toona*) etc., during the period. Excluding the felled patches, the present area under plantation in Jaldapara block is 98.74 hectares (244 acres).

It was only in 1929-30, that Mr. C. K. Homfray in his working plan for Buxa Division for the period from 1929-30 to 1948-49 laid stress on the maintenance and improvement of the savannahs, which used to shelter the rich grass land fauna of this tract. Under his plan, excepting removal of thatch and certain other minor forest produce, all cultural and other operations including early burning were stopped in the grassy savannahs, in order to maintain them in their natural state.

Grazing was totally banned. In Torsa and Jaldapara blocks, removal of dry *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), on a selection basis was prescribed in the riverain tracts. The rest of the present sanctuary area came under *Sal* Uniform Working Circle, under which another 96.32 hectares (238 acres) were clear felled and planted up with *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) and its valuable associates in Salkumar block. Casual selection fellings together with dry felling at a 5 years cycle and fuel felling at a 20 years cycle were also prescribed. For the first time, at this stage, the possibility of creating a 'National Park' in this tract, "leaving aside the so called amenity forests" was conceived by Mr. Homfray, in view of the impoverishment of the grass land fauna, on account of shrinkage of grass lands, resulting in scarcity of land for such animals as rhinoceros, buffalo, swamp deer and even hog deer to live in.

In 1940, the tract was declared a Game Sanctuary. In 1945, in the fifth working plan of Buxa Division, a separate Game Sanctuary Working Circle was constituted, comprising the entire game sanctuary excluding the Salkumar block, which continued to be worked under *Sal* Conversion Working Circle with a conversion period of 100 years. Under this set up, a further 48.56 hectares (120 acres) of the Salkumar block were planted up with *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) after clear felling. Thus at the end of 1955, there were 199.10 hectares (492 acres) of plantation in Salkumar block, the 98.74 hectares (244 acres) of miscellaneous plantation in Jaldapara block remaining as such, so as to make the total area of plantation 297.84 hectares (736 acres) within the limits of the Sanctuary.

The object of creating a separate Game Sanctuary Working Circle was described as the preservation and improvement of the indigenous fauna. With the exception of sporadic felling of timber trees by departmental agency, all forms of exploitation oriented operations, including manufacture of *cutch*, were prohibited. To maintain the savannahs in their natural status and to enhance grass growth, control

burning in alternate years together with removal of scattered evergreen trees invading the grass lands were to be carried out. Measures were also prescribed for eradication of *Eupatorium*, which is a serious pest in these forests. All forms of hunting and shooting were prohibited, but there was a provision to destroy wild dogs, otters etc., by foresters specially deputed for the purpose. Fishing with rod and line by license holders was permissible. Grazing remained totally prohibited. Measures for fire control and tending of plantations were also prescribed.

From 1951 onwards, with the constitution of the Cooch Behar Forest Division, the management of the Wild Life Sanctuary has been entrusted with the Divisional Forest Officer, Cooch Behar Division.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT—The principal object of management of the wild life sanctuary continues to be the same, namely preservation and improvement of the indigenous fauna. The entire scheme of management is oriented towards providing the most favourable living conditions for the indigenous fauna and to give maximum facilities to the visitor, intending to watch and study wild life in their natural habitat. With this in view, the present scheme of management may be outlined as follows :

(i) The Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary Range, which is in charge of a Forest Ranger, with headquarters at Jaldapara, has been divided into 9 beats, each in charge of a forester, with two forest guards under him. The location and names of these beats may be seen in the map.

(ii) The sanctuary remains closed to grazing and all forms of forestry operations oriented towards exploitation.

(iii) There are 12 firelines each 15 metres wide evenly distributed over the sanctuary area, and these cover a total length of about 32 k. m. These firelines are maintained clean by cutting and burning jungles every year to protect the area against accidental fires, and also to provide open space for the wild animals to move about freely or to bask.

(iv) The tall grasses and reeds are annually burnt sectorwise all over the range, during the winter with a view to enhance growth of green soft grass, which is the staple fodder for the entire herbivorous population. This also helps in easy watching of wild life during the visiting season.

(v) There are, at present, 12 glades in the sanctuary, of which seven are situated in the North-East Corner beat and the remaining five in the Jaldapara beat. Each such glade is provided with an artificially created salt lick, so as to attract animals for the tourists to watch without any difficulty. The salt licks consist of pits filled with

alternate layers of earth and common salt, the same being renewed annually.

(vi) Although the sanctuary area is drained by a number of perennial streams, several wallowing pools have been artificially created at suitable places in the sanctuary.

(vii) A well furnished tourist lodge has been constructed at Barodabri, for the visitors to stay comfortably. Trained elephants are maintained by the Forest Department with a view to provide facilities for the visitors in watching wild life and for the scientific men intending to study wild animals in their natural environment.

CONCLUSION—It is really encouraging to note that with a patient and persistent effort, the population of various kinds of fauna of the Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary is on the increase, and chances of the rare species of animals, inhabiting the tract, being extinct, are gradually receding. Even the population of the habitually slow breeding rhinoceros has grown considerably fatter during the last 25 years. Population of various kinds of deer has also increased perceptibly.

It makes no overstatement to say that the Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary has contributed immensely towards the growing need for the preservation of fauna of the State of West Bengal and perhaps will continue to do so in future.

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JALPAIGURI—Formerly the administrative headquarters of the Rajshahi division and now Jalpaiguri of the division, and of the Jalpaiguri district, situated on the right bank of the Teesta river in 26°32' N. and 88°43' E. Its population at the Census of 1961 was 48,738. The town

derives its name from the olive trees which used to exist in some numbers ; even as late as 1900, many of them were to be seen near the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry. The town is divided into two parts by the Karla river over which there are three bridges, two near the Deputy Commissioner's offices, and the other higher up stream, near the market place. Jalpaiguri is a well wooded town, the main roads being shaded by avenue of trees ; in May and June when the *ajar* trees are in flower, the effect is very pretty. A fine view of the snowy peaks of the Himalayas can be seen in clear weather from the iron bridge across the Karla river.

Jalpaiguri has always been a bad place for fires and floods owing probably to the inflammable nature of most of the buildings, and their lowness of elevation. In 1878 the whole of the Government offices, except the treasury, including the Commissioner's office, the Deputy Commissioner's offices, the Judge's Court house and the Munsif's Court were burnt to the ground. In consequence of this fire the Commissioner removed to Rampur Boalia, but Jalpaiguri again became the headquarters of the division in 1888 when Lord Ulick Browne was Commissioner. In 1897 the Munsif's court was again burnt down, in 1898 the Circuit House, in 1905 the market and surrounding shop, in 1906 the Deputy Commissioner's offices, and in 1907 the Zilla School. The temporary buildings, in which the Deputy Commissioner's offices were housed were destroyed by fire in 1908.

The town though small does a considerable trade ; it is served by the Assam Railway and is connected with Barnes Ghat on the east bank of the Tista by a ferry.

A Municipality was constituted in 1885 and the Board consisted of 13 Commissioners of whom 3 were *ex-officio* members, the Deputy Commissioner being the Chairman, while the rest were nominated by Government.

THE JALPAIGURI SUBDIVISION—The western subdivision of the Jalpaiguri district, lying between 25° 16' and 27° N. and 88° 25' and 89° 7' E. and extending over 1,296 square miles. Its populations in 1961 was 795, 623 giving a density of 610 persons to the square mile. The subdivision includes two distinct tracts—the permanently settled *parganas*, which once formed part of Rangpur, and the Mainaguri, Nagrakata, Dhupguri, Mal and Mitiali police stations west of the Tista. The subdivision contains five towns, including Jalpaiguri, and 431 villages. There are interesting archaeological remains at Jalpes. The chief centres of trade are Jalpaiguri town, Mainaguri, Amguri, Matiali Hat, and Dhupguri, and several of the tea estates have large weekly markets of their own. Recently a number of silver coins have been found in Sarugaon Tea Estate on the Dima River. The writing on the coins are : (1) Obverse—'Abadul Imam Ali

Mustafizul Musalmin' and on the (2) Reverse—'Sultan-ul Axam Nasirrezzahman waled Abul Zafar Muhammad'. This may throw new light on the history of this tract

JALPES—A village in *pargana* South Mainaguri, situated in 26° 31' N. and 88° 52' E. It contains a temple of Siva, which was built on the site of an earlier temple by Pran Narain, one of the Cooch-Bihar Rajas about three centuries ago. The temple is a massive white washed building, surmounted by a large dome, with an outer diameter of 34 feet, round the base and top of which run galleries ; it stands on a mound near the bank of the river Jhorda and is surrounded by a moat. A flight of steps leads down to the basement which is sunk some depth in the mound and which contains a very ancient Siva *linga*.

This *linga* is called Anadi without beginning in the hymns of Siva and is also referred to in the Kalika Puran which relates how "somewhere in the northwest of Kamrup, Mahadeo appeared himself in the shape of a vast *linga*." An old established fair is held at Jalpes in February at the time of the Sivaratri festival ; it lasts for about three weeks and is attended by people from all parts of the district as well as from Rangpur, Dinajpur, and other parts of Northern Bengal. Bantias come from Darjeeling, Buxa and Bhutan with cloth, blankets, ponies and skins and take away cotton and woollen cloths, betelnut and tobacco. The fair has increased considerably in size during recent years.

KUMARGRAM—A small village at which are situated the headquarters of the Bhalka *tahsil*. Roads run from it to Alipur Duars and to Chakchaka, on the Cooch Behar boundary. A market is held here twice a week.

MADARIHAT—A village on the west, or right, bank of the river Torsa and the terminus of the eastern branch of the Bengal-Duars Railway. It is connected by a good road with Falakata on the south, and the Hantapara tea garden and bazar on the north. Madari Hat is of some importance as a seat of trade and its market, which is held once a week, is growing rapidly. Nearly all the land in the vicinity has been brought under cultivation, much of it by Oraons and Nepalis ; jute is a large crop.

MAINAGURI—A village situated on the Jhorda river seven miles from Jalpaiguri. The main road from Jalpaiguri to Alipur Duar passes through it and several other roads run from it, the principal of them connecting it with Domohani railway station and Ramshai Hat. The Jalpes temple is four miles from Mainaguri. Mainaguri is the headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name and a police station is located here. The small civil station has been laid out carefully ; a pretty flower garden has

been made round the tank near the *tahsil* office, trees have been planted and the roads and drainage much improved. The public buildings are all good; the *tahsil* office, the school house, and the hospital being the most noticeable. There is a good inspection bungalow on the other side of the river which is bridged at Mainaguri. The market is one of the best in the Western Duars; the sheds have corrugated iron roofs and masonry platforms; it is well drained and a plentiful supply of water is obtained from wells.

MAL—A junction on the Bengal-Duars Railway from which branches run east to Madari Hat, west to Bagrakot on the border of the Darjeeling district, and south to Barnes junction, and Lalmanir Hat. A large market is held once a week at Bataigol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away on land belonging to the Hahaipatha tea garden; it is attended by numbers of labourers from the neighbouring tea gardens. The Dam-Dim police station was removed to Mal and an Inspector of Police will have his headquarters here.

MATIALI HAT—A small bazar in the centre of the Chalsa group of tea gardens. A metalled road, maintained by the Works & Buildings Department, connects it with the Chalsa railway station five miles to the south. A large market is held here once a week, and is attended by thousands of tea garden labourers; the trade is mainly in the hands of Marwari merchants, several of whom have shops at Matiali Hat and do a flourishing business. There is a police outpost in the bazar, subordinate to the Mal police station.

NAGRAKATA—A station on the eastern extension of the Bengal-Duars railway. There is a police station here. Nagrakata derives its name from Nagra Bhutia who used to live here.

RAJABHATKHAWA—A station on the Assam Railway north of Alipur Duar. A road runs west from it to the Torsa river and all the traffic from the gardens between the Torsa and the railway line comes to this station. Rajabhatkhoa is the headquarters of the Buxa forest division; the place is little more than a large clearing in the Buxa forest but at times it has quite a large population owing to the amount of timber exported from it. There is a small market here.

RAJGANJ—A village in *pargana* Baikunthpur on the main road between Jalpaiguri and Siliguri. Another road from Bhajanpur on the Titalya road passes through it and connects it with the railway station at Belakoba on the Assam Railway; this road carries heavy traffic particularly during the jute season. Rajganj is in the Baikunthpur estate, the Raikat of which owns the large market to which jute of excellent quality is brought for sale. There is a police station at Rajganj, the jurisdiction of which coincides with that of the old Sanyasikata police circle.

RAMSHAI HAT—The terminus of a short branch line from Latiguri station on the Bengal-Duars Railway. It is situated on the right bank of the Jaldhaka river with the Lower Tondu forest on the west and the Daina forest across the river on the east. Before the construction of the eastern extension of the railway to Madari Hat, traffic to and from the tea gardens east of the Jaldhaka had to use this station and, after the disastrous floods in 1906, this traffic returned temporarily to its old route. Ramshai Hat is connected by road with Chalsa, Nagrakata, Mainaguri, and Gaikata. There is excellent big game shooting close to the forests and particularly in the jungle between the Jaldhaka and Daina rivers which is a favourite resort of tigers.

Appendix II

GLOSSARY OF THE BETTER KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

(Reprint of Table 10.1 from the District Census Handbook of Jalpaiguri, 1951 by A. Mitra, I. C. S.)

There are few ancient monuments in Jalpaiguri district dating before 1800. The most interesting archaeological remains used to be the fort of Bhitargarh now in East Pakistan. There are three important ruins: Jalpesh (J. L. 43 Gattali Jalpes, P. S. Maynaguri), 4 miles south-east of Maynaguri; the temple of Huchlurdanga (J. L. 64 Hasludanga, P. S. Maynaguri) about 8 miles east of Maynaguri, and the ruins of Mendabari fort (J. L. 44, Barajhar, P. S. Alipur Duars). The following note on Jalpesh by the Director General of Archaeology and on Mendabari by the Subdivisional Officer of Alipur Duar, Sri J. C. Sengupta, I. A. S., are reproduced by kind permission. The Huchlurdanga temple is a ruin of massive stones and was evidently a temple.

I Maynaguri :

- 1 mile from Maynaguri behind the Government hospital and on the other bank of the Jarda river
- (1) a stone image,
- (2) a broken Siva temple in a place called Sodar Khai, resembling the Jalpeswar temple,
- (3) a stone cistern, a filled up well, and a half dug in pillar in a place called Kathna,
- (4) a little distance from Maynaguri, remains of an old house called Nalrajar Deul. This is in a forest.

II A stone image in Domohoni.

III Debigarh in Shikarpur :

Remains of an ancient temple said to have been built by Debi Chaudhurani.

IV A debi image found near Bhelakopa.

- V One mile from Pandapara there is a dried up tank, resembling the tank at Adarpara. It has stairs of brick and was probably edged all round with brick. There are two structures like two temples. A little way off is the bed of the Gadadhar river. There is a dried up tank in Biswas Para.

VI There are two *dights* near the Raj Kutchery close to the bridge across Panga river. Traces of brick heaps are to be seen in these tanks.

- VII Nearby, in a place called Garal Bari, an image, a bell, and a brass box have been found from a dry tank. A few miles further away is Bhitar Garh.

Inspection Note on the Jalpesh temple at Jalpesh, District Jalpaiguri, by M. S. Vats, Director General of Archaeology, India, on 4th March, 1952.

The temple of Jalpesh, which is originally said to have been constructed by the king of Bhutan in the 12th century A. D., was more or less completely repaired later by Maharaja Prana Narayana in or about the year 1665 A. D. It is mostly this later construction that has survived internally in the major part of the temple. Maharaja Prana Narayana's temple would appear to have been 72' 8" square. The construction was that at the ground floor there were two series of *dalans*, one behind the other, and at the centre the *garbhagriha*, which was a square of 29 ft. The walls of the *garbhagriha* are 6' 2" thick, but the thickness of the wall between the outer and the inner *dalans* as seen from the second storey is 3' 6" only. On the second storey the outer series of *dalans* form the terrace in front of the inner series. The inner series of *dalans* on the second storey consist of an oblong central apartment (32' by 16') with a strong vaulted roof and a 16 ft. square room at each corner covered by a dome, which is carried by filling up the corners and converting the room into a circle. The facade of the second storey from outside shows five arches 7' 4" wide and 10' high, three of these piercing the oblong compartment in the centre of each side and one the corner room. These arches both inside and out are either multi-foil or pointed and typical of the latter part of the 17th century. So are also the numerous chases and niches in the walls of the various *dalans* and the sanctum.

Coming to the inner square of the sanctum it is now seen to rise vertically to the height of two storeys, above which the restoration is entirely new. Originally, however, the square portion of the cella rose vertically to the full height of the first storey and to about half the height of the second storey, as down to that level the corner pendentives would have come and reduced the inner compartment from a square to an octagon on which the circle carrying the drum would have rested and which in turn carried the upper dome on the top of which rested the lotus necking whereon stood the metal pinnacle. The present height from the ground floor of the cella to the pinnacle is said to be 127 feet. The cella, however, is some 10 feet lower than the ground floor outside which corresponds roughly to the floor level of the outer series of the *dalans* round the sanctum.

The old photograph of the temple in the possession of Shri G. Sarbadhakshya, Pleader, Jalpaiguri, who is now the most effective member of the Temple Committee, shows that above the two storeys of *dalans* round the sanctum stood vertically an octagonal figure, and it was above the height of this two storeyed octagon that the outline of the structure receded back to provide a small terrace round the octagonal figure, and this space was naturally emphasised at the corners above the second storey of the *dalans*. At this level, that is to say, at the top of the octagonal figure round the sanctum rose a tall drum, which was ultimately covered by a semicircular dome on which traces of the lotus necking can be made out. The original pinnacle would have risen from the centre of the lotus necking.

The shrine of Jalpesh is consecrated to Mehadeva in which there is a *swayambhu lingam*, the top of which is now visible about 2 feet below the marble *gaupattia* now built into the centre of the sanctum.

Mendabari Ruins

I went round the boundary wall once and found several openings for gates on the northern, southern and the western side of the boundary wall. It is rather curious to note that there was no gate in the eastern side of the enclosure. The walls which are built of bricks measuring 18" by 12" by 2" approximately with very little mortar, must have been more than 20' ft. high, as at some places, the height of the broken wall is about 15' ft.

The main gate must have been very massive, as the thickness of a certain length of the wall on either side of the openings were more than ten feet, as compared to the thickness of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet at all other places.

I also noticed two openings in the boundary wall, one on the western and the other on the southern side. These openings are rather low, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and almost of equal width and supported by pointed arches. I also noticed marks of other such openings. From a survey of the neighbourhood of the openings, it appears that those were built for

the passage of water, the openings serving as the inlets for canals.

I went round the course of one canal, which is probably the biggest in the enclosure. The canal enters the enclosure by an opening at the northern side of the wall and leaves by another opening at the eastern side of the wall.

The constructional details of this canal shows the high degree of engineering skill which the builders of that period had attained. The canal is about 8 to 10 feet deep and about 20 to 30 feet wide. The sides of the canal, from the bottom to the surface is built up of brick and mortar which have marvellously withstood the ravages of time.

At different points, flights of steps, leading to the water, had been constructed.

An idea of the age of the Mendabari ruins can be had from the fact that at the eastern end of this canal, a 'gigantic' Chap tree stands on the boundary wall, the trunk of the tree measuring 19' feet round the circumference.

The Bania river passes along the eastern side of the ruins.

The Mendabari ruins are surrounded by moats on all sides. From my observations, I am of the opinion that the structure now known as the Mendabari ruins, must have been a castle of a King or a fort or, which is equally likely, a walled city.

In conclusion, I would request you to move the proper authorities to sanction the excavation of the area under the direction of archaeologists, as in my opinion, interesting lights may be thrown on Ancient Indian History as a result of the excavation, since this area might have been included in the ancient Kingdom of Kamrup. In this connection, I would like to point out that a comparison of the architectural peculiarities of the Mendabari ruins with those of the one at Bhitargarh in Sadar subdivision may help in fixing the age of the Mendabari ruins.

Appendix III

THE DOOARS WAR : 1864-65

(A Leaf from Forgotten History)

by

S. P. MAHLE, I. A. S.

INTRODUCTION

The Dooars War is one of the less known wars in Indian history ; a few skirmishes on some sub-himalayan passes (dooars) opening into the plains ; capitulation of the Bhutan stockades one by one at the advancing British columns ; the war was almost over before it could begin. This is indeed an apt if snappy description of the war which is more well-known by the Treaty of Sinchula which ended it. The district of Western Dooars formed as a result of this annexation ultimately merged itself with Jalpaiguri subdivision of the Rangpur district and transformed into a distinct administrative entity known as Jalpaiguri district which reached its hundredth year on 1st January, 1969.

2. It is indeed difficult to reconstruct the narrative of the war for paucity of source-materials ; whatever papers are available from 1780 onwards are possibly lying in the dusty archives of the Bengal Government monthly Proceedings, Assam Proceedings and the old records of the then Foreign department. White ants cannot destroy history. We, however, know nothing of any Bhutanese record. Apart from various travelogues left by the political missions sent to Bhutan one has to fall back on the secondary sources like Alexander Mackenzie's History of the Relations of the Government with the Hill Tribes of the North Eastern Frontier of Bengal and more on the excellent account left by David Field Renne in his Bhutan and the Dooars War. The impact of the British colonialism on the sub-himalayan kingdom of Bhutan forms an essential prelude to the Dooars War.

3. The pattern of relations evolved out of this contact with an imperial power had administrative, economic and political undertones : The administrative problem mainly devolved on the law and order question cropping up out of various raids and counter-raids, carrying off elephants and also Cooch Behar and British subjects as captives, etc. The first phase of this intercourse had primarily a Commercial character. Expansion of trade was one of the essential planks of Hastings's commercial policy which led to exploring of routes to Tibet by various missions. Out of considerations of trade and commerce a British policy of appeasement is discernible towards Bhutan in the early phase of this contact. To placate the Bhutanese intransigence the Baykunta-

pore Raj—not reconciled to the British Raj yet—were made to part a portion of their territory to Bhutan. But peace could not be purchased.

4. Considering the various records, travelogues and narratives it is possible to construct two theories on the *casus-belli* :

(i) The theory of Bhutanese intransigence and aggression as made out by Alexander Mackenzie mainly basing his views on the reports left by Captain R. B. Pemberton in 1837-38 ("Report on Bhutan", Calcutta 1905), Ashley Eden in 1864 ("Report on the state of Bhutan"; Calcutta 1865) and Dr. William Griffith's Journal of the Mission which visited Bhutan in 1837-38 under Captain R. B. Pemberton (Calcutta 1839).

(ii) The theory of misgovernment and colonial expansionism, David Field Renne who was a contemporary witness to the scene spotlighted many facts which found its sustenance from the accounts of George Bogle ("Narratives of the Mission of George Bogle to Tibet and of the Journey of Thomas Manning to Lhasa"—London, 1876) and Turner ("An account of an Embassy to the court of Teshee Lama in Tibet containing a narrative of the journey through Bhutan and part of Tibet"—London 1906).

5. Mackenzie who is the exponent of the theory of Bhutanese aggrandisement could not free himself from the traditions of British historiography that the Indian Empire was "a standing miracle in English politics, only to be explained by the heroic qualities of the English race" which was also so forcefully enunciated by Sir William Wilson Hunter, the administrator-historian, that the history of British rule in India is "an epic of the British nation—the fibre of its fibre, the express image of its inmost character" (Philip's Historians, etc. 403, 399) In his tract Mackenzie has described the Bhutanese as "uncouth race" (page 9), "savages" (page-11) "barbarous State" (page-11) which not only smacks of a lack of poise and historical objectivity but also shows that the account was too much coloured by partisan

accounts of Pemberton and Eden. This suffers from the taint of evangelical thought that God and truth are only on their side.

6. On the other hand Surgeon Renne who himself took part in the military campaigns in the Dooars left a refreshing first-hand account of the episode. His is a balanced view on the whole course of events when he writes: "The remark about faults being equal on both sides as regards aggression against property, has very likely a fair amount of truth in it—at least such is my opinion, in as much as in compiling the narrative of the train of events which gradually brought matter to a climax, I found the conviction that in the official sources from which my information was obtained, but one side of the case was prominently shown and that "every medal has its reverse". So in all probability had the Bhutanese a story of complaint also. Several occurrences which are casually alluded to in the documents referring to our troubles with Bhutan tend to favour the impression that a series of raids and counter raids have been going in for many years—the state of matters, in fact, on the north-eastern frontier, having been somewhat similar to that which was for so long characteristic of the English and Scotch borders (page—158-159)." To understand the war one must have a glimpse into the historical past.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is no political record prior to 1772; the Bhutanese excursion into Cooch Behar and the consequent appeal to Warren Hastings, the then Governor General by the Cooch Behar family brought the British in contact with Bhutan. Bhutan's cause was taken up by the Rigent Teshee Lama of Tibet who addressed a letter which was conveyed by one Perungher Gossein an 'Hindoostanee pilgrim' to Calcutta along with presents for Governor General like sheets of gilt leather stamped with Russian eagle showing commercial intercourse between Russia and Central Asia. In 1774 Sir Joseph Banks was already advocating cultivation of tea to the East India Co. For a variety of reasons Hastings thought it was a good opportunity for opening trade contacts with Tibet. Thus followed in the last quarter of the 18th Century a series of reconnaissance missions to Bhutan.

The first mission under George Bogle of the Bengal Civil Service accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, a Medical attendant, left Calcutta on 6th of May 1774 and proceeded through Cooch Behar to Bhutan and then to Phagri—a frontier post. No records are left except a few notices on the trade of Tibet and a single letter written from Desheripgay addressed to the Governor of Bengal showing readiness of Lama for uninterrupted commercial intercourse. The Mission failed for Bogle died in 1780 at Peking from small-pox. Friendly relations were however,

maintained through exchange of letters. Re-incarnation of Grand Lama in Tibet necessitated despatch of another mission under Captain Turner who left Calcutta with Lt. Davis of Bengal Engineers, as surveyor and Mr. Robert Sunnders as Surgeon. The mission traversed Moorsshedabad, Rungpore and Cooch Behar and arrived at Chichacotta—a frontier post in Bhutan. From there he followed the same route as Bogle took in 1774 and reached Tassishujung through Buxa Dooars. Although commercial facilities were extended questions of a territorial nature (boundary disputes) were arising even in 1780. Captain Turner was asked to cede Ambaree-Fallacottah and the district of Jelpaish (now known as Jalpesh). In 1792 Bhutan tried again to exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of Bijnee, a State without any reference to India although both have dual control but this was not pressed further.

This period is also marked by the emergence of two historic institutions—Dharma Raj and Deb Raj—in Bhutan the evolution of which shaped its future course of history. In 1815 Babu Kishen Kanto Bose was sent by Mr. David Scott, a Judge of Rungpore for resolving some boundary disputes. His account of Bhutan though not accurate reveals interesting details of inside Bhutan. From the time of Bose's visit in 1815 there ensued a period of comparative lull till the First Burmese War (1825-26) when the startling discovery was made about the occupation of the Dooars by the Bhutanese in the Darang district. The frontier offices in Bhutan were continuously embroiled in a series of incidents. There were counter-claims for arrears of tribute for Ambaree. It was therefore, decided to send another mission, Captain Pemberton accompanied by the distinguished Botanist Dr. Griffith and escort of 25 sepoys left for Bhutan. The mission was not successful either.

In a Minute (dated 5th March, 1857) Sir F. Halliday suggested an ultimatum to Bhutan for continued depredations failing which annexation of the territory ceded in 1780, 1784 and 1787, viz. Ambaree, Fallacottah and Jelpaish. He thought it to be "easy, simple and on our side very popular measure". Jenkins and Major Hopkinson were already giving proposals to occupy Dooars. Lord Canning was also thinking of placing an Agent in Bhutan. Sending of another mission was finally decided and a messenger named Mokundo Singh was sent in July, 1862 from Assam to the Court of Deb Raj. The reply was evasive. Hon'ble Ashley Eden was selected as envoy on August 11, 1863. Eden started organising in Darjeeling along with Captain Godwin Austen of the Bengal Staff Corps, as Assistant to the Envoy and Surveyor, Captain Lance of the same Corps to command this escort and Dr. Simpson of the Bengal Army as Medical Attendant and Cheebce Lama as a Tibetan interpreter. Eden was insulted in Bhutan and made to sign a document purporting to assign over to Bhutan Assam Dooars. On his return on 21st April Eden wrote on the choice

of measures against Bhutan and submitted a lengthy Memorandum dated 7th May advocating the following :

- (i) The permanent occupation of the whole country.
- (ii) The temporary occupation of the country to be followed by the withdrawal of the occupying force after destroying all the forts and letting the people see and feel our power to reach them at any future time.
- (iii) The permanent annexation of that tract at the foot of the hills called the Dooars and Jelpaish which formerly and naturally belonged to Bengal but which was partly wrested from the Mahamedan Rulers of Bengal and partly ceded by us at the end of the last century.

British Government, however, decided to act more leniently and in the first instance to annex Ambaree Fallacottah withholding the annual compensation for the Assam Dooars and to demand surrender of all British and Cooch Behar subjects. All these having failed annexation of Dooars was decided. Early in November, 1864 the military preparations for the annexation of the Bengal Dooars and capture of forts in the lower range of the hills were completed. A Proclamation was issued by the Governor General as a preliminary to the commencement of hostilities from Fort William on 12th November 1864.

STRATEGY AND SKIRMISHES

A force of 10 thousand men was collected on the Bengal, Cooch Behar and Assam frontiers and divided into four columns so as to advance independently from four different points. The command was entrusted to Brigadier General Mulcaster, then commanding in Assam who was to operate from the right—the two columns on the left being under the command of Brigadier General Dunsford, C.B. The base of operations for the four columns were as follows :

- (i) Right Column to start from Gowhattya against Dewangiri,
- (ii) Right Centre Column to march from Goalpara against Bishen Singh,
- (iii) Left Centre Column to assemble at Cooch Behar and march against Buxa and Balla,
- (iv) Left Column to move from Jalpaiguri against Dhalimkote and Chamoorchee.

The original intention of moving all the four columns simultaneously was not carried out. The

movement of right and right centre columns were delayed. The Dooars war, therefore, commenced by the two columns on the left assembled at Julpigorie and Cooch Behar under Brigadier General Dunsford, C. B. who accompanied left column while Col. Watson commanded the left centre.

On 28th November an advance party consisting of a detachment of Royal Artillery with two mortars and a detachment of Native Cavalry and Infantry under the command of Major Gough, V. C. of the 5th Bengal Cavalry accompanied also by a detachment of the Bengal Native Police Battalion under Major Pughe crossed Teesta near Julpigorie and marched to Bakulu, Dhamonee stockade fell on 30th November, a bridge of boats to Dhamonee near Paharpore transhipped the marching columns to Kyrantee and which encamped at Chayle river near Dhalimote. On the 6th December a Cavalry with Armstrong guns and mortars moved on to the ascent of valley at Ambick where they met with stones and matchlock shots. Captain Macgregor (the Brigade Major) and Lt. Loughman (18th Native Infantry) were wounded. An 8-hour fight led finally to the capture of the fort. Captain Perkins with a few Sebundy sappers took possession of Dhumsong fort. The left column descending on the plains reached Tandoo and with the help of the force of Major Garstein and Major Mayness captured Chamoorchee pass. Left centre column under Col. Watson took possession of the posts of Balla and Buxa. The Chickakotta, a Bhutanese frontier fort in the Buxa was already abandoned. The main column under Col. Watson then advanced to the Dooars into the hills and on the 7th December took possession of Passakha or Buxa. The columns now descended on the plain and marched westward to the Balla pass commanding the Luckee Dooar which was taken possession of and a small force kept in a sort of stockade. Requiem to the Bhutanese Dooars was sounded with the Treaty of Sinchula signed on 11th November, 1865.

THE TREATY AND THE AFTERMATH

Article II of the Treaty laid down :

"It is agreed that the whole of the tract known as the 18 Dooars bordering of the districts of Rongpur, Cooch Behar and Assam together with the taluk of Ambaree Fallacottah and the hill country on the left bank of the Teesta upto such point as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose is ceded by the Bhutan Government to the British Government for ever."

Apart from territorial gains colonial adventurism led further to economic penetration of a region where the autochthonous population came into contact with the western sojourner. The clash led to the growth of plantation agriculture. The westerner who claims for climatic reasons not to be capable of any hard physical labour in the humid tropical

lowlands for prolonged periods, therefore, had to look for ways and means of organising agricultural production in such a manner that he himself would not have to do the physical labour but could limit himself to management and supervision. The answer to this was the plantation. The annexation paved the way for cultivation of tea in the Dooars. Growth of tea led to steady colonisation and

eradication of *A. minimus*—one of the most dangerous malaria carriers which prefers clear, unpolluted, slowly-moving streams and brooks with grassy edges from the Dooars—a hyperendemic malaria area and to the rise of an indigenous plantation bourgeoisie. More important than this the Treaty set the pattern of a unique international behaviour between the two countries.

Appendix IV

by

S. K. BHATTACHARYA

Special Officer, Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare, Jalpaiguri.

Even a casual study of the district of Jalpaiguri will not be complete unless it includes in some measure the variegated Tribes inhabiting the district and important aspects of their life. Jalpaiguri not only contains the largest Scheduled Tribe population among all the districts of West Bengal but also occupies the highest rank in the State in terms of percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to the total population.

Thus in the 1961 Census while the Scheduled Tribe population of Midnapore, the biggest as well as a tribal concentrated district of the State, was recorded as 329,736, the corresponding figure for this district was 354,741. Similarly, bearing in mind that the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to the total population of West Bengal being only 5.88, the percentage for Jalpaiguri is as high as 26.10. It is also of interest to note that in no other district of West Bengal one will find conglomeration of such a wide variety of Scheduled Tribes. There are altogether more than 20 Scheduled Tribes in this district. It is really curious to know why of all the districts Jalpaiguri contains the largest concentration and the widest admixture of Scheduled Tribes.

The following factors possibly contributed to this unusual development. First, large forest area and hilly tracts. Hunting, fishing, collection of fire wood and forest products played an important role in the life of tribals and were by far their most important occupations. Vast tract of forest provided an excellent opportunity to them for pursuing these pre-occupations. Forest also ensured them a care-free seclusion from the din and bustle of towns and villages and the busy stream of general Indian life. Secondly, moderately heavy rainfall which is a pre-condition for *jhum* cultivation practised by most of the tribes in the past, accompanied by availability of vacant land in forest and slopes of hills attracted a good number of tribes. They used to shift their cultivation and homestead from place to place so as to derive the full benefit of the virgin soil. Thirdly and most importantly tea plantation in the Dooars introduced a large number of tribal labourers in this district from Ranchi, Chotnagpur, Santal Parganas and other tribal belts of neighbouring States.

Tea plantation on an industrial level started in this district around 1874-75 and the leases were first issued to 22 gardens in 1877. Consequently we notice a spectacular increase in population in the district during the period 1872-1881, by 114,916

persons. This increase of population went on almost steadily during the subsequent census years due to gradual development of Tea Industry and natural growth of population. The increase in population during the earlier census years, beginning from 1881 were primarily due to influx of tribal labourers in the tea gardens. D.H.E. Sunder in his Survey Report of Western Dooars, 1895 attributed the large rise of population (116,759) between 1881-1891 to immigration from neighbouring districts of Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Cooch Behar on the one hand and from Bihar, Orissa, Chotonagpur and other provinces on the other. The statistics given in his report indicates that the former immigration figure (44,418) was small in comparison with the latter (70,000 approx.) which mostly represented tribal labourers who migrated to this district during that period.

Sunder's report which was published in 1895 mentions three concentrated tribal settlements or colonies in the district namely, Mech and Garo colony at Satali now in Kalchini police station, Santal Colony at Santalpur in Alipur Duars police station and Toto settlement at Totopara now in Madarihat police station. A block of land approximating 20,000 acres comprising present Satali groups of villages, was set apart by Mr. Sunder as a reserve for Meches and Garos. He settled 766 jots covering 20,593.66 acres with Meches, but 'these represented only a portion of the total community; the majority still lived in nomadic life and were assessed to capitation tax at Rs. 4/- per head per annum—the Garos being similarly valued at Rs. 3/- per head.' Mr. Milligan in his final Settlement Report of the district in 1916 tells us that 'as there are no Meches or Garos now left in Satali,.....any revival of such projects (Colony) in the future seems unlikely'. 'By 1907 all Meches in the Western Parganas had sold their jots and moved eastward; and by 1915 practically every Mech left the district altogether'. He ascribes this to indiscriminate transfer of lands by the Meches, for 'the leases granted (by Mr. Sunder) allowed the right of transfer and sub-infeudation to all and sundry'. Mr. Milligan's account of Satali was however pointed out as wrong by Mr. A. Mitra in his Census Handbook, 1951 and he called Mr. Milligan's action in terminating the lease as hasty. As a matter of fact Satali groups of villages still contain one of the major concentrations of Mech Community. A large number of Mech families were, however, affected by the acquisition of a Mech village at Satali during the Chinese aggression for development of

Hasimara airport. Some of the families affected by the acquisition moved to Assam, and the remainder to the adjoining villages. There is however no trace of the Garos in the entire Satali area.

The second colony which comprised of Santal Christians, on the banks of Gadadhar and Shamuktala rivers, was founded by Rev. A. J. Shields in 1889. Santals were brought from Santal Pargana in Bihar and settled in the colony for reclamation of the land, measuring 87 Sq miles, which was almost entirely covered by thicket and jungle. The colony was managed by a Missionary Superintendent with as little reference as possible to the district authorities. In 1893, the Deputy Commissioner commented that the colony was not very much in a flourishing State. He deprecated the reservation of the large block of land originally proposed by Mr. Sunder, as 'there seems little prospect of so much land, ever being developed by this unpromising colony'. The colony area was accordingly reduced to 29 Sq. miles in 1894 and further reduced to 14.02 Sq. miles in 1901. But by and large the greatest concentration of Santals of this district may still be seen at Santalpur.

Mr. Sunder briefly mentions about the third colony of 'aboriginals' at Totopara whose main source of livelihood was 'cultivation and trade in oranges'. 'It is noted from different sources that the Totos were sent to this village by the Bhotias from Bhutan about eight generations ago, and they settled down here by expelling the Rabhas towards eastern direction (Assam)'.

With the growth of tea industry more and more tribal people from neighbouring provinces migrated and ultimately settled down in the plantation areas of Jalpaiguri. This resulted in a complete transformation of the composition of tribes and their distribution in the district. Thus while in 1891 Census there was mention of only five tribes e.g., Oraon, Mech, Munda, Santal and Garo, in the 1961 Census more than 20 Scheduled Tribes were recorded in this district *vide* Table 1. It will appear from the table that Oraon, Munda, Santal and Kharia, who comprise nearly 3 lakh souls *i.e.*, roughly 85 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes of the district, constitute numerically the most important tribal group. Of them Oraon alone accounts for more than 50 per cent of the district's total tribal population. Other tribes in order of population are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

SCHEDULED TRIBES OF JALPAIGURI DISTRICT ARRANGED IN ORDER OF 1961 CENSUS POPULATION

Serial No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Population	
1	Oraon	181,749	(19,626)
2	Munda	53,881	(1,855)
3	Santal	38,560	(1,375)

2—Pratulla Chakraborty & Kumundananda Chattopadhyay in the Bulletin of the O.B.I. Vol. III ; No. 2 : 1964.

TABLE 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Population	
4	*Kheria or Kharia including Lodha	24,009	
5	Mech	18,178	(17,991)
6	Mahali	13,098	
7	Kora	5,563	
8	Rabha	4,132	
9	Nagesia	2,876	
10	Mal Pahariya	1,774	
11	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yalmo	1,170	
12	Chakma	747	
13	Garo	619	
14	Mru	536	
15	Bhumij	519	
16	Ho	352	
17	Ilajang	348	
18	Magh	229	
19	Lepcha	138	
20	Unclassified	11,263	
<i>Total</i>		<i>354,741</i>	

*In the 1961 Census the tribe Kheria or Kharia were enumerated with the tribe Lodha and were put in the same group 'Lodha-Kheria' "inspite of their distinctive cultural patterns". The entire figure practically represents Kharia community as there is hardly any Lodha in Jalpaiguri district.

Note : The bracketed figures indicate 1891 Census Population.

It is worthwhile to mention that the State's largest Oraon, Munda, Kheria and Mahali population live in Jalpaiguri district. Similarly, 68 per cent of the Rabhas and 95 per cent of the Meches of West Bengal are found in this district. Again, the whole family of the Totos, a tiny tribal group of the world comprising 482 souls, reside in this district alone. Jalpaiguri also shares with the district of Cooch Behar the bulk of the Garos of West Bengal.

Within the short space of the present article it is not possible to dwell on all the tribes of this district. I shall therefore confine myself to those tribes which are numerically large in this district *e.g.*, Oraon, Munda, Kheria, Santal and Mahali as also the tribes which are peculiar to this district *e.g.*, Mech, Rabha, Garo and Totos. These nine tribes cover overwhelmingly major proportion of the Scheduled tribes *i.e.*, nearly 93 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the district. The distribution of these 9 tribes and those of others in different police stations of the district are shown in Table 2. It is

seen from the table that most of the tribals are mainly concentrated in Alipur Duars subdivision. In Sadar subdivision we find sizable population of tribes mostly in the tea gardens of Dhubguri, Mal and Nagrakata police stations. The number of tribals living in villages of Sadar subdivision are small compared to those in Alipur Duars subdivision.

The nine tribes named earlier may be conveniently classified, on the basis of their features and physique, into two broad types—Dravidian and Mongoloid. The tribes Oraon, Munda, Santal, Kheria and Mahali may be tentatively put under the former group while Mech, Rabha, Garo and Toto may be classified under the latter. In the former type, described H. H. Risley, "the form of head usually inclines to be dolichocephalic, but all other characters present a marked contrast to the Aryan. The nose is thick and broad, and the formula expressing its proportionate dimensions is higher than in any known race, except the Negro. The facial angle is

comparatively low; the lips are thick; the face wide and fleshy; the features coarse and irregular. The average stature ranges in a long series of tribes from 156.2 to 162.1 centimetre; the figure is squat; and the limbs sturdy. The colour of the skin varies from very dark brown to a shade closely approaching black". "The most important character of the latter group" are a relatively short (brachycephalic) head; a broad face; a short wide nose, very low in the bridge, and in extremely cases almost bridgeless; high and projecting cheek bones, and eyelids peculiarly formed so as to give the impression that the eyes are obliquely set in the head." The Dravidian Group of tribes were introduced in this district by the tea industry; Garos came here from Khasia and Jaintia Hills (according to Mr. Sunder's account) while Mech and Rabhas were called as agriculturist tribes of Kamrup by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton and they migrated to this district from Assam; the Totos on the other hand came to Totopara as already stated, from Bhutan about eight generations ago.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE COMMUNITIES HAVING 200 OR MORE POPULATION IN DIFFERENT POLICE STATION OF JALPAIGURI DISTRICT IN 1961

Community wise Population

Name of the Police Station	Bhutia including Toto etc.	Bhumij	Chakma	Garo	Hu-	Huj-	Kheria and	Lep-	Malpa.	Junda	Magh	Mahali	Mech	Mru	Naga-	Oraon	Rabha	Santal
Sadar Subdivision																		
Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	482	..	..	200	..	380	7,189	..	1,024
Rajganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	..	..	..	..	..	3,400	..	240
Maynaguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,814
Dhubguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	826	..	481	9,391	..	2,741	..	..	21,079	387	1,464
Mal	..	..	649	378	290	272	3,524	2,123	..	305	..	..	1,696	879	442	..	..	..
Mitiali	..	807	..	..	..	..	..	2,084	..	..	7,473	..	1,232	..	..	13,456	..	2,908
Nagrakata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	905	..	325	4,756	..	1,642	..	..	10,004	..	2,965
Alipur Duars Subdivision																		
Falakata	..						820	998		3,679	..	583	..	..	..	5,736	..	18,649
Madarihat	329							8,606	214	5,030	..	906	615	..	..	16,874	204	503
Kalohini	447							7,260		7,076	..	2,683	3,030	..	930	25,362	1,062	1,677
Alipur Duars	..							3,209		8,980	..	586	4,146	..	210	17,982	1,589	7,981
Kumargram	..							2,311		8,145	..	984	4,471	..	..	14,891	886	2,496

Occupation

The traditional occupation of Oraon was cultivation, that of Munda cultivation and hunting, Kheria collection of jungle product, farm labour, wiczraft, Santal collection of forest product, hunting, fishing

and cultivation and Mahali basket making, carrying planquin, drum beating and agriculture. The hill tribes such as Mech, Rabha, Garo and Toto practised shifting cultivation. Spinning and Weaving was also an important pre-occupation of the Mech, Rabha and Garos. The most important occupation

of the Totos, on the other hand, had been cultivation and trading in orange.

In this district, however, the principal subsistence activity of Oraon, Munda, Kheria and Mahali is labour in the tea plantation. It seems from 1961 Census report that nearly 64 per cent of the total 'workers' engaged in various profession e.g., Agriculture, Industry, Construction, Trade, Transport, services, etc., among the Oraon community, 74 per cent of workers among Munda, 64 per cent of Kheria and 80 per cent of Mahali 'workers' are engaged in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities. As persons engaged outside plantation in this category are very small, it may be safely presumed that the above percentages represent mostly tea garden labourers. Incidence of plantation labour is not so pronounced among the Santal, Rabha and Garo while it is insignificant among the Mech and absent among the Totos. If arranged in the order of proportion of cultivator, both owner and tenant, to the total working force, Toto and Mech occupy the first and second place respectively. Next in order are: Rabha, Santal, Oraon, Kharia, Garo, Munda and Mahali.

Hunting at one time played an important role in the tribal economy. But owing to clearing of jungles and isolation of the rest of such areas as reserved forest where collection of fire-wood, hunting, etc., are forbidden, the traditional hunting of the tribals are on the decline.

Spinning and Weaving still continues though at a diminished scale, to be a secondary occupation of

the Mech women. But this traditional art has almost totally disappeared from the Rabhas and Garos.

Education

The tribals are still lagging behind the general population in the field of education. Thus while the percentage of literacy in West Bengal is 29.28 per cent and in the district of Jalpaiguri 19.22 per cent, the corresponding percentage for the tribals of this district was recorded as low as 7.5 per cent during 1961 Census. If we analyse the Census figures of this district *vide* Table 3, it will be found that incidence of illiteracy is most pronounced among the Rabha (97 per cent), Santal (95 per cent), Munda (94 per cent), Kharia (93 per cent), Oraon (92 per cent), and Garo (90 per cent)—being much higher than the district average. The only tribe which has achieved some degree of success in this direction is Mech. They are accredited with highest percentage of literacy—20 per cent which though falls far short of the State average, is slightly higher than the district average. The Totos, on the other hand are almost hundred per cent illiterate. This underlines the importance of laying increasing stress on education of the Scheduled Tribes. In this connection it must be recorded here that a good number of foreign missionaries who are working in this district, has made significant contribution in spreading education among the tribals.

Number of persons literate as also educated upto different levels of education among both the sexes of all the Scheduled Tribes of the district are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
EDUCATION AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES IN JALPAIGURI DISTRICT IN 1961

Serial No.	Name of the Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bhumij	256	263	222	199	28	42	6	22	..	..
2	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	667	503	625	485	37	17	5	1	..	..
3	Chakma	387	410	321	403	13	6	3	1	..	..
4	Garo	852	967	805	255	25	9	17	3	5	..
5	Hajang	106	242	100	242	6	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ho	138	214	134	214	4	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kora	2,033	2,530	2,322	2,480	160	46	50	4	1	..
8	Lepcha	72	66	62	61	7	3	2	2	1	..
9	Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	12,117	11,898	10,926	11,563	975	261	192	68	23	1

TABLE 3—contd.

Serial No.	Name of the Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	Magh	163	66	116	64	2	1	3	..	2	..
11	Mahali	6,758	6,345	5,808	6,144	754	166	166	34	25	1
12	Malpahariya	1,060	714	950	657	83	12	16	5	1	..
13	Mech	7,050	6,128	5,153	5,464	1,094	439	750	219	73	6
14	Mru	251	255	211	255	22	..	16	..	2	..
15	Munda	28,609	25,272	25,748	24,815	2,255	368	555	85	51	9
16	Nagesia	1,481	1,393	1,369	1,347	99	32	15	14	..	..
17	Oraon	93,001	88,748	82,038	85,101	8,770	3,159	1,926	356	267	31
18	Rabha	1,751	2,381	1,681	2,339	61	30	6	12	3	..
19	Santal	21,831	16,729	20,361	16,373	1,019	233	422	121	20	2
20	Unclassified	6,360	4,503	5,325	4,775	425	94	105	24	5	..
Total		165,369	169,352	161,827	163,407	15,839	4,918	4,335	961	458	61

Cross Cultural Analysis

All the nine tribes selected out for the present analysis are endogamous *i.e.*, one must marry within the same tribe. Sometimes within the same tribe there are endogamous subdivisions. Thus a Kol-Munda is not allowed to Marry a Sad-Munda, Savar-Munda or Mahali-Munda though all of them belong to one and the same tribe Munda. In the Rabha society, on the other hand, observes Das and Raha 'marriage within the community and also with some Hindu castes.....is sanctioned. But they do not prefer the marriage with any other Scheduled Tribes even with Meches and Garos'. Each of the tribes or sub-tribes are again divided into a number totemistic, and sometimes non-totemistic also, exogamous septs or clans *i.e.*, marriage is not allowed within the same sept. Each such sept bear the name of a totem object, may be animals, birds, trees or heavenly objects. The members of any of these septs "must abstain from eating or otherwise using, domesticating killing, destroying, maiming, hurting or injuring the animal or plants or other objects that form this totem, nor must be use anything made from it or obtained from it, and when practicable, he will prevent others from doing so in his presence"², as he believes that this totem must have helped or protected his ancestor in the past.

Regarding the tree totem of the Oraons, S. C. Roy writes, 'the man of the clan will neither go under the shade of the tree nor cut or burn its wood nor use its produce in any shape'. Some of the

specimens selected from the Septs of different tribes are given below. The list of septs are only illustrative and by no means exhaustive.

LIST OF SEPTS

Name of the Tribe	Name of the Sept/Clan	Totem
I Oraon	Tirki	Young mice
	Ekka	Tortoise
	Kispotta	Pig's entrails
	Lakra	Tiger
	Bagh	Tiger
	Kujur	A kind of fruit
	Minj	Fish
II Munda	Horo	A red ant on tree
	Kerketta	Sparrow
	Toppo	A kind of bird
III Kheria	Nag	Cobra
	Kachua	Tortoise
	Hathi	Elephant
	Dhobi	Can't touch Washerman
	Beaka or Kaati	Lal Neta Sak (<i>Amorcanthustrigates</i>) a kind of herbal vegetable

²S. C. Roy—Oraons of Chotonagpur

LIST OF SEPTS—*contd.*

Name of the Tribe	Name of the Sept/Clan	Totem
IV Santal and Mahali	Hanada	Duck
	Tudu	Ground rat
V Mech	Narjinary	No totem
	Moohari	"
	Basumata	"
VI Garo	Sangma	"
	Marak	"
VII Rabha	Banda	Ourd
	Darboth	Baniam tree
VIII Toto	Damku—be	} Names of po
	Dantro—be	

It seems that the Dravidian Oraon and Santals have well defined totemistic septs. Munda, Kharia, Mahali and Rabha have both totemistic sept and also sections which do not have any totem object. Mech, Garo and Toto are divided into *Gotros* which do not have any totems.

In analysing the cultural traits of the nine tribes, the Dravidian group of tribes i.e., Oraon, Munda, Santal, Kharia and Mahali are taken first. Among them adult monogamous marriage is the general profile. The Mahali marriage custom which is an admixture of both Hindu and Tribal customs, recognises both infant and adult marriage. Polygamy is rarely resorted to by these communities and is limited to only men of wealth and high status. A man may however take a second wife if his first wife is barren or if his elder brother dies he may marry the widow.

The bridegroom is required to pay a token bride price for obtaining the wife. There are different system of payment of bride price among different communities. Among the Oraon, Santal and Mahali it is paid in terms of cash—Rs. 25 and 4 annas or anything between Rs. 5/- and Rs. 100/- depending on the capacity of the groom. Among the Kharia it is paid in terms of one or more bullock while the Mundas generally pay partly in cash and partly in bullock. The bullock goes to the bride's father and the cash is taken by her brothers.

Divorce is allowed among these communities at the instance of either party and the divorced woman is allowed to re-marry. The divorce is generally made by the *Panch* or some elderly villagers. Among the Santals it is effected in presence of villagers by the husband tearing as under three *Sal* leaves, in token of separation, and upsetting a brass pot full of water. In the case of adultery the seducer is required to pay the full amount of bride price to the husband. If the wife is at fault her father has to repay the bride price

in full to the husband. Nothing is, however, paid to the divorced wife's father if the husband is at fault. If a divorced woman has children, they are normally retained by their father.

Widow remarriage is permitted in all these five tribes. The widow is expected to marry her deceased husband's younger brother. No elaborate ritual is necessary for such marriage in the case of Oraon, Santal and Mahali. Among the Munda and Kharia a widow may marry again by performing the ritual known as *Sagai* which consists of the bridegroom presenting the bride with a new *Sari*. Divorced wives may marry again on the same terms and by the same form as widow, except that she is not allowed to marry the husband's younger brother. Patrilocal marital residence is the normal practice among these tribes. They follow patrilineal descent and the clan or 'Sib' also follows the male line.

The Mongoloid Group of tribes except Rabhas also generally practise both monogamy and adult marriage, group endogamy and clan exogamy. Despite general resemblance of their customs with the former group of peoples, the Mongoloid tribes are distinguished by many important differences. Among the Rabhas and Totos infant marriage goes side by side with adult marriage. Owing to high value attached to man-power, marriage by service (*Gharjamai*) was very common among the Mech people. They used to refuse giving their daughters in marriage unless the groom would agree to serve in the father-in-law's house for a number of years. Marriage by force and by payment of bride price were also practised. Now-a-days most of the marriages among these tribes are held by negotiation. Marriage by other means such as love or mutual consent of the boy and girl, is also prevalent. In the Garo and Toto society payment of bride price is something unheard of.

Among all these communities arrangements regarding marriage are generally made by the parents of the bride and groom and their kinsmen. As adult marriage is the social norm, the consent of both the bride and the groom is taken into consideration. In selecting the groom, however, the opinion of daughter is not much valued except with the Garos where the consent of daughter is sought first. Many a young Garo ladies 'attain ripe age, till inclination induce them to select a partner from among the spruce lads of the *dekachang* or bachelor's hall. As there is no restriction on innocent intercourse, the boys and girls freely mixing together, an amorous young lady has ample opportunity of declaring her partiality, and it is her privilege and duty to speak first'⁴

Certain restrictions are observed by all the tribes in selecting marriage partners. Thus cross as well as parallel cousin marriage is forbidden

among all the tribes except Garos. The Garos practise duo-lateral cross cousin marriage; i.e., marriage is allowed with either cross cousin but matrilineal cross cousin marriage is preferred i.e., union preferred with mother's brother's daughter and allowed with father's sisters' daughter. While writing on the marriage customs of the Garos, Bose observes, 'A girl is bound to marry her father's sister's son. In his absence she is bound to marry a person from the same family and in absence of the latter from the same *machong* (lineage).'

In Toto society there are two types of marriages namely, *Jipeca-behoea* or *Chito-beha* and *daba-behoea* or *Bara-beha*. The former type is practised by most of the Totos while the latter type which is more expensive is resorted to by the well-to-do Totos only. Marriage generally takes place by negotiation. If the negotiation succeeds, the girl proceeds to the groom's house and stays with him till she conceives. It is only then that the ceremonial marriage is performed and it is socially and spiritually recognised.

Divorce, although rare is permitted among these tribes also and divorced individuals of both the sex can re-marry. A Toto widower and widow can marry again only after the lapse of one year mourning period, when they perform purification, from the date of death of wife or husband, as the case may be. Among the Totos, a man can marry his deceased wife's younger sister; but a woman cannot marry her husband's brother. So also with the Rabhas. There is no such restrictions among the Meches and Garos.

Like Oraon, Munda, Santal, Kharia and Mahali patrilocal marital residence is the general profile among Mech and Toto except in cases where marriage is held by service (*Gharjamai*). Among the Rabhas both patrilocal and matrilineal marital residence is noticed. In a matrilineal family prominence of mother's brothers is often seen though the importance of father is also cared unlike the typical matriarchal society. The Garos practise matrilineal and avunculocal marital residence and in a few cases neolocal and virilocal marital residences are also found.

Among the Mech and Toto clan descends along the male line. In the case of Garo and Rabha it descends through the female line i.e., sons and daughters get their mother's clan.

Sexual Relations

Of the nine communities, in four (Santal, Mech, Rabha and Garo) husband and wife have a well-balanced role in the sexual affairs. Active participation in sex matters by both husband and wife is culturally favoured.

Among Oraon, Munda, Kharia, Mahali and Toto husband plays the dominant role. Their cul-

tural norm demands that the wife should be submissive. Among all these communities 'premarital sex relation is tacitly recognised' and in the case of Mech 'though not expressly recognised, is virtually tolerated'. But this liberty should not be misconstrued. It may be remembered that even today these people are in general true to their words. They will not hastily make engagements, because when they do make them, they intend to keep them. While writing on the Garos E. T. Dalton observes, 'Notwithstanding the lavish exposure of their persons, the women are chaste and make good steady wives'. Similarly, the Santal women are represented by all who have written about them as exceedingly chaste.

Bachelor's Dormitory

In the older Oraon and Garo villages all the bachelors in the village used to sleep in a house called *dhumkuria* by the Oraon or *dekachang* by the Garos, under penalty of a fine. Dalton says that similar institution was common to other Dravidian tribes also. In some villages there were maiden's dormitory of *dhumkuria* type for providing sleeping accommodation to young unmarried women under the guardianship of an elderly lady. This was necessitated by two reasons namely, adult marriage in the society and inadequate sleeping space for adult boys and girls in the family. Although the bachelor's hall was well separated from the maiden's sleeping house, 'it is wellknown that the young girls often find their way to the bachelor's hall and in some villages actually sleep there'. Now-a-days we do not have such dormitory in Oraon or Garo villages. The Garos of Damampur use their dormitory now for holding village meeting etc.

Inheritance

In seven communities e.g., Oraon, Munda, Santal, Kharia, Mahali, Mech and Toto, out of the nine under study, property descends along the male line, i.e., sons inherit to the exclusion of all other heirs. Among the Kharias the eldest son gets two shares more than any of his brothers and on him is supposed to rest the obligation of providing for the maintenance of daughters. In the remaining six communities property is equally shared among the sons, the daughters are shared like livestock by their brothers. If a person dies without a son his wife gets the life interest over the deceased's property and after her death the property goes to her husband's brother or brother's son and then to their descendants. A widow with minor sons keeps all the property in her own possession till the sons become adult, the grandfather and uncles seeing that she does not waste it. If the widow remarries, the grandfather and uncle of the children immediately seize the property, the mother having no right to get anything. In some occasions she is given a calf out of kindness.

The rule of inheritance among comparatively forward section of Rabhas who have become almost

completely Hinduised, follow male line. But the older Rabha generation and especially the forest Rabhas regard the female folk as the property—owners. But among all of them inheritance of family deity still follows the female line and the mother's property is still inherited by the daughters. 'If the mother's brother dies without any issue, the property is shared by the sister's children, the widowed mother's brother's wife getting the maintenance only. Sometimes the mother's brother even in the presence of his children, gives some share of his property to his sister's sons and daughters'. In the case of Garos property is generally inherited by one of the daughters. "Property once in a mother-hood cannot pass out of it". 'The privileged daughter is known as *Nokna* (heiress) who becomes the sole heiress to the family property and even her own sisters have no right to live in the family house without her sanction'. "Sons do not inherit for the reason that after their marriage their children will get their mothers' *muchong* and so the property would pass out of her *muchong* in the second generation".

Religion

A section of Oraon, Munda, Santal, Kharia, Mech and Garo profess Christianity. The rest of the Garos as well as Rabhas & Mahals practise Hinduism. The Santal, Munda and Toto profess animism while the religion of Oraon and Kharia may be defined as a mixture of animism and Hinduism or nature worship. Mech religion may be regarded as an admixture of Hinduism and some form of animism.

Impact of Tea Industry on the Material and Cultural Life of the Tribals

Tea industry has substantially altered the way of life of the tribal people inhabiting this district. A significant change in the material life of tribal workers employed in plantation finds expression in increasing demand for cheap cosmetics, various fashionable and stationery goods, artificial fabrics, etc. They also usually spend a considerable share of their earning for consuming liquor. Unfortunately they have not yet learned to care for the education of their children though there is provision for free primary education in every tea garden. Thrift and economy is something foreign to the qualities of these people and the urge for purchasing immovable properties out of the savings is almost absent among the present generation of workers. Richer section of workers, however, maintain bicycle, torch light, transistor radio sets, etc.

In a tribal family in the tea plantation the wife and even adult children are also employed as labour-

ers. 'This economic self-dependency', says Das and Raha, 'on the part of able-bodied members of the family is resulting in an attitude of disobedience of the older generation by the younger generation and the traditional roles of the husband, wife and their children and the division of labour amongst the household members are generally no longer found to be in existence in the family of workers'.

Among them the clan or shib has lost its traditional value. The clan totems are not worshipped. They, however, do no harm the totem object. The rule of group or tribe endogamy and clan exogamy is only followed in general. Instances of violation of this traditional norm of marriage are not rare. Adult marriage is the general profile and divorce is very common. Cross cousin marriage both sororate and levirate are practised by the tea garden Oraons, Mundas and Kharias.

Token bride price is paid in case of virgin girls but no such bride price is required for marrying a divorced or widowed woman. Elaborate ritualistic functions usually observed by different communities during marriage have been considerably curtailed by these people owing to their present routine bound life which allows them very little scope for going into the details of traditional formalities.

Incidence of promiscuous sexual relations is high. If an unmarried girl conceives as a result, the boy responsible must marry her by paying a token penalty to the girl's parents.

There is also a good deal of difference in the language of the plantation labourers who instead of their own traditional language mostly speak Sadri, a mixture of corrupt Bengali, Hindi and tribal dialects. Some of the tribal folk e.g., Oraon, Munda, Santal, etc., speak in their mother tongue at home and amongst themselves though they know Sadri quite well.

But 'unlike the case of heavy industries, the agro-bise plantation industry is not found to have affected the social, religious and psychological life of the workers to the extent as that of heavy industries as the tribal plantation workers live mostly in rather isolated pockets maintaining respective group solidarity to some extent'.

Tribal Policy

There are two contradictory schools of opinion on what should be the policy about India's Thirty Millions tribals namely to 'leave them alone' their 'assimilation or detribalisation'. The first policy is commonly attributed to the influence of anthropologist who are often accused of wanting to keep the tribal people in Zoos or Museums for contributing to their 'blessed stock' of knowledge. 'In the present age it is no good to pursue a policy of isolation for complete isolation has never led to progress and advancement, but always to stagnation and

5—A. K. Das & M. K. Raha, the Rabhas of West Bengal (p. 92)

6—Playfair, The Garos

death.....'. Besides it is because of this policy of British Govt. that these people were 'exploited by landlords and Zaminders, robbed by money-lenders, cheated by merchants, and their culture was largely destroyed by foreign missionaries'.

As regards second policy it is argued that assimilation will lead to better way of life and to economic advance. Continued existence of the tribes as tribes is regarded as of less importance than the march of civilisation. But history tells us how cultural penetration led to depopulation of the aborigines at New World, Oceania, Africa, and S.E. Asia. 'In Australia many of the aborigines suffered the same fate while the native Tasmanians were reduced from 7,000 to 120 by 1764, and in 1876 the last representative of this race passed away from this world'. It is important to remember that 'tribal society, and even the tribal physique, has been adopted through hundreds of years to a special kind of life in a special environment, and that there is grave danger in upsetting too rapidly the harmony between the two'. Among the aboriginal tribes of Oceania and the U.S.A. this rapid environmental imbalance reflected itself in the change in birth rate with high masculinity and consequent decline in population.

'The weakening of tribal solidarity and of the folk-legal sanctions deprives the younger generation of their moorings and sets them adrift in an unfamiliar world. All too often, the arts and crafts, the music and dancing, the former self-reliance and independence, the corporate discipline disappear. These traditional virtues are almost invariably replaced by the vices of the so called civilised society.

Free India's tribal policy has recognised these findings of anthropological science at the warnings of history. In this attempt has been made to steer a middle path between the two extreme views. 'The government of India', declared Late Jawaharlal Nehru, 'is determined to help the tribal people to grow according to their own genius and traditions'. The tribal culture will certainly borrow from the neighbouring society, but the borrowing must be natural and in harmony with the cultural setting and psychological make-up of these people. He also insisted that a measure of protection must be given so that no outsider can take possession of tribal lands or forests or interfere with their way of life. Special provisions have therefore been made in part XVI of the Indian Constitution for safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. The Directive principles

of State Policy also envisage promotion of educational and economic interests of these people and protecting them from 'social injustice and all forms of exploitation'.

For ensuring observance of these principles a separate Directorate exclusively for the Welfare of tribals and other backward classes, has been formed at the State level. The Deputy Commissioner of the district, assisted by a Special Officer for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been placed in charge of tribal affairs of the district. Based broadly on the above policy various schemes have been drawn up for the social, economic and cultural well being of the Scheduled Tribes. In the social plane, untouchability has been abolished and made punishable under law. Enactments have also been made for preventing economic exploitation of these people. Thus for protecting their interest on land special provision has been made in the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act and West Bengal Land Reforms Act, restricting transfer of lands by tribal raiyats. Transfers made except without the procedure laid down in the Act are automatically deemed as void. Rules have also been framed for reservation of vacancies in both Central and State Government services legislatures, etc., for the Scheduled tribes candidates for ensuring their representation in different services and in the elected bodies.

Apart from above measures, positive schemes for the Welfare of these under-developed people are also under execution. As already pointed out earlier, the tribals are still backward compared to their brethren in the sphere of education. Consequently stress has been laid for extending education, both general and technical, among them by awarding stipends and scholarship at various levels of education beginning from the Secondary Stage, by setting up hostels with the selected Secondary Schools, and by opening Free Primary Schools in concentrated tribal areas. Similarly, schemes are being executed for improving agriculture, irrigation, cottage industry, co-operation, livestock, communication, health, etc. in selected tribal pockets. It is true that in view of limited resources these and other schemes undertaken for the welfare of the scheduled tribes are still inadequate. But it is equally true that by implementing these schemes we are gradually instilling a sense of confidence among these people and especially among the younger generation of tribals. Once this is done and the tribals are themselves involved in the process, the object of integrating them gradually with the general population will have been accomplished.

Appendix V

RABHA SPEECH—A PRELIMINARY STUDY

by

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Shri B. Ray the author of this book gave us the opportunity to have a short field study of the Speech of the Rabha as spoken in the Districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. Rabha, a speech in the Bodo group of the Tibeto Burman sub-family is of considerable interest in linguistic field specially with regards to its classification. While the subject calls for extensive and more detailed research in the line Shri Syama Prasad Datta, our investigator, has made an attempt to make a preliminary study. The same is being given in the following and we are thankful to Shri Ray for including this brief study in his book.

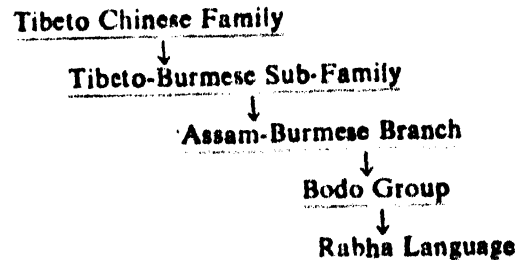
R. C. Nigam,

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I

In the following a short Preliminary Study of Rabha spoken by the speakers of same name in the Districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar of West Bengal is being presented. A short period of field investigation among the speakers of the Districts was undertaken in the months of May and June, 1967. In 1961 Census the speech was returned by 4,506 individuals in the Kumargram, Alipur Duars, Kalchini Thanas of the Jalpaiguri District as their mother tongue. The total of Rabha speakers recorded in 1961 Census was 44,409 out of which 38,308 were returned from the Districts of Assam and the remaining 6,101 from the Districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar of West Bengal.¹ Accordingly, Survey was done on the speech of Rabha community in the villages—Kamakshyaguri (Madhya and Dakshin), Paragata, Baklapara, Lepraguri Basti (Balka-Baravisha forest) and Kodalbasti of Jalpaiguri District; and in Bochamari and Shalbari villages of Cooch Behar District. The work was begun at Kamakshyaguri where samples of speech from fifty individuals were taken. Main informants were ten in Kamakshyaguri while check up of data was done with the rest. The same was done in Bochamari and Shalbari villages of the Tufanganj subdivision, the number of main informants being six while a check up was done in each household. In Kodalbasti five individuals were available among whom two came as main informants; in Lepraguri Basti (Balka-Baravisha forest) the materials were checked up on four informants. In Paragata one individual was main informant while in Bakia Para two more individuals were interviewed. The data thus collected represents a speech of the majority of the cultivated speakers of the community.

Reverting to earlier informations on Rabha speech it is found that in the Linguistic Survey of India of Sir G. A. Grierson (Language classified by Sten Konow) classified it as per following chart.



As is already wellknown that an account of a very large number of Languages involved in this Language Sub-Family of Tibeto-Burman the informations are much too meagre and the classification itself is more or less tentative. About Rabha Language Grierson wrote, "This is a language which is fast dying out, and regarding which it has been very difficult to obtain any information. It certainly belongs to the Bodo group".² It appears that to the author of the Linguistic Survey of India no specimens of their speech were available from the Districts of Bengal. They were mainly from Goalpara and Kamrup and were reported to be Rangdania form of Rabha.

Regarding the speakers of this community also there is not enough satisfactory information. The Rabhas are shown related to the Mæch, Kacharis and Gāros by the previous scholars like Hodgson.³

Dalton,⁴ Gait,⁵ Allen,⁶ Pereira,⁷ Rev. Endle⁸ and Hutton.⁹ The main considerations with these scholars were the territorial distribution of Rabha population. It appears from the previous reports that centering the Kamrup District there was migration of the Bodo speaking tribes towards the Eastern and Western Districts of Assam. The people of the Western Districts were named 'Mèches' and the Eastern as 'Kachāris'.¹⁰ Though all were belonging to the Bodo group the speech behavior of each language was influenced by the surrounding Indo Aryan Languages.¹¹ In this connection a noteworthy observation of Gait on Rabha language may well be referred to here. Gait wrote, "The Rabhas who are known as Totlās and Datiyāl Kachāris are found chiefly in Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Gārō Hills. There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty as to who these people really are. In lower Assam it is asserted that they are an offshoot of the Gārōs, while in Kamrup and Darrang, it is thought that they are Kachāris on the road to Hinduism. That they belong to the great Bodo family is certain; but it is not equally clear that the Rabhas are more closely allied to any one tribe of that group than to another. They have their own language (which is fast dying out), and it is not necessary for a Kachāri or Gārō to become a Rābhā on his way to Hinduism. On the whole, therefore, although some Kachāris and Gārōs may have become Rābhās just as others have become Kōches, it seems, probable that the Rābhās are in reality a distinct tribe.

"In Kamrup and Darrang, the above mentioned subdivisions trend to disappear, the Rangdaniā and Pāti sections alone reported.....

"The Rābhās consider themselves superior to the Kachāris, and have as a rule, abandoned their tribal dialects in favour of Assamese."¹²

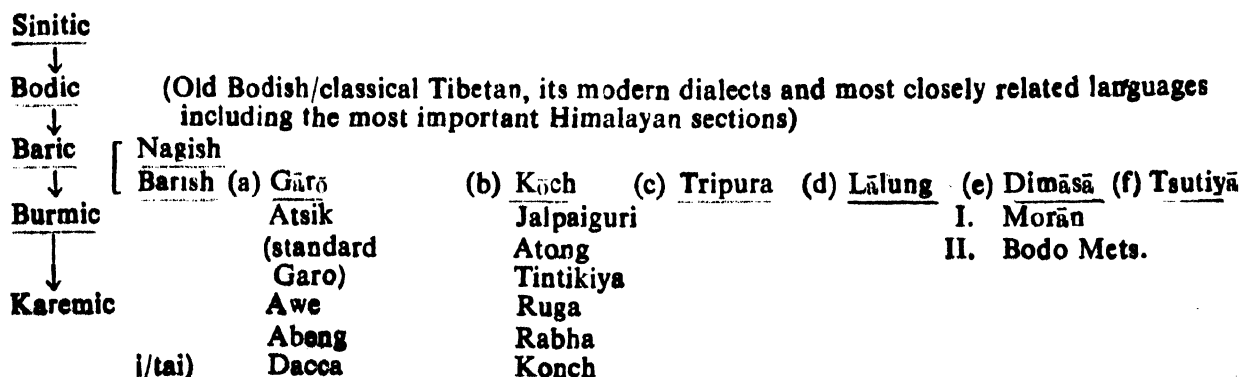
Gait's consideration of the Rabha as not different from Koch was apparently based on comparable patterns of Hinduisation existing in either of the two communities. This writer also had occasional evidence of the existence of such a tendency among a number of his informants one of whom —Shri Deben Das,¹³ gave instance of his lineage title changes and affirmed that it was from Kōch to Gārō, Gārō to Rābhā, Rābhā to Smaranī and Smaranī to Dās.

Grierson's observations about the Kōch are as follows, "I think that there can be little doubt that the original Koches were the same as the Bodos. 'Koch', 'Mech', and 'Bārā' or 'Bodo' all connoted the same tribe, or at most, different septs of the same tribe.....In Assam the name Kōch is no longer that of a tribe, but rather that of a Hindu caste, into which all converts from the different tribes —Kachāri, Gārō, Lālūng, Mikir, etc. are admitted on conversion. The case is very much like the same in Bengal.

The name 'Kōch' in fact, every where connotes a Hinduised Bodo who has abandoned his ancestral religion for Hinduism and the ancestral Bodo Language for Bengali or Assamese.¹⁴

A recent reclassification has been made by Robert Shafers¹⁵ on the languages of the Tibeto-Chinese group where Rabha is classed with the Kōch group. The classification is as follows :—

"In the Gārō Hills there are said to be five sections of Rābhās, viz, Rangdaniā, Pāti, Maitariā, Daburī and Kachāri.....These Rabhas of the Garo Hills are said to differ very slightly from the Kōches of the same district.



The scope of this Preliminary Study of Rabha speech structure does not permit a critical examination of Shafers classification. Further detailed research is needed to ascertain as to whether Rabha can be put under Koch Sub-group. However, from cursory comparative study of the Bodo group of

speeches on the basis of Rabha materials available to this investigator—a detailed comparative study is proposed to be presented subsequently—it has been found that Rabha speech should better be included in Garo Sub-group and specially with Garo of Jalpaiguri,

II

PHONOLOGY

The following are the vowel phonemes of Rabha.

i, i : , e, e : , ɛ, ɛ : , ə, ə : , a, a : , u, u : ,
o, o : , ɔ, ɔ : ,

The vowels of Rabha language may be presented in the following chart representing the phonetic characteristics :

	Front			Central			Back	
	Unrounded			Rounded				
	Short	Long		Short	Long		Short	Long
High	i	i :				u	u :	
Higher mid	e	e :				o	o :	
Mean mid			ə	ə :				
Lower mid	ɛ	ɛ :				ɔ	ɔ :	
Low			a	a :				

Among these vowels the frequency of occurrence is not the same in all three positions—Initial, Medial and Final of the word.

position while /a/, /i/, /u/, /o/, /e/ and /ɛ/ are not seen in the initial position. A few examples of the distribution of vowels in all the three positions are shown below :

The distribution of vowels may be stated as /e/, /ə/, /ɛ:/ and /o:/ having no occurrence in the final

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/i/	/iniq/ This	/mical/ Young lady	/ɔji/ Cat
/i :	/ibai/ Here	/huciq/ Check	/malɔli/ Seed
/e/	/eniɣ'a :/ Brother's wife	/ti : r/ Arrow	/ci :/ Blood
/e :	/edɔ/ These	/pi : r/ North	/ubi :/ Greedy
/ɛ/	/ɛdɔ/ These	/cekeɣ/ Hand	
/ɛ :		/ranek/ Moon	
/ə/	/ɛmrɔ/ This, It	/nekte : l/ Wall	/phe :/ Bow
/ɛ :/		/lɛka/ Book	/pəmmɛ/ Gray haired
/a/		/jɛph/ Fan	
/a :		/mɛrɔ/ Ear ring	
		/jɛ : k/ Bride	
	/aju/ Mother's father	/ɛarap/ Man	/atɔɣa/ Why
	/ajɔɣ/ Elder brother	/naɣɔr/ Ear	
	/a : kna/ Why	/hapa : k/ Breast	/na :/ Fish
		/a : n/ Day	/ha :/ Land
		/ra :/ Rain	
/u/	/uniq/ That	/ɔtuɣ/ What	/tɔɣku/ Tobacco
/u :	/una/ Her	/ruɣ/ Boat	
		/nu : ɣ/ Roof	/ju :/ Ten
		/ku : r/ Nail	
/o/		/goɣa/ One	/pəmmo/ Ripe
/o :		/roɣa/ Difficult	
/ɔ/	/ɔnɔɣ/ Brother's wife	/mo : r/ Peacock	
	/ɔnɔɣɔ/ To her	/bɔɣa/ Fine	/loɣɔ/ Friendly
		/kɔrɔk/ Six	
		/hɔlɔp/ Skin	

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/o :/	/o : khna/ Belly	/cəkɾɔ : p/ Cold	/nɔɔɔ :/ Milk
		/jɔ : k/ Bridegroom	
		/śɔ : ŋ/ Back	
		/pɔ : n/ Beetle	
/ə/	/əmrɔ/ That	/avəi/ Father's mother	
	/əkun/ What	/bərɕu/ Smoke	
/ə :/		/hə : tɔŋ/ Face	

Nasallization as a phonetic feature occurs with /a/ and /i/—only in a limited number of words given below :

	Medial	Final
/i/	/mɾaśa :/ Boy /bruśaitana/ Married /śɪhɔmaśa :/ Lion	/paɪ/ Carry /baniɪ/ Goldsmith
/a/		

Diphthongs are not seen in the initial position in cases of /ou/ and /oi/. The distribution of Diphthongs in the word may be given below :

	Initial	Medial	Final
/ai/	/aibudi/ Father's mother	/phaltɔŋ/ Tooth /maicɔ : k/ Deer /pairɔk/ Pigeon	/bai/ God or Goddess /jɔrai/ Different /cədurai/ In
/ou/		/hura :/ Hair /kouɖi/ Money	/nəgou/ House /jinou/ Father's brother's daughter
/oi/		/goida : m/ Garden /poimɔn/ Ripe	/piśou/ Rotten /śɔrtɔi/ Chain /dəboi/ To break /toi/ Fruit

Phonemic Contrast among vowels—The following examples may be given to show the vowel contrasts :

/a ÷ ɔ/	(1)	/mical/ Young lady /micɔl/ Young man
	(2)	/ba:n/ Also /bɔ:n/ Flood
	(3)	/śam/ Stand /śɔm/ Beg
/o ÷ ɔ/	(1)	/roŋa/ Difficult /rɔŋa/ Story
/ɛ ÷ a/	(1)	/dhana/ Servant /dhɛna/ Widower
/u ÷ ɔ/	(1)	/ɔncɔi/ His/Her /ɔnuɔi/ Their
	(2)	/əɔɾɔk/ Road /əɔɾuk/ Crane
/a ÷ ə/	(1)	/karaŋ/ Wing /karəŋ/ Bone
/i ÷ e/	(1)	/iniŋ/ This /eniŋ/ Younger brother's wife

The contrast between Length and Non-Length in vowels may be shown as :

/a ÷ a :/	(1)	/ani/ My /a:ni/ From
	(2)	/śam/ Stand /śa:m/ And
/i ÷ i :/		/ci/ Egg /ci:/ Blood
/u ÷ u :/		/ruŋ/ Boat /ru:ŋ/ Roof

With reference to contrast in length between e, e:, o, o: ɔɔ: and ɛɛ: minimal pairs are not available in the data but the following Analogous pairs available :

/e ÷ e:/	/cekeŋ/ Hand
	/cɔte:r/ Root
/o ÷ o:/	/śom/ Salt
	/mo:r/ Peacock
/ɔ — ɔ:/	(1) /śɔm/ Beg
	/śɔ:ŋ/ Back

(2) /bɔcɔt/	Mango
/bɔ:n/	Flood
/ɛ-ɛ:/	/jɛph/ Fan
	/jɛ:k/ Bride
/ə-ə	/hədɔ:l/ Mud
	/hə:tɔŋ/ Face

Consonants :

The consonants in Rabha Language are—p, ph ; b, bh ; t, th ; d, dh ; ʈ, ʈh ; q, kh ; ɣ, gh ; c, ch ; j, jh ; h ; s ; ʃ ; v ; l ; r ; m, n, ŋ.

The place and manner of articulation of these consonants may be shown as :

	Bilabial	Labio Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Alveolar-Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop							
(Aspirated + Unaspirated)							
Unvoiced	p, ph		t, th	ʈ, ʈh		k, kh	
Voiced	b, bh		d, dh	ɖ		g, gh	
Affricates							
(Aspirated + Unaspirated)							
Unvoiced					c, ch		
Voiced					j, jh		
Slit Voice		v					h
Fricative							
Grove							
Unvoiced			s		ʃ		
Lateral							
Voiced			l				
Flap							
Voiced			r				
Nasal							
Voiced	m		n			ŋ	
Semi Vowel	w				y		

Among these consonants the phonemic contrasts are seen only between—/p ÷ b/ ; /p ÷ ph/ ; /t ÷ d/ ; /th ÷ dh/ ; /b ÷ m/ ; /k ÷ kh/ ; /k ÷ g/ ; /kh ÷ h/ ; /c ÷ ch/ ; /j ÷ jh/ ; /r ÷ l/ ; /m ÷ n/ ; /n ÷ ŋ/ ; /m ÷ ŋ/ ; /s ÷ ʃ/.

The distribution of the consonant in Initial, Medial and Final position of words may be stated as

	Initial		Medial		Final
/p/	/purun/ Goat		/hapa : k/ Breast		/marap/ Man
	/panca : k/ Vegetable		/colpa : k/ Boby		/cɔkrɔ : p/ Cold
/ph/	/pha : r/ Night				/jɛph/ Fan
	/phaŋ/ Tree				

In the medial position /ph/ the Bilabial unvoiced stop is pronounced as /f/ the Labio-dental Fricative e.g. /həfut/ = Dust ; /ifita/ = Hungry ; /mənfuni/ = Morning.

	Initial		Medial		Final
/b/	/bɔcɔt/ Mango		/sabek/ Baby		
	/bəsi/ Axe		/cikabɔ : n/ Flood		
	/buda/ Oldman				
/bh/			/maibhat/ Boiled rice		
			/koibhuti/ Bitch		

	Initial		Medial		Final	
/t/	/tukur/	Throat	/hə : tɔŋ/	Face	/mɔcɔt/	Mouse
	/tiŋi/	Day	/bɛŋtey/	Youngman	/cɔkɔt/	Wine
/th/			/tɔleytha : m/	Bush		
			/pa : rthɔkɔŋ/	Garland		
/d/	/dekm/	Head	/bidan/	Seed		
	/daban/	Mistake	/hɔdɔ : l/	Mud		
	/daŋta/	Enter				
/dh/	/dhɛna/	Widower	/tɔleydha : m/	Forest		
	/dhana/	Servant				
/ʈ/			/ʈhaʈa/	Thunder		
			/jetai/	Mother's sister		
/ʈh/	/ʈhaʈa/	Thunder				
/ɖ/			/kouɖi/	Money		
/k/	/karaŋ/	Wing	/cekeŋ/	Hand	/micik/	Woman
	/ka : n/	Meat	/cika/	Water	/sɔkɔk/	Clothing
/kh/	/kharei/	Now	/tɔkhɔŋ/	Garland	/ca : kh/	Leaf
			/ɔ : khna/	Belly	/ta : kh/	Pig
					/pe : kh/	Bow
/g/	/ganpɔ/	Tomorrow	/sɔrgaŋ/	Sky		
	/gɔda/	Fat	/lɔgɔ/	Friendly		
/gb/	/ghestai/	False				
/c/	/caka : m/	Leg	/micɔl/	Young man		
	/cɔrek/	Thunder	/huciq/	Check		
/ch/	/chɔŋɔi/	Dark				
/j/	/jɔlɔŋa/	Bag	/brɔja : k/	Thunder		
	/jabɔk/	Elder brother's	/ɔji/	Cat		
		Wife				
/jh/	/jhapetana/	Shut				
	/jhu : /	Eight				
	/jhi/	Stool				
/v/			/balva/	Heat		
			/kɔvɔi/	Monkey		
/s/	/sɔrɔk/	Road				
	/sɔntra/	Orange				
/ś/	/śa : n/	Day	/haśɔŋ/	Earth		
	/śom/	Salt	/məśu/	Cow		
/h/	/hapa : k/	Breast	/hahan/	Beans		
	/həfut/	Dust	/cikahaśa : m/	Bank of river		
/l/	/letey/	Plaintain	/telci/	Tongue	/nəkte : l/	Wall
	/la : m/	Way	/kelɔŋ/	Fever	/micɔl/	Young man
/r/	/rəmbu/	Cloud	/kɔrɔk/	Seven	/nacɔr/	Ear
	/ra : ŋ/	Rain	/biri/	Four	/nampa : r/	Air
/m/	/mɔkr/	Eye	/əmrɔ/	That	/dekm/	Head
	/muśi/	Mouse	/nəmplou/	Elephant	/śa : m/	Path
/n/	/nokun/	Nose	/nɔno : /	Milk		
/ŋ/			/niŋa/	To us	/niŋ/	We
					/ruŋ/	Boat
					/nɔŋ/	You

Minimal Pairs : The minimal contrasts between the consonants may be referred in these cases :

p ÷ b	/pa : r/	Flower	/ba : r/	Fire
	/polaŋ/	Animal	/bolaŋ/	White
t ÷ d	/bitaŋ/	News	/bidan/	Seed
k ÷ g	/sokok/	Clothings	/sogog/	Truth
	/cika/	Water	/ciga/	Knee
p ÷ ph	/pa : r/	Flower	/pha : r/	Night
c ÷ ch	/coŋai/	Day before yesterday	/choŋai/	Dark
j ÷ jh	/jikim/	After	/jhikim/	Stul
th ÷ dh	/toleytha : m/	Bush	/toleydha : m/	Forest
b ÷ m	/bocot/	Mango	/mocot/	Mouse
	/bai/	God	/mai/	Rice
r ÷ l	/repa : k/	Tired	/lepa : k/	Once
	/rahaw/	Anger	/lahaw/	Full
s ÷ ś	/sa : /	Nine	/śa : /	Baby
m ÷ n	/mu : ŋ/	Name	/nu : ŋ/	Roof
m ÷ ŋ	/bolam/	Hot	/bolaŋ/	White (colour)
n ÷ ŋ	/tokhon/	Bracelate	/tokhoŋ/	Garland
kh ÷ h	/kharei/	Now	/harei/	Cane (Plant)

Phonemic Free Variations :

Free Variations between the phonemes are observed in the case of the following phonemes :

l ÷ n	1.	/bolaŋ/	and	/bōnaŋ/	White (colour)
	2.	/leita/	and	/nēta/	Go
t ÷ k	1.	/mōcōt/	and	/mōcok/	Mouse
	2.	/ətuŋ/	and	/əkun/	What
o ÷ e	1.	/coto : r/	and	/cote : r/	Root
	2.	/oji/	and	/eji/	Cat
ɛ ÷ e	1.	/lɛpta/	and	/lepta/	Abuse
	2.	/pɛnek/	and	/penek/	Black
a ÷ o	1.	/hinjilan/	and	/hinjilon/	Blue
	2.	/anoŋ/	and	/oŋoŋ/	Elder brother's wife

Cluster :

The Cluster pattern in Rabha is mainly medial cluster. Only one instance of initial is in the data while finally there is no cluster. The medial clusters are prominent with /k/, /p/ and /n/ while /ś/, /m/, /b/, /t/, /g/, /ŋ/, /d/, /s/, and /l/ are more infrequently used. /k/ is seen with /r, t, s, d/ /p/ with /r, l, ś, t, / and /n/ with /c, t, p, j/ and the others as /ś/ with /k, t/, m with /b, p/; /b/ with /r/; /t/ with /r/; /g/ with /d/; /ŋ/ with /c/; /d/ with /r/; /s/ with /t/; /l/ with /p/ and /l/ with /p/.

Examples :

(a) Initial Cluster :—

/br/ /broja:k/ Thunder

(b) Medial Cluster :—

/kr/ /cokro:p/ Cold
/kt/ /muktun/ Forehead
/bōkta/ Wall

/ks/	/maksa/	Tiger
	/goksa/	One
/kd/	/nukdu:r/	Door
/pr/	/nampraŋ/	Air
	/taprak/	Half (½)
/pl/	/nəmplou/	Elephant
/ps/	/lapśa/	Once
/pt/	/pusupta/	Smell
	/lepta/	Abuse
/oc/	/rance:ka/	Rainy season
/nt/	/məntana/	Gray
	/ranta:p/	Dry
/np/	/ganpo/	Tomorrow
/nj/	/kunjur/	Back
/śk/	/ciśkor/	Finger
/śt/	/ciśta:m/	Ring
/mb/	/rambu/	Cloud

/mp/	/sɔmpɛŋ/	Rib
/br/	/debrek/	Slow
/tr/	/sɔnatra/	Orange
/gd/	/bəɡdu:l/	Bat (Bird)
/ŋc/	/pəŋcuŋ/	Jack fruit
/dr/	/bandra:k/	Short figour
/st/	/ghestai/	False
/tp/	/atpini/	Famous
/lp/	/cɔlpɑ:k/	Life

/ia/	/mī-a-śa:/	Boy	/mi-aŋ/	Cat
/i/	/bi-ɔ:/	Which		
/ua/	/tu-a/	Deep		
/ea/	/lege-a/	With		

Semi Vowels :

/w/ is seen in medial and final position while /y/ is seen in initial and the medial position :—

/w/	/rəwati/	Maid Servant
	/pillow/	Tall
	/rahaw/	Anger
/y/	/tɔleydha:m/	Forest
	/eyti/	Father's sister
	/hareykon/	Stick
	/yei/	Here.

Vowel Sequences :

The vowel sequence forming two different syllables rather than one as that of Diphthongs are seen in these cases :—

III**MORPHOLOGY****Noun :**

The nouns in Rabha Language may be dealt through the analysis of Number, Gender and Case.

1. **Number**—Numbers are two—Singular and Plural. Singular is the base form itself.

Plural has prefix for denoting the number of Human beings while for the Non-Human beings or objects the number marker is suffixed. (mɛlla) is plural marker for Human beings while (dɔ:) is non-human or object plural marker.

The number formation may be shown in this way :

(a) Human beings

{marap}—man (Sg.)	{mɛllamarap}	—men. (Pl.)
{micik}—woman (Sg.)	{mɛllamicik}	—women (Pl.)
{mraśa}—boy (Sg.)	{mɛllamraśa}	—boys (Pl.)
{micikśa}—girl (Sg.)	{mɛllamicikśa}	—girls (Pl.)

(b) Non-Human

{phan}—tree (Sg.)	{phanɔ:}	—trees (Pl.)
{touca:k}—bird (Sg.)	{touca:kdɔ:}	—birds (Pl.)
{məsu}—cow (Sg.)	{məsudɔ:}	—cows (Pl.)
{ci}—egg (Sg.)	{cidɔ:}	—eggs (Pl.)
{na:}—fish (Sg.)	{na:dɔ:}	—fishes (Pl.)

{kəvɔi}—monkey (Sg.)	{kəvoidɔ:}	—monkeys (Pl.)
{mɔcɔt}—mouse (Sg.)	{mɔcɔtdɔ:}	—mouses (Pl.)
{nukdu:r}—door (Sg.)	{nukdurdɔ:}	—doors (Pl.)
{toi}—fruit (Sg.)	{toidɔ:}	—fruits (Pl.)

2. **Gender**—Gender is not grammatically distinct except in few forms of Rabha language but semantically the formations are available. The regular gender marker is {a and i}. The application may be shown in the examples below :

{a ÷ i} = Animal

{śrhɔmaśa}—Lion	{śrhɔmaśi}	—Lioness
{makśa}—Tiger	{makśi}	—Tigress

Human beings

{buda}—old man	{budi}	—Old woman
{mama}—Mother's brother	{mami}	—Mother's brother's wife.

In all the other cases the Feminine or masculine are distinguished by certain words such as for :

Masculine— {maba} —Feminine {məjju}

(a) {muśi}—Buffaloe	He={mabamuśi}
	She=1. {məjjumuśi}
	2. {bolramuśi}

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (b) {məsu}—Cow | He=1. {sər məsu} |
| | 2. {mabaməsu} |
| | She= {məjjuməsu} |
| (c) {kəi}—Dog | He= {mabakəi} |
| | She=1. {məjjukəi} |
| | 2. {kəibhuṭi} |
| (d) {təu}—Cock | He {təukəntə} |
| | She {təuməjju} |

Here the gender marker {maba} (Masculine) is always prefixed while the Feminine gender marker {majju} is (though prefixed in all the cases) suffixed in the case of 'Hen'. The forms {boira}, {bhuṭi} are the two alternants of {majju} while for {maba} the alternants are {sar} and {kōnta}.

The gender determination by the addition of {a and i} has similarity with the Indo Aryan gender system.

3. **Cases**—The investigation on the present data shows that Rabha has the cases as— Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Genitive and Locative. The Nominative is the form itself. The other cases with affixes are given below :

Cases	Case endings
Accusative	—na
Instrumental	—on/-ai
Dative	—uŋa
Ablative	—igbene/-igmene/pan
Genitive	—ni
Locative	—ae/-ai.

Among these cases affixes /-ai/ of Instrumental, /-igmenε/ and /pan-/ of Ablative and /-ai/ of Locative occur only in Singular.

The case affixes used in the Declension of 'phaŋ'-tree may be shown as :

Cases	Cases affixes in use	
Nominative	phaŋ (Base form)	(Sg. Pl.)
Accusative	phaŋ na	(Sg. Pl.)
Instrumental	phaŋ-on/phaŋ-ai	(Sg.)
	phaŋdo:-on	(Pl.)
Dative	phaŋ uŋa	(Sg. Pl.)
Ablative	phaŋ-igbene	} (Sg)
	phaŋ-igmene	
	pan-phaŋ	
	phaŋdo:-igbene	(Pl.)
Genitive	phaŋ-ni	(Sg. Pl.)
Locative	phaŋ-ae/phaŋ-ai	(Sg.)
	phaŋdo:-ae	(Pl.)

The same may be shown in the Declension of
'kəl'=Dog

Cases	Cases affixes in use	
Nominative	kəi (Base form)	(Sg. Pl.)
Accusative	kəi-na	(Sg. Pl.)
Instrumental	kəi-ɔn/kəi-ai	(Sg.)
	kəidɔ-ɔn	(Pl.)
Dative	kəi-uŋ	(Sg. Pl.)
Ablative	kəi-iŋbene kəi-iŋmene pan-kəi	(Sg.)
	kəidɔ-iŋbene	
Genitive	kəi-nl	(Sg. Pl.)
Locative	kəi-ae kəi-ai	(Sg.)
	kəidɔ	
		(Pl.)

Among the case affixes only /pan /is prefixed while all the others are suffixed to the base form.

Pronoun :

There are four types of Pronouns available in the data These are 1. Personal Pronoun 2, Interrogative Pronoun 3 Demonstrative Pronoun and 4. Reflexive Pronoun.

The cases found in Pronoun are 1. Nominative
2. Accusative 3. Instrumental 4. Dative. 5. Ablative
6. Genitive 7. Locative.

The cases have their formations in two numbers
—Singular and Plural.

The cases retain to gender distinction in Pronoun.

Personal Pronoun—Among the cases **Nominative** bears no ending. The case endings of the other cases are as shown below :—

Accusative	{-an ; -a/-in}	in 1st Person (Singular and Plural)
	{-an ; -in/-a}—	in 2nd Person „
	{-na/-a ; -in/-na}	in 3rd Person „
Instrumental	{-כח ; כח}	in all the persons (Sg. and Pl.)
	except the formations {-נח} in the 3rd person singular.	
Dative	{-ana ; -ana}	in 1st Person (Singular and Plural)
	{-uqa ; -uqa}	in 2nd Person „
	{-nqa ; -a}	in 3rd Person „

Ablative	{-bene ; -bene}	in all the persons (Sg. Pl.) except {nibene} in the 3rd person singular.
Locative	{-ae ; -ae}	in the 1st and 2nd person (Sg. Pl.) while in the 3rd person the endings are {-nəqe/-e ; -e} in singular and plural.

Genitive case has the endings as {-ni ; -i} in the first person ; {-i ; -i} in the 2nd person and {-i ; -i, -pinin} in the 3rd person (Singular and Plural). The other formations as—{ani, nini and uni} for 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular may be the conditional variants. For {uni} of the 3rd person singular the ending may be {-ni} like that of genitive ending of Nominal cases and {u} also forms a morpheme meaning 'He or She' being the 3rd person singular :

Case endings of personal pronouns are being given in the chart below :

Person & Number	Nominative	Accusative	Instrumental	Dative	Ablative	Genitive	Locative
1st Sg.	aq	aq-an	aq-ən	aq-ana	aq-bene	ani	aq-ae
1st Pl.	ninq	ninqa ninq-in }	ninq-ən	ninq-ana	ninq-bene	ninqni	ninq-ae
2nd Sg.	nək	nək-an	nək-ən	nək-uqa	nəkunq-bene	nini nəkunq	nək-ae
2nd Pl.	nəkunq	nəkunq-in nəkunq-a }	nəkunq-ən	nəkunqa	nəkunq-bene	nəkunq-i	nəkunq-ae
3rd Sg.	u əkək }	una əkəkqa }	unəkək əkəkək }	unəkək əkəkqa }	unibene əkəkəkbene }	uni əkək }	unəkək əkəkək }
3rd Pl.	nəkək əkək }	nəkək-in əkək-na }	nəkək-ən əkək-ək }	nəkək əkək }	əkəkək- bene əkək- bene	əkək- inin əkək }	nəkək əkək }

In the same ways as personal pronoun the Interrogative pronouns also may be declined. The declined forms are the following :—

Interrogative pronouns :

Who	—caq
To whom	—caq-an/caq-a
By whom	—caq-ən
To whom	—caq-ana
From whom	—caq-bene
of whom	—caq-ni
At whom	—caq-ae

The Demonstrative pronouns are the

yei/ibai	—Here
uai/ubai	—There
bisai	—Then
iniq	—This
uninq	—That
emro	—This
emro	—That

The reflexive pronoun meaning 'one self' by the use of the morpheme {apan} is also seen in all the cases.

Adjective :

The Adjectival forms seen in the data are four who mainly are of qualitative type. They may secondarily be sub-grouped as—Figurative, Appreciative and Non-appreciative. These are as follows :

- (a) {gɔda} — Big, Large, Thick and Fat. e.g.
 {gɔdabɔɔɔtphaŋ} —Big mango tree
 {gɔdatɔleydham} —Large forest.
 {gɔdamtaʃa} —Fat boy.
 {gɔdalɛkadɔ : } —Thick papers.
- (b) {pɔmɔr} —Short, Little, Less and Thin. e.g.
 {marap pɔmɔr} —Short sized man.
 {dudh pɔmɔr} —Little milk
 {micikɔ : pɔmɔr} —Thin Ladies.
 {mai pɔmɔr} —Less rice.
- (c) {perem} —Pure, Honest, Good, Beautiful and Intelligent. e.g.
 {sɔbbhab perem} —Good nature.
 {pa:r perem} —Beautiful flower.
 {marap perem} —Honest Man.
 {uttor perem} —Intelligent answer.

- (d) {śarca} —Bad, Dishonesty and Dirty. e.g.
 {śarca marapdɔː} —Bad men.
 {śarca mɔtɪɔb} —Dishonest
 policy.
 {śarcəjəguai} —In the Dirty
 place.

Here {gɔda} and {pɔmɔr} are Figurative and {perem} is Appreciative and {śarca}=Non-Appreciative type of Adjective.

The adjectival forms {pɔmɔr} and {perem} both are suffixed while {gɔda} and {śarca} are prefixed to the noun base forms.

Numerals :—The numerals as available are of ordinal and cardinal types.

Ordinals : {lapśa}=First {mɔɔniɔ}=second
 {atta:m}=Third.

Cardinals :

(a)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. {gośa, gɔśśa, and gokśa} | |
| 2. {ɔɔniɔ} | 12. {ju:ɔɔniɔ} |
| 3. {ata:m} | 13. {ju:ata m} |
| 4. {biri} | 14. {ju: biri} |
| 5. {bɔɔa} | 15. {ju: bɔɔi} |
| 6. {kɔɔɔk} | 16. {ju:kɔɔɔk} |
| 7. {śiniɔ} | 17. {ju: śiniɔ} |
| 8. {jhu:} | 18. {ju: jhu:} |
| 9. {sa:} | 19. {ju:sa:} |
| 10. {ju:} | 20. {ruɔśa} |
| 11. {ju:gośa} | |

25={ruɔɔniɔɔa}
 100={śɔɔɔa}

(b)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| One twenty | {imɔruɔśa} |
| Two twenty | {ɔɔniɔruɔśa} |
| Three twenty | {ruɔata:m} |
| Four twenty | {ruɔbiri} |
| Five twenty | {ruɔbɔɔa} |
| Six twenty | {ruɔkɔɔɔk} |

The other type of numerals are fractional. e.g.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | — {pɔɔɔśa} |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | — {tapra:k} |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ | — {gokśim ɔntaprak} |
| $1\frac{1}{3}$ | — {gokśimɔn pɔɔɔśa} |
| $1\frac{2}{3}$ | — {gokśimɔn ata:mnibɔɔa} |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | — {ɔɔniɔmɔntapra:k} |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ | — {ata:mminitapra:k} |
| $4\frac{1}{2}$ | — {biribiniata:mnibiri} |
| $5\frac{1}{2}$ | — {bɔɔabinitapra:k} |

Here among the Fractional numerals {mɔn}, {mini} and {bini} all meaning 'full' (Purna in Bengali) and among them {mini} occurs with the morpheme ending with 'm' while {bini} and {mɔn} occur elsewhere.

Verb :

The characteristics of Rabha verb, in a nutshell, are as follows :—

(a) All the formations for the Second and Third are same. First Person is different.

(b) The Tenses are three—Present, Future and Past.

(c) The moods are three—Subjunctive, Optative and Imperative.

The imperative mood has similarity with Bengali in the Pattern of use.

(d) Verbs in general do not indicate any distinction in their forms differentiating the gender. The difference of number is indicated by the addition of some other word which tells whether it is one or many ; as such number is no distinguishing character of a verb.

The verbal suffixes used to denote the different tenses may be shown as the following :—

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	— taɔ	—tanaɔ	—naɔ
2nd Person	— ta	—tana	—a
3rd Person	— ta	—tana	—a

The application of these suffixes may be shown with $\sqrt{\text{nei}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to go}}$.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	nei-taɔ	nei-tanaɔ	nei-naɔ
2nd Person	nei-ta	nei-tana	nei-a
3rd Person	nei-ta	nei-tana	nei a

The same may be shown with $\sqrt{\text{nekei}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to see}}$.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	nekei-taɔ	nekei-tanaɔ	nekei-naɔ
2nd Person	nekei-ta	nekei-tana	nekei-a
3rd Person	nekei-ta	nekei-tana	nekei-a

The verbal formation with 'mɔŋ' = $\sqrt{\text{to be}}$.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	mɔŋ-taŋ	mɔŋ-tanaŋ	mɔŋ-naŋ
2nd Person	mɔŋ-ta	mɔŋ-tana	mɔŋ-a
3rd Person	mɔŋ-ta	mɔŋ-tana	mɔŋ-a

The verbal formation with $\sqrt{\text{gaŋci}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to feed}}$.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	gaŋci-taŋ	gaŋci-tanaŋ	gaŋci-naŋ
2nd Person	gaŋci-ta	gaŋci-tana	gaŋci-a
3rd Person	gaŋci-ta	gaŋci-tana	gaŋci-a

The verbal formation with $\sqrt{\text{ambak}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to feed}}$.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	ambak-taŋ	ambak-tanaŋ	ambak-naŋ
2nd Person	ambak-ta	ambak-tana	ambak-a
3rd Person	ambak-ta	ambak-tana	ambak-a

The verbal formation with $\sqrt{\text{phəi}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to come}}$.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	phəi-taŋ	phəi-tanaŋ	phəi-naŋ
2nd Person	phəi-ta	phəi-tana	phəi-a
3rd Person	phəi-ta	phəi-tana	phəi-a

These verbal suffixes given above act in common to all other roots as— $\sqrt{\text{maŋe}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to take}}$; $\sqrt{\text{cei}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to see}}$; $\sqrt{\text{təi}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to be}}$; $\sqrt{\text{bək}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to say}}$; $\sqrt{\text{ci}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to die}}$; $\sqrt{\text{lekhe}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to write}}$.

To denote the plural number the forms /gaŋsək/ and /paŋa/ are the two alternants used for the Human beings.

The moodal suffixes found in the data are these :—

	Imperative	Optative	Subjunctive
1st Person		—an	—ai
2nd Person	No ending—the root itself is the form	—ou	—ɔn
3rd Person	—	—ou	—ɔn

Among these moods Imperative is somewhat of Indo Aryan type. e.g. *

{una unilləkhavɔnao} = Give her her book

{neimɔn sɔŋɔɔ ambak} = Go and sit inside the house.

{hapraŋ nɔgou in bairai} = Don't wait outside the hut.
taŋam}.

Here the similarity of Bengali use as {jao} for 'go' with {nao} for 'go' of Rabha or {boso} for 'sit' with {ambak} of Rabha for 'sit' and {ɔpekkha koro na} as 'Don't wait' of Bengali with {taŋam} of Rabha as 'Don't wait' are evident clearly.

The Optative Moods may be shown with the verb root $\sqrt{\text{nei}}$ = to go and $\sqrt{\text{maŋe}}$ = to take and $\sqrt{\text{cei}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to see}}$.

$\sqrt{\text{nei}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to go}}$.

1st Person—neian; 2nd Person nei-ou; 3rd Person—nei-ou.

$\sqrt{\text{maŋe}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to take}}$.

1st Person—maŋe-an; 2nd Person—maŋe—ou; 3rd Person—maŋe-ou.

$\sqrt{\text{cei}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to see}}$.

1st Person—cei-an; 2nd Person—cei-ou; 3rd Person—cei-ou.

The use of Subjunctive Mood may be exemplified as :—

(a) cəŋisai neicanəŋ—(If it is) cold I shall not go.

(b) Joŋamɔŋɔn nekein neia—
(If) be in the village
You will go to see.

(c) kalaŋɔa nei tana— (If he is) called (He) would go.

(d) bottai phəitana—(If) told (I) would come.

(e) ambakon gaŋci tana—(If) sit (you) would feed.

Adverb

Adverbs as available from the data are of three types.

1. Place—

biei nekeitana—Where (he) was seen or Where (you) have seen.

yei ambaktana—Here was sitting or Here he sat.

2. Time—

biŋci nekeitana—when (he) was seen or when (you) have seen.

Jeren phəia—(He) will come late.

cəbɔn phəi—(you) come after a time.

3. Manner—

tenda taita—How are you?

tɔləkmɔn neitana—Quickly gone or went.

əkuŋ piəŋ—What (I will) drink?

Verbal nouns :

Following are the examples of verbal nouns as available from the data—

phaina	—	coming
dinbešana	—	Dancing
pina	—	Drinking
mašana	—	Taking
ambakna	—	Sitting
gašana	—	Feeding
neina	—	going

The examples referred above and in all the other cases—na suffix being added to the base form indicates continuity of action.

Particles :

The particles found in the Data may be classed as (1) Adverbial particles (2) Conjunctive particles (3) Interjectional particles (4) Negative particles.

1. Adverbial Particles

Easily	—{lai-lai}	=	{u lai-lai debeitana i kondamo}	He easily broke the stick.
Mistak- ingly	—{da-ban}		{aŋda-ban ma-mar phaitanay}	I came early mistakingly.
Quickly	—{apta:p}		{u apta:p năgouni bairai nei-tana}	He went quickly outside the house.
Early	—{ma-mar}	—	{aŋmamar neitay}	I am going early.
Slowly	—{de-prek}	—	{u de—brek korou bot- tana}	He slowly told the story.

2. Conjunctive Particles

And	—{sa:m}	—	{u uni nekeitana sa:m leptana}	He saw and abused him.
	or—{nateŋ}	—	{nao nateŋceia}	Give or will die.
But	—{kintu}	—	{uni poisartŋca kintu uperemtəa}	He has no money but he is honest.
Therefore	—{sutraŋ}	—	{sutraŋ balphai-tana tiŋae}	Therefore come back to- morrow itself

Also	—{ba:n}	—	{nəŋ ba:n nini cekeŋ gənao}	You also wash your hand.
After	—{jikimai}	—	{u uni Jikimai ambaktana}	He is sitting after him.

3. Interjectional Particles :

Yes	—{a}	—	{a:ŋ keša bedei cika plaŋ}	Yes, I want some more water to drink.
-----	------	---	----------------------------	--

4. Negative Particles :

Nor or no	—{ca}			
	{peremca}	—		not good
	{pəməŋca}	—		not less
	{təŋca or dəŋca}	—		is not
	{neicanay}	—		(I) will not go

IV**SYNTAX**

In this section the order of Rabha words in larger constructions as Sentences will be dealt with. The word orders described here are with reference to the immediate constituents in the sentence.

Sentence :—The sentences carrying the complete sense of Rabha utterances may be simple, complex or compound.

Simple Sentence :—The simple sentence is one clause sentence that is called of the main or principal type only.

The simple sentence has—Subject and Predicate.

Subject :—The Subject is the head of the construction.

Predicate :—The Predicate follows the Subject. The Predicate may have an Object and a verb or a verb alone.

Of the two, Subject is not always necessary to form a complete main clause but a verb (or Predicate) is a must.

The frame of Simple Sentence may be as—

- A. Subject + Predicate
- B. Noun + Object + Verb

Examples :

1. nəŋtiŋi-e neitana Did you go today
itself ?

2. u lai lai i bottana He told it easily.

Here, *nəŋ* and *u* are Subjects while *tiŋi-e* *neitana* and *lai lai ibottana* are Predicates.

Verb :—The Verb in the Simple Sentence has the tendency of occurring at the end of the sentence.

e.g. *neitana*=went (did go) and *bottana*=told of the examples given above.

Object :—The Object never comes in the beginning nor in the end.

e.g. *tiŋi-e* and *i* of the examples referred above.

C. Noun Phrase + Attribute to the Subject + Subject + Verb.

Examples :

3. *iniŋ nəŋou nateŋ uniŋ nəŋou biribəŋa nini məsu təitana*=In this house your (or that house) four (or five) cows were or There were your four (or five) cows in this house (or that house).

Subject=*məsu*

Attribute to the Subject=*nini*

Phrases : The Phrases are the words or the Sequence of words. The phrases available in the above referred sentences are the followings :—

1. Additive Noun Phrase—*iniŋ nəŋou nateŋ uniŋ nəŋou*=This house or that house.

2. Emphatic Phrase

—*tiŋi-e*=to day itself in Example No. 3. The other example may be given is *dukšuk*=Unhappiness (and) happiness. The emphatic particles being used after the noun form the Emphatic Phrase. The occurrence of Emphatic Phrase may also be seen with verb *e.g.* *neitəŋ-on* of a *mamar neitəŋ-on*=I am going early.

3. Numeral Phrase

—*biri bəŋa*. The two numerals may denote *biri nateŋ bəŋa*=four or five. They are attributing to the Noun Phrase. The other example of Numeral Phrase is—*bəŋa pa:r*=Five flowers.

4. Verb Phrase

—*lai lai i bottana*=Easily told this. The Verb Phrase is made up of one verb and the element preceding it as Demonstrative Particle, Adverb and followed by Negative Particle. The other examples may be shown as—*i gašaitana*=Ate this *uai ne:nəŋ*=(I) will go there. The Negative Particle following the verb may be shown as *təŋca*=is not; *phəinca*=Don't came.

5. Noun Phrase

—*nini məsu*=Yours cow or Your cow—The Noun Phrase with the attribute a Personal Pronoun.

A Noun Phrase may also have the Noun, Demonstrative, Adjective, Numeral and Verb as the preceding element to the Noun *e.g.* *makša məsu*=Tiger and cow (Noun+Noun)

əmrəməša=That boy
(Demonstrative + Noun)

goša phaŋ=One tree (Numeral + Noun)

nekeinmarap=The seeing man
(Verb + Noun)

D. Verb only

Example :

phəitana=Came

The verb acting here as Word, Phrase, Clause and Sentence.

Complex Sentence—The Complex Sentence is the more than one clause sentence. One of the clauses is Independent Clause called a Principal Clause and other clauses are Sub-ordinate Clauses or Dependent Clauses following the principal one.

The Principal Clause may have the subject and predicate or the predicative verb alone. The verb occurs in the end of the main clause while the Sub-ordinate Clause has the verb either in the beginning or in the end.

The sub-ordinate Clause differs also from the main clause in case of subject which either is understood or occurs only in the middle.

The examples of the Complex Sentence may be shown as :

1. *jənda naomonna aŋ yei bal phəinca nəŋ*
As much as you can give I will not come back here.

2. caŋ phaŋai bōcōt nekeitana u panphaŋ maŋetana Who saw mango in tree he took from the tree.
3. ji marap sōmajai perem ōaincau apan perem ōainca—Who does not want the welfare of the Society he does not want his own.

Main Clauses—The main clauses are ōi yei bal-phōincana=I will not come back here. u panphaŋ maŋetana=He took from the tree, and u apan perem ōainca=He does not want his own are for the sentences No. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

The main clauses have the following phrases :

1. Verb Phrase —yei bal phōincanaŋ=here will not come back.
The Verb phrase is constructed as the verb being preceded by the Demonstrative, Adverb and the Negative marker at the end or in the middle of the clause.
2. Adverbial Phrase—yei=here. This single word Adverbial Phrase may be used as the substitute for the Adverbs. The other type of Adverbial Phrases are :—
lapŋa=once, keŋa sāmōc=For some time and bibekalai=For a long time of the sentences as lapŋa nekeitaŋ=I am seeing once or once I am seeing,
ke ŋa sāmōcōitaitana=It was for sometime and u bibekalai bōttana=He told for a long time respectively.

Subordinate Clauses—The Subordinate Clauses here in the above sentences are :

1. jēnda naomōnna=A much as you can give — This is the Subordinate Adverbial Clause modifying the verb 'bal phōincanaŋ'.
2. caŋ phaŋai bōcōtnekeitana=Who saw the mangoes in the tree—This is Subordinate Noun Clause attributing to 'u'.
3. jimarap sōmajai perem ōainca=Who does not want the welfare of the Society—This is Subordinate Adjective Clause qualifying 'u'.

These Adverbial Noun and Adjective Clauses are dependent to the main clauses in relation.

A few more Complex Sentences may be given here as :—

1. biŋei nōŋ phōitana aŋnagou neitanaŋ—When you were coming I was going home.
2. bieŋ aŋ ambaknaŋ uai nōŋambak—Where I shall seat you will seat there.
3. u jōdi jōguai mōŋa aŋuna nekei naŋ—If he is in the village I will see him.

Compound Sentence—The Compound Sentence is more than one Principal clause sentence. The Principal Clauses are joined by a connective.

Example :

1. sōhōrimōcōt bōtōu' duktōŋcā=The town mouse told - don't worry.

2. u bōttana—nini ōkuŋ muŋtā=He told, 'what is your name'.

3. makŋa marap, muŋi, mōŋi, purun gatōrtana ōa:m gaŋŋek gaŋaitana=The tiger killed man, buffalo, cow, goat and ate them all.

The **First Principal Clauses** here are sōhōri mōcōt bōtōu, u bōttana, makŋa marap, muŋi, mōŋu, purun gatōrtana of the sentences 1,2,3. The subjects are here—mōcōt, u, makŋa respectively. The subject mōcōt has the attributive sōhōri or sōhōri mōcōt is a Noun Phrase.

The **Predicates** are—bōtōu, bōttana and marap, muŋi, mōŋu, purun gatōrtana respectively.

The **Objects** are in the last sentence—marap, muŋi, mōŋu, purun.

The **Second Principal Clauses** are 'duktōŋcā' nini ōkuŋ muŋ tōa and gaŋŋek gaŋaitana in sentences 1,2 and 3 respectively.

The subject is understood in the case of first while nini is subject of the second gaŋŋek of the third.

The **Predicates** are duktōŋcā, ōkuŋ muŋ tōa and gaŋaitana respectively for 1,2,3 No. sentences.

In the Predicate No. 1 duk (the nominal base) is an object here while tōŋcā is a Verb Phrase—the negative marker where following the verb.

The connective joining the two main clause is seen in the last sentence as ōa:m=And.

SELECTED VOCABULARY & TEXTS

Vowels

A. words	English meanings
ibai	here
iphita	hungry
imōŋgōŋa	one-twenty
iniŋ	this
u	he/she
uai	there
una	to him/to her
uni	his/her
unōŋ	by him/by her
unōŋa	to him/to her (dative)
uniŋ bene	from him/from her
unōŋe	at him/at her
eji/ōji	cat
eniŋŋa:	younger brother's wife

A. words

eyti	father's sister/ mother's sister
edɔ	those
ɛdɔ	these
ɛmrɔ	this/it
ɔ.khna	belly
ɔgrɔm	with
ɔkɔk	he (hon)/they (fem)
ɔkɔŋ	elder brother's wife/ wife's elder brother
ɔkɔŋa	to him/to her (hon)/ to him/to her (dative)
ɔkɔŋi	his/her (hon)
ɔkɔŋna	to them
ɔuɔŋi	their
ɔkɔŋi tapra:k phalksa:	two and a half (2½)
ɔkɔŋi	two
ɔkɔŋkɔn	by him/by them
ɔkɔŋbene	from him/from them
ɔkɔŋe	at him/at them
ɔleyi	father's father
ɔvoi	mother's mother
aju	mother's father
aca : k	before
aibudi	father's mother
ajɔŋ	brother/father's brother's son/ father's sister's son/ mother's brother's son/mother's sister's son
u : kna	why
alɔmairɔŋ	parched rice
amai	mother
ambakta/tana	sit/sat
anɔŋ	elder brother's wife /by me
ani	my/mine
a:ni	from
ani patɔŋci	at
aŋ	I
apa:/apaša:	alone
apɔŋɔ	you all (hon)
arɔ/ara	again
atpini	famous
atta:m	third
ata:m	three
avaša:	daughter's daughter
ava:	father

A. words

avai/ɔvəi	father's mother/ mother's mother
atɔŋa	why
aŋan	to me (accusative)
aŋana	to me (dative)
aŋbene	from me
aŋae	at me
əcu	father's brother/ father's father/ mother's father
əcuša:	daughter's son/son's son
əbun	bathe
əiša:	son's daughter
əkun/ətun	what
əmrɔ	that
CONSONANTS	
kabɔk	elder sister's husband
karəŋ	wing
kawra:	crow
ka:n	meat
kabləŋ	empty
kami	know
kalaŋ ta/tana	call/called
katlɔ	cheek
karəŋ	bone
kaŋka	chisel
kəvɔi	monkey
kəi/kei	dog
kəibhu:i	bitch
kəuɔi/kəuɔi	money
kərəu/kərou	story
kərcita/kəriəu	fall
kəmn	brain
kelɔŋ	fever
keŋklɔŋ/kəŋklɔŋ	all
kəŋcita	hatred
kəɔŋta	jump
kəmn	beard
kəɔk	six
ku:r	nail
kunjur	back
kiša	few
kəɔŋ	noise
kukil	cuckoo
kharei	now
khəbšəma	tasted
khəb	much

	English meanings	A. words	English meanings
gampə/ganpə	tomorrow	cəpitana	shut
gatorra/—tana	kill/killed	cədon	wound
gəsaŋta/—tana	do/did	cəgeta	begin
gəgək	chisel	cəphək	buttock
gəglət	round	cəgoi	day after tomorrow/ day before yesterday
gəlonŋa/guruta	lie	cədurai	in
gəkəŋni phalkəsa:	half ($\frac{1}{2}$)	cədupai	low
gəkəsaŋn	only	cəli	seed
gəndabiri	one and one fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$)	cəkeŋ	hand
gəkəsaŋn pəgośa:	one and one fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$)	cəuca : k/touśa : k	bird
gəkəsimon phalkəsa:	one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	cəua :	high
gəi	bettlenut	cəuha :	mouse
gərlb	poor	cə : r	thief
gəsom/gəsoŋ	evening	chiə	dark
goida:m	garden	jəbə : k	elder brother's wife
gośa/gośśa	one	janla	window
grəmtana	sank	jəlonŋa	bag
gram	village	jə : kh	husband
ghəŋa	horse	jəga	village
ghəstai	false	jə : k/jə : k	bride
ghi:	ghee	jəph	fan
cailuŋ	(1) sing	jənda	as
capta	stand	jinou	father's brother's daughter/ father's sister's daughter/ mother's brother's daughter/ mother's sister's daughter
cai	song	jərai	different
ca:ni	whose	jəkim	behind
caŋor	whom	jəkiməl	after
caŋ	who	jəhiŋ jəhiŋ	light
ca : kh	leaf	jəbuttana	sleepy
caka : m	foot	jə :	ten
cika	water	jəsuka : p	urine
cikabon	flood	jəren	slow
ciga	knee	jəŋai	mother's sister
citana	die	jə : k/jə : k	wife
cista:m/ciśtoŋ	ring	jəil	prison
ci :	blood	jəntrona	pain
ci/cido :	egg/eggs	jəphetana	shut
cikajor	river	jəhi/jəhikim	stool
cikahaśam	bank of river	jəhu :	eight
ciśkor/ciśgor	finger	jəpi	hat
cəlpə : k/cəlpə : k	body	jəka	money
cəkrə : p	cold	jəhaŋa	thunder
cərek	thunder	jəŋga : m	root
cəto : r/cəte : r	root	jəpta : p	quick
cəśma : r	ant	jəpta/toreita	do
cəkot	wine	jəŋi	to make
cəbon	after		
cəpidin/cəpidin	winter		

A. words	English meanings	A. words	English meanings
takitana	made	naśāgnau	to answer
ta :	tissue	nokuŋ/nukun	nose
tarik	date	nəmplou	elephant
telei	tongue	nouśeli	wife's sister
tei/toi	fruit	neiton	star
tekrei/təkrɔi	many	neyi	mother-in-law
terɛŋta	learn	neiəu/neita	to go/go
tukur	throat	nekeita	see
tu-a	deep	nikcuŋ	bee
tugtun	hot	niccuŋjɔr	bee's nest
təlukən	all	nini	her
təleydha : m	forest	niŋa/niŋi	to us
təleytha : m	bush	niŋ	we
təŋku	tobacco	ninimu	name
təkhəm/təkhəŋ	garland	niginci	need
təkhən	bracelet	nilukta	fight
tələkta	run	nu:ŋ/nu:r	roof
tələŋtana	ran away	nəkte:l/nəktiŋ	wall
ti : r	arrow	nokuŋ pa:r	nose: ring
tiŋi	to day	nənuŋi	your (all)/their
ti : /tiə	now	n : nəŋa	to you (sg. ; pl.— dative)/to them (dative)
tiŋi Pharai	to-night		they
touca : k	bird	nəŋək	thirty
toukənta	cock	nəŋnavta	milk
touməjju	hen	nəŋə:	by him
touca : kdə :	birds	niŋən	to him
dəŋər	husband's younger brother	niŋana	from him
daban	mistake	niŋbene	at us
dəŋta	enter	niŋae	you (pl.)
dəŋcarən	without	nənuŋ	to you (pl.)
dəŋca/təŋca	not	nənuŋin/-ŋa	to you (sg.)
dəśəmannə	know	nəŋan	by yqu (sg. ; pl.)
dekm	head	nəŋən/nənuŋən	from you (sg. ; pl.)
dəŋei	open	nənuŋbene/	at you (sg. ; pl.)
debrek	slow	nəŋae/nənuŋae	to them (acc)
dəboi	to break	nənuŋin	by them
dukkhə	sorrow	nənuŋən	from them
dəŋna	widower	nənuŋbene	of them (gen)
əhana	servant	nənuŋkpinin	at them
na : /na:də :	fish/fishes	nənuŋe	coconut tree
nəcor	ear	nerikel toi	flower/flowers
nəcə:k	deer	pa:r/pa:rdə:	pigeon
nəka:p/nukdu:r	door	pairək	vegetable
nəmpa:r	air	pancak	garland
nəten/nəteŋ	or	pa:r thəkəŋ	carry
nənek	month	paɪ	animal
nəo	give	pəlaŋ	a quarter (¼)
nəi/nəitana	listen to	pəŋəsa:	

A. words	English meanings	A. words	English meanings
porei	buy	bi—ɔ:	which
pɔ:n	beetle	bitan	new
pəncuŋ	Jack fruit	biʂal	then
pətɔkta	rise	biʂiŋtana	awakened
pəmun/pəmmo	ripe	bidhɔba	widow
pəməɾ	little/small	biri	four (4)
pe:kh	bow	bidan	seed
penek/pɛnek	black	buda	old man
peslai	false	budi	old woman
pemmɛ	gray haired	bɛŋtey	youngman
pittiq	thorn	bɛmɾɔ	where
piʂou	rotten	bɛnda	how
pillow	long/tall	bərcu	smoke
pirpatan	west	bəgdu:l	bat
piʂa:k	red	bəiramusi	buffaloe (he)
piʂa:	father's sister's husband	bənjamai	younger sister's husband
piʂei	father's elder sister	bəʂita	dance
pirai/pi:r	north	bəkta	say
pirai	above	bəcɔtphaŋ	mango tree
priŋ	from	bania	goldsmith
purun/purundɔ:	goat/goats	bɛŋteyʂa:	brother's son
purɔntɔŋca	sick (not well)	bɔteyi	father's brother
punuk	blush	bɔlaŋ	white
punuŋ	fly	bɔ:n	flood
puʂupta/puʂubitan	smell	bɔʂɔɾ	year
pa: p	sin	bɔlɔndin	summer
phaitɔŋ	tooth	bɔjɔŋta	travel
pha:r	night	bɔtena	inform
phaŋ/phaŋdɔ:	tree/trees	bɔŋa	five
phakɾɔŋ	shoulder	bəʂi	axe
phe:	bow	bɔlam	hot
phəi	come	belebeyi	dailey
phəkselek	green	beddey	enough
ba:	bamboo	bedei	pain
ba:r	fire	bɔja:k	thunder
baləta:/balva	heat	bhəuniʂa:	younger brother's wife
bai	god	bhule	in mistake
ba:kh	pig	bhəʂur	husband's elder brother
ba:n	also		
bandra:k	short figure	marap/mɛllamarap	man/men
balphəitana	come back	mtaʂa:	boy
baitaŋta	to worship	maicɔli	seed
biuʂaitanamarap	married man	maicɔ:k	deer
biuʂaitanamicik	married woman	makʂa	tiger
binda	how	maibhat	boiled rice
biʂei	when	mai	rice
biʂ	poison	makhɔn	butter
bici	where	mama	mother's mother

A. words	English meanings	A. words	English meanings
marapnijolona	man's bag	rona	difficult
majrai	between	run	boat
mailam	false	runsa:	twenty
mairon	rice	rona	story
miciksa:	girl	ruŋi	bread
micik	woman	la:m	road (path)
micol	youngman	lagat	dailey
mical	younglady	lapsa/lepak	once
mian/mean	cat	lailai	easy
mimaipharai	yesterday night	lasou	accept
mogr/mokor/mokr	eye	lapha	bring
mocot/mocok	mouse	lalon	take
moni	father's younger sister	leteyi	plantain
mona	live	leyi/neyi	mother-in-law
mesu	cow	lege—a	with
monphuni/muniphin	morning	leita	go
majjumusi	she buffalo	lepoitana	sank
mo:r	peacock	lepta/lɛpta	abuse
moni	mother's brother's wife	lɛka	book/paper
muktun	forehead	loluk	full
mu:n	buffaloe	logon	friendly
metey	plantain	loua:	long
montana	gray	louseni	send
meynin	second (2nd)	lubi ;	greedy
mɛron	ear ring	lahaw	full
merubhumi	desert	sa:	baby/son
ranekpurnima	fullmoon night	šabek	baby
ranek	moon	šan	day
ranekcio	moonless night	šaməsu	bull
rašon	noon	šarišokok	sari (cloth)
ra:n/ra:nphusi	rain	ša:botei	son
rašan	sun	šarca	bad
raškauda	swan	ša:m	and
rašanmupa:k	east	šam/šameta	stand
rašonnel	afternoon	šamtana	stop
ra:nphəlei	rainey season	šani	to eat
rahaw	anger	šaita	eat
ranta:p	dry	ša:dhin	free
ranet	month	šɛl	fox
rendi	mountain	šrhomaša:	lion
renqi	widow	šinŋ	seven
rambu	cloud	šon	village
reiton	star	šokok	clothing
rawati	servant (maid)	šogosa:	hundred
repa:k	tired	šogog	true
rentek	rest	šoma	sweet
reŋsei	day before yesterday	šonta	ask for
roncei	storm	šom/šomi	beg

A. word	English meanings	B. Phrases and Sentences :	English meanings
śc:ŋ	back	1 gośa marap	One man.
śompəŋ	rib	2 mōŋniŋ marap	Two men.
śortoi	chain	3 ata:m marap	Three men.
śom	salt	4 mēlla marap	Many men.
śona	gold	5 maraptōŋca	No man.
śonta	burn	6 gośa micik	One woman.
śəmudrə	sea	7 ata:m micik	Three women.
śōmmi	sorrow	8 gośa kəi kei	One dog.
śu:k	happy	9 ōŋniŋ kəi	Two dogs.
śindur	vermillion	10 kəidō:	Many dogs.
sa:	nine	11 gośa hōlōŋ	One stone.
śohor	town	12 ōŋniŋ hōlōŋ	Two stones.
śōntratoi	orange tree	13 ani dekm	My head.
śorok	road	14 nini nacor	Your ear.
śoruk	crane	15 nōnūŋi nacord :	Your (pl.) ears.
śorgaŋ	sky	16 kəini jeməi	The dog's tail.
ha:	land/field	17 tou ca:kni bhaśa	The bird's nest.
hapa:k	breast	18 ani cekēdō:	My hands.
haśōŋ	earth	19 ōnōŋi śōŋdō:	Our houses
ha:terni	earthquake	20 nini kəi	Your dog.
hadamai	field	21 nōnūŋi kəi	Your (pl.) dog.
hahan/hahok	beans	22 uni kəi	His dog.
hacak	grass	24 anl gośa kəitōa:	I have a dog
harcak	grass	25 ēdō cəŋni məsū ?	Whose cow is this ?
haśōŋ	country	26 ēmrō nini jōlōŋa dōŋca	This is not your bag,
hapraŋni nəgou	hut	27 ani avōa	My father
handa/handadō:	knife/knives	28 ēdō ani məsū	This is my cow.
ha:n	potato	29 nini amai	Your mother.
handok	piece	30 ōnōŋi avōa	Their father.
haśani/haśeta	kind	31 uni jō:kh	Her husband.
haśō:k	lungs	32 uni jinou tōa	He has a sister.
harei	cane	33 ōnōŋi avani	We have Father's father,
hapta	week	avōatōa:	
hō:tōŋ	face	34 ōnōŋi avani amai	They have Father's
həphut/həput	dust	tōa:	mother.
hśdōl/hśdōm	mud	35 unini avōa ?	Is he your Father ?
həlwa	farmer	36 uni amai biei ?	Where is his mother ?
həu	father-in-law	37 u uni avani amai	She sent her Father's
həbuk	gray hair	dimbeśektana	mother.
həpla	dig	38 gośa goda mteśa:	One big boy.
həcur	hill	39 mōŋniŋ pōmor	Two small girls,
huciŋ	cheek	micikśa:	
houra :	hair	40 śabego kananaŋ	The boy is fat.
hinjila:n	green	41 micikśa:kantōŋca	The girl is not fat.
hētauce	low	42 uni mteśabo	His son's two eyes are
hōlōp	skin	mōkor ōŋniŋon	blind.
hareŋkōn	stick	nōkca	
hiŋśa	grudge		
hā	yes		

B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings	B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings
43 ani micikśabo : nijom manca	My daughter cannot walk	72 miai bedei cōgi śaitana	It was much cold yesterday.
44 mēlla perem nēgou	Many good houses.	73 gampoḃedi cōgi śai biśiqo aṇ neicanan	If it is cold to morrow then I shall not go.
45 aṇkhəbtuṇi maśetan	I feel very hot.	74 nōṇ biśei nēgouan neitana ?	When did you go home ?
46 nōṇ khəb cōgi maśeta	You feel much cold.	75 nōṇ ganpe phəia ?	Are you coming to- morrow ?
47 u khəb rebektana	He was very tired.	76 nōṇ aṇan bibekalai ceia : ?	When will you see me ?
48 u keśa śani maśetana	She felt bit hurt	77 aṇ yei	I am here.
49 ani cōmro śōṇo perem	This house of mine is good.	78 u śōṇai mōṇa :	He will be in the house.
50 aṇ mamar neitanan	I am going early.	79 cōnok mial-in nēgouen taitana	They were in the house yesterday.
51 u jeren-i phəia:	He will come late.	80 śōṇo cikahaśo daknai tēa :	The house is by the side of the river.
52 śāṇo khəb goda	The house is very large.	81 touca : kdo : pōimōn neiaū	The birds flew away.
53 śōṇo khəb pōmōr	The house is very small.	82 kəi tōlōkmōn- neitana	The dog ran away quickly.
54 cōmro jəḡuaicanan bōṇtei canan buda	In this village some are young some are old.	83 u umi jikimai ambaktana	She was sitting next to him.
55 cōmro tōleydhamai keśa phan goda keśa pōmōr	In this forest some trees are large some are small.	84 neimōn śōṇoi ambak	Go and sit inside the house.
56 gośa bolan par	One white flower.	85 hapran nēgouni bairai taśam	Don't wait outside the hut.
57 gaśiek penek toucak	Many black birds.	86 u hapran nēgouni bairai phəitana bōśni ceikatei	He went outside the hut to see the dance.
58 cōmro parō piśa:k	This flower is red.	87 u nōṇan ceiatel phəinca	He did not come to see you.
59 una ani śōkok bolan nao	Give her my white dress.	88 micikśabo : cika- nanatei neitana	The girl went to bring water. ' "
60 handao bōśininca goda	The spear is longer than the axe.	89 aṇ mamar neitanan	I am going early.
61 u attōminceia śabek śarca	He is worst among all.	90 u bedei jeren phəi- tanaei	He came very late.
62 nini gośa ḡhṛta perem tēa anio bōdei peremca	You have a good horse but mine is better.	91 cōmro marabo mamar tapta : p neita	This man is going very quickly.
63 cōdo marap mōṇniṇ	These two men.	92 u ani avca	He was my Father.
64 cōmro mōṇniṇ marap	Those two men.	93 u ani amai	She is my Mother.
65 cōmro micik mēlla	These many women.	94 aṇ kōrəu bōttan	I will talk.
66 cōmro micik mōṇniṇ	These two women.	95 nōṇ kōrəu bōttana	You were talking.
67 can cōmro kōndamō naśetana ?	Who took that stick ?	96 ran datta	It rains now.
68 bēcōmro śabek pōmōr mēśəavo: neitana ?	Whose little boy brought that kitten ?	97 miai ran dattana	It was raining yesterday.
69 nōṇ tiḡi-e neita ?	Are you going today ?	98 ganpo ran dana	It will rain tomorrow.
70 aṇ miai Pharai neitanan	I went last night.	99 marap nōṇ nekeita	The man sees you.
71 cōnok cōmro ranegai neinca	They did not go back last month.	100 micikgośa nōṇ nekeitana	A woman saw you yesterday.

B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings
101 aṇ aṇiśa śabo : ceitaṇ	I see the baby.
102 aṇ nini miasa : ceitanan	I have seen your daughter.
103 nōṇ una biel nōka : ?	Where do you see him ?
104 aṇ micikśabōna bakhordōman dimbeśenāṇ	I will send the girl to the field.
105 u uni śabo : dinbe- śetōṇca	He will not send his Child.
106 u uai ambekeita	He sits there.
107 nōṇ una bie nekeitana ?	Where did you see him.
108 u negou neiou	Let him go home.
109 u jōdi aṇōṇ jōṇoi mōṇrōṇ aṇumōṇ nekein gaślāṇ	If he is in the village I would like to see him.
110 a : kṇa u phōinca : ?	Why has he not come ?
111 nōṇ kōndamō debeiatei mōnna ?	Can you break the stick ?
112 nōṇ cika nōṇitana ?	Have you finished drinking water ?
113 a : , aṇ keśa bedei piaṇ	Yes, I some more will drink.
114 u nōṇou neimōṇ ḡkṇa ambaktana	Having reached home he sat down alnoe.
115 uni ēkuṇ muṇ ?	What is his name ?
116 nini iōiga biaṇ ?	Where is your village ?
117 nōṇ biṇ penēṇ phōitana ?	Where do you come from ?
118 nōṇ biṇ neita ?	Where are you going ?
119 u bibekalai piniṇta	She has been suffering for a long time.
120 śabego uniṇai tereṇta	The boy learns from him.
121 amai ōnōṇa gaśai	Mother feeds us.
122 nōṇ nōṇai ēmōṇiṇgbene naśēmōnna	You can take it from us for you.
123 nōṇ ēkuṇ pia : ?	What do you want ?
124 nōṇ binda tōita ?	How are you ?
125 śihōmaśa tōleydhamai mōṇta	Lion lives in the forest.
126 u gośa duphu gatōrtana	He killed a snake.
127 duphuō uni cekeṇai citana	The snake is killed by him.
128 aṇ apan neitaṇ	I go myself.
129 u neia :	She will be going.
130 u neitana	She was going.

B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings
131 uni poiša tōqca	She has no money.
132 una uni lēkhavōnao	Give her her book
133 uni amai kansarca	Her mother's health is not good.
134 u goša cithi lēkhaita	She writes a letter.
135 u una kolomōn lēkhaita	He is writing by his pen.
136 u nōgou neita	She is going home.
137 u lai—lai debeitana i kondamō	He broke the stick easily.
138 aṇḍaban maman phēitanāṇ	I came early mistakingly.
139 u tapta : p nōgouni bairai neitana	Quickly he went outside the house.
140 u debrek kōrou bōttana	He told the story slowly.
141 u una nekeitana ša : m leptana	He saw him and abused.
142 nao nateṇ cita :	Give or will die.
143 šutraq balphēitana tiṇi-e	Therefore, come back today itself.
144 nōṇ ba : n nini cekeṇ ḡōnao	You also wash your hand.
145 aṇ ba : n nōṇ ba : n nei-naṇ	I also you also will go.
146 gramai neimōn aṇ hōrimōn nekei-in gašai-tanaṇ	Having reached the village I went to see Hari.
147 u ḡarib kintu perem tōa	He is poor but honest.
148 amai, aṇ yei phēitanāṇ	Mother, I have come here.
149 ani bhašae keša lēkha tōqca	There is no book in my language.
150 ḡmrō marap pōmōr peremtōa	This short sized man is intelligent.
151 aṇana pōmōr dudh nao	Give me a little milk.
152 šarca marapani šōṇai neinca	Don't go with a bad man.
153 ḡmrō jōḡual keša ḡōda bōcōt phāṇ tōita	There are some big mango trees in this village.
154 aṇan nōgou neian	Let me go home.
155 nōṇ nōgou neiou	You go home.
156 nōṇ tiṇi-e neitana ?	Did you go today itself ?
157 u lai-lai i bōttana	He told it easily.
158 iniṇ nōgou nateṇ uniṇ nōgou biri bōṇa nini mōšu tōitana	In this house or that house your four or five cows were.

B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings	B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings
159 jēda naomōnnaaṇ yei bal phāincanaṇ	As much as you can give I will not come back here.	162 biēi nōṇ phāitana aṇ nōṇ u neitanaṇ	When you were coming I was going home.
160 caṇ phaṇai bōcōtne- keitana u panphaṇ maśetana	Who saw mango in the tree he took from the tree.	163 biei aṇ ambak naṇ uai nōṇ ambak.	Where I shall seat you will seat there.
161 ji marap somajol perem śainca u papan perem śainca	He who does not want the welfare of the society he does not want his own.	164 u bōttana—'ninjō- kuṇ muṇ'?	He told, 'what is your name'?
		165 makśa, marap, muśi, mōśu, purun gātārtana śa : m gaśśek gaśaitana	The tiger killed the man, buffaloe, cow, goat and ate them all.

C. onnected Text :

1. śaṇśa : gośa micik Buddhōdevni nōṇai phāiōu. uni khōbhapakmanni. uni śakśa :
one day a woman Buddhadev to come. She so much sorrow got. Her only
 bōṇtei citana. u hēpēmōn hēpēmōn Buddhōdev nicakamai kōreimōn an bōtōu, "ani śa : ni kano
child (is) dead. She crying to Buddhadev's feet fell down and told my son's health
 Perēmōn tōitana, mhaṇai minni tōitana. uni muaṇai tiṇi minno tōṇca. Buddhōdevni nōṇai
good was, face-in Smile (there) was. His face-in today smile was no. Buddhadev to
 amro micigo uni śa : ni cōlpa : k bhikkha piōu-śādhuo uni dukkho nekeimōn hapa : k mannōu.
that lady her son's life begged for. The sage her sorrow having-seen pity moved (felt).
 u bōtōu gośa pōṅkuron uni śa : perēmōn mōṇa. u gośa nōgoupiniṇ keśa bēśor naphna,
He told one medicine by her son alright may be. She a house-from some mustard seed will bring,
 jieī marap cininca u micigo nōṇou nōṇou nōjemōu. ji nōtemōu nōn cōbak
where man dead is not (dead has not). That woman from house turned. Whoever heard he (himself) astonished
 śaiōu. śakśaba : n bēśor naotei manca. amro micigo daśaman cinion attōmin nōṇai
became. Any body even the mustard give could not. That woman understood death all—to
 sōtto. jieī uni śa : neitana uōi attōpon neianigna. micigo Buddhōdevni nōṇai balemon phāiōu.
true. Where her son has gone there all go are to. The women Buddhadev to back—come.
 u Buddhōdevna bōtōu prithibipiniṇ attōpini hapa : k śōnot
She to Buddhadev told the world-from all-of sorrow to take-away.

Free translation :

One day a woman came to Buddhadev. She got so much sorrow. Her only child is dead. She fell down on Buddhadev's feet crying and said, "My son's health was good, there was smile in the face. To-day there is no smile in his face." That lady begged for her son's life to Buddhadev. The sage having seen her sorrow was moved with pity. He told that by one medicine her son may be

alright. She will bring some mustard seed from a house where no person is dead. That woman turned from house to house. Whosoever heard her was astonished. None could give the mustard seed. That woman understood that death is true (and must) to all. Where her son has gone there all are to go. The woman came back to Buddhadev. She told Buddhadev to take away the sorrows of all from the world.

2. śaṇśa : gośa budamarapni bōṇa śa : tōitana. cōnok śanphar nilukta o perem takemōn
once an old man of five sons had. They daily used to quarrel and peacefully
 nōṇateimanca. śaṇśa : budcōbo kōndamboja haimōn tanōu o cōṇṇa kalaṇo lapśa. uni
stay could not. One day the old man Sticks some bundled and them to asked one by one. His

godaisa:ma bōtəu 'ɛmrə kōndamə bōi. jola uni godaśa: bōiatei mancəu. śala uni pōmɔr śa
 eldest son-to told "these sticks break. But his eldest son break could-not. Then his next-son
 u kalagɔ o bōtəu, "nəŋ ɛmrə kōndamə bōi." Kintu u ba:n bōiateimancəu. śɛal budobɔ
 he called and told, "you this stick break." But he also (too) break could not. Then the oldman
 ar gośa sa:na bōtəu. "nəŋ ɛmrə bōi u ba:n mancəu. cəgunai budobɔ śabegdana
 other one son-to told, you this break. He too could not. After (that) the old man sons—to
 attəpōnnā kalagəu o bōtəu je nənək gośa i kōndamɔ: bōi. kintu śakśa:ba:n mancəi.
 all-to invited and told that you of anyone these sticks break. But one son even could not.
 budobɔ śɛla bōtəu, "nənək i kōndamɔ: gośa gośa bōi. śa:ni bōiatei. budobɔ śaidōna
 The oldman then told, you-all these sticks one one break. The son's broke. The old man sons-to
 bōtəu jadi thaśal a'pən juktigaśimōn mōŋa nənəŋi śakśa:ba:n kḥəti gaśiatei—mancəu.
 told If a: a place all unitedly-being live among yourselves even to one son harm do none can.
 ar atpən jraśaśa:u nənəŋi śətru beddey śaia:. śanśa: bḥaibḥai nīlukmancəu thaśa:
 and all separately live your enemy increase will. that day from the brothers quarrel left at a place
 milgaśimōn mōŋəu.
 unitedly lived.

Free translation :

Once an old man had five sons. They used to quarrel daily and could not stay peacefully. One day the old man tied up some sticks in a bundle and asked them one by one. To his eldest son, he told, "Break this sticks." But his eldest son could not break. Then to his next son he called and told "you break these sticks" But he too could not break. Then the old man told his other one son, "you break this." He too could not. After that

the old man invited all his sons and said "can any one of you break these sticks." But none of his sons could succeed. The old man then told to his sons, "you break these sticks one one each." The sons broke. The old man told the sons, 'If at a place all unitedly live among yourselves none can do harm to any one even ; but if you all quarrel and all live separately your enemy will increase. From that day the brothers left quarreling and lived together at a place.

NOTES

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| 2 | Grierson, Sir G A | —Linguistic Survey of India —1903 Vol. III (Tibeto-Chinese Family) Part-II (Specimens of the Bodo, Naga and Kachin Group) and shown by the Linguist of the Office of the Registrar General, India in 1961 Census of India, Vol. I Part-II-C(ii), | | Endle, Rev. S. —'The Kacharis', 1911. |
| 3 | Hodgson, B H. | —Essays on the Koch, Bodo and Dhimal Tribes. | | Hutton, J.H. —'Rabha' Caste in India : London : 1951 pp. 116 and 290. |
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| 5 | Gait, E. A. | —Report on the Census of Assam for 1891 pp. 162 and 232 : Shillong 1892. | 11 | Ibid —Report on Rabha : page 104 Report on Bara or Bodo Group page-2. |
| 6 | Allen, B.C. | —'The Rabhas' in Assam District Gazetteers Vol. V, pp. 94-95 Darrang, 1905. | 12 | Gait, E.A. —Report on the Census of Assam for 1891, pp. 162 and 232 : Shillong, 1892 |

13 Das, Shri Deben

—Gave the information of their title change. Shri Das told the history behind their title change which is as follows :

His grand father was Kesto Rabha. Father Debu Smarani and he is Deben Das. Rabhas originally were Koches. May be due to the Garo Surroundings the Rabhas changed their title from Koch to Garo by establishing their matrimonial relations with them. But due to their migratory habits the Rabhas, in the next course, could not check themselves from being influenced by the Rajbansi culture and so they began to tell the Garos as the *nɛɲta garo* (uncultured or naked Garos). During this change they were

influenced and advised by Shri Bhavendra Narayan Chowdhury (a saint or a political leader and who later became 'Sri Sri Krishnananda Swami) to come and join the social fold of the Rajbansis. The Rabhas did it and took their name as Smarani. After that, Shri Das told, the Rabhas could not help becoming Das to establish their social position in the soil of Bengal.

- 14 Grierson, Sir G.A. —Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. III Pt. II : Report on Koch Dialect. page 95.
- 15 Shafers, Robert —Classification of the Northernmost Naga Languages : Journal of the Bihar Research Society. Vol. 39 (1953) Pt. 3 pp. 225-64.

PART II

A. CENSUS TABLES AND B. OFFICIAL STATISTICS

A. CENSUS TABLES

Explanatory Notes

This part contains 44 tables presenting the 1961 Census data for the district. Most of the tables present materials for each police station and some tables present data for each town. The figures for the district as a whole have been given first followed by the figures for a subdivision and the police stations under a subdivision. The police stations in a subdivision have been arranged according to the location code number assigned to a police station for the purpose of the 1961 Census.

The tables presented in this part do not however cover the whole range of Census statistics pertaining to the district. The tables on migration and certain other topics have not been included in this volume for want of space. Those will be found in the West Bengal Census Table Volumes.

The following paragraphs will give a brief account of the tables included in this volume. A detailed note on each of the tables has been given in respective census publications containing 1961 Census Tables. Definitions adopted for certaining terms often used in census parlance have been given in Appendix 1 to this note.

A—Series

General Population Tables

There are, in all, four General Population Tables and three Appendices in this series. But only two tables *i.e.*, A-I and A-III have been selected for presentation in the District Census Handbook.

Table A-I

This table presents area, density, number of villages inhabited and uninhabited separately, number of towns, occupied residential house and total population with sex break-up. These data have been shown down to police station and each town separately under each police station having such town.

The Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal was unable to furnish the revised area figures of the territorial units for the 1961 Census. In absence of the figures furnished the State Survey Department, area figures for different territorial units had to be computed for the purpose of Census from the various available sources. Area figures mostly were taken from the last published Jurisdiction List for the *Mauzas*.

The area of a town administered by the Municipal Commissioner was obtained from the civic authority concerned. For non-municipal towns, the area figures were obtained by adding up the area figures of the constituent *Mauzas*. The density figures in the Table A-I have been calculated on the computed area figures.

Occupied Residential House meant the occupied Census-house. All Census-houses used wholly or partly as dwelling including a parlour or sitting room, a kitchen, which were located in structures auxiliary to the main house were counted as occupied Census-houses, but cowsheds, grain-gollas etc., though auxiliary to the main house, were excluded.

Table A-III

This table gives an account of the distribution of inhabited villages for the district and each police station in accordance with the size of population which has been broadly classified by seven groups *i.e.*, less than 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1,000-1,999, 2,000-4,999, 5,000-9,999 and 10,000 and above.

B—Series

(i) General Economic Tables

The B-series tables show the distribution of population by economic activity co-related with sex, age and educational level. The classification by economic activity has been made first by workers and Non-workers and then the workers have been further classified into nine broad Industrial Categories.

In the 1941 and earlier Censuses, religion was adopted as the basis on which primary sorting and tabulations were done. The population classified by religion and sex, thus obtained, was given in the village statistics. In the 1951 Census Economic Classification substituted the classification based on religion. For this purpose population was divided into eight Livelihood Classes and in each livelihood class the self-supporting persons and their dependents were included. At the 1961 Census the concept of dependency was abandoned for Economic Classification of population and the concept of work was adopted.

The workers in the nine Industrial Categories shown in the Primary Census Abstract conform to the industry divisions as given in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows :

Category	Industry Division
I Cultivator	Minor Groups 000,001,002,003 and 004 from Division 0
II Agricultural Labourer	
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	Division 0 except Minor Groups 000 to 004 and Division 1 (unless carried on in household level)
IV At Household Industry	Division 0 except Minor Groups 000 to 004, Division 1, 2 and 8 (if carried on in household level)
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	Division 2 and 8 (unless carried on in household level)
VI In Construction	Division 4
VII In Trade & Commerce	Division 6
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	Division 7
IX In Other Services	Divisions 5, 8 and 9

Definitions of Workers and Non-workers have been given in Appendix I.

Table B-I and B-II

Table B-I is the basic economic table of 1961 Census. It shows the distribution of persons into nine broad Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers, with sex break-up under each category. This table also shows the distribution of the population into four broad age-groups under each category. The data have been presented for the district and each police station with rural-urban break-up. Table B-II which shows similar figures for the towns has been combined with Table B-I and entries for each town have been shown under the police station where it is situated.

Table B-III

This table has been prepared in two parts i.e., B-III Part A and B-III Part B, of which the former relates to urban areas and the latter to rural areas. In both the parts each of the nine categories of workers and non-workers have been cross-tabulated by literacy and educational levels with sex break-up. The figures have been presented down to the police station and town.

Table B-IV

This table shows the distribution of workers engaged in household industry and non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by sex, industrial divisions, major groups (Appendix II) and by status of employment i.e., "Employer", "Employee", "Single Worker" and "Family Worker" (Appendix I). In the case of workers engaged in household industry the status of their employment has been classified into two i.e., "Employee" and "Others".

The figures have been presented for the working population except cultivators and agricultural labourers of rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table B-V

This table gives the Occupational Classification (Appendix IV to this note) of persons who are working in non-agricultural sector. In this table data have been shown for rural and urban working population engaged in non-agricultural sector separately with sex break-up, by occupational group. The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table B-VI

This table presents the distribution of workers except those engaged in agricultural sector into occupational division and further they have been classified by four broad age-groups and age not stated, and by educational levels. This table shows the figures of urban areas for the district as a whole.

Table B-VII Part A

This table presents workers engaged as cultivators, agricultural labourers and at household industry classified by the nature of their secondary work as cultivators, agricultural labourers and at household industry by sex. The figures have been shown for rural and urban working population separately down to police station. Figures have been presented by major groups of industries in the case of the district and in the case of police stations figures have been shown only against the divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Table B-VII Part B

This table furnishes the distribution of workers engaged principally in non-agricultural and non-household industry in accordance with their secondary work at household industry only. These workers have further been classified by sex, industrial divisions and major groups. These figures have been presented down to police station.

Table B-VIII Part A

This table accounts for the distribution of unemployed persons of age 15 and above who are seeking employment for the first time and who were employed before but now out of employment by broad age-groups. They have further been classified by sex and educational levels. This part relates to only the urban population and has been shown for the total urban population of the district as a whole.

Table B-VIII Part B

This part of the table contains the same material as that contained in Part A. The difference is that this part shows the figures for the rural population only down to police station. Further classification

of the educational levels beyond matriculation has not been shown for the rural unemployed persons and the classification by age-groups has also not been done.

Table B-IX

This table shows the distribution of all the non-working population by broad age-groups as in Table B-I. They have further been classified by sex and eight different types of activity of non-workers (for definition of different types of activity see the Appendix I). The figures have separately been shown for rural and urban population and down to police station.

(ii) *Household Economic Tables*

Tables B-X to B-XVII account for the economic activity of a household as unit. The related figures have been compiled and tabulated from the data extracted from the entire of the Household Schedules on the basis of 20 per cent Sample. These tables have been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures of different tables relate to the number of household engaged in cultivation or household industry or both, size of land or interest in land cultivated and/or the household industry conducted by the household and the number of family workers and/or hired workers engaged in either of the two activities separately or together.

C—Series

Social and Cultural Tables

Table C-I

This table gives the composition of the members in a household. Sample Households have been classified by size, composition by family and non-family members, and by economic activity. The households engaged in cultivation have been further classified by size of land holding. This table is of sociological interest indicating, as it does, the strength of the joint family system. The material of this table has been collected from the Household Schedules on the basis of 20 per cent Sample and the table has been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures have been presented for total, rural and urban households for the district only.

Table C-II

This is a very important demographic table. This table gives an account of distribution of rural and urban population separately by sex, age-groups and marital status. The entire population in 0-9 years age-group has been treated as never married

and as such no other classifications have been shown against them. This table will give the readers an idea about the trend of variations in the proportions in the various marital status conditions over the last ten years. The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table C-III Part A

This part of the Table C-III relates to the total population of both the rural and urban areas. This table shows the distribution of the population by sex, age-groups and educational levels. The figures have been presented down to district only.

Tables C-III Part B and Part C

These two parts contain the same data as contained in Part A. Only difference is this that Part B deals with the urban population, while Part C deals with rural population. Again in regard to educational levels more detailed educational classifications have been adopted in the case of urban area than those in rural area. In Part B figures have been presented for the total urban population of the district as a whole. Part C represents the population down to police station.

Table C-V

This table presents the distribution of population by sex and mother-tongues. There are as many as 151 mother-tongues spoken in this district. The figures have been shown for rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table C-VII

This table shows the distribution of population for rural and urban areas separately by sex and religions. The population has been classified into 6 main religions arranged alphabetically and the population belonging to other religions have been shown together under "Other Religions". There is another classification which describes "Religion not stated". The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table C-VIII Part A

This table presents the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex, industrial categories of workers and non-workers and by literacy. The figures for the rural and urban scheduled caste population have been shown separately down to police station. This Table is considered important from the view point of the classification of scheduled caste population into various economic activities.

Table C-VIII Part B

This table contains the same distribution and presentation of data as in C-VIII Part A. This part relates to only scheduled tribes.

SCT—Series

Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Table SCT-I Part A

This table gives an account of the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex and industrial categories of workers and non-workers. The entire scheduled caste population belong to as many as 54 castes arranged alphabetically. Persons who returned themselves as belonging to scheduled castes without specifying the names of the castes have been shown under "Unclassified." There is another interesting classification of special occupations i.e., "Tanning and currying of hides and skins" and "Scavenging". The figures have been presented for rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table SCT-I Part B

This table contains the same distribution and presentation as in Part A. This table relates to scheduled tribes which are as many as 20 in numbers in this district and arranged alphabetically. There is no column for the special occupations in this part.

Both these parts are interesting as they give detailed information about individual castes and tribes.

Tables SCT-III Part A (i) to Part B (ii)

These tables show the distribution of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe population by name of caste or tribe, sex and educational levels for rural and urban areas separately down to district only.

Tables SCT-V Part A and Part B

These tables show the distribution of the households belonging to scheduled castes and tribes engaged

in cultivation showing their interest in land and size of land. The figures have been collected from the household schedule on the basis of 20 per cent Sample. These tables have also been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures have been presented for rural areas only for the district level. Part A of the table relates to the scheduled castes and Part B to the scheduled tribes.

Table SC-I

This table shows the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex, by 3 main types of activities, non-working and educational levels. Other types of activity have been clubbed together and shown under "Others". The figures have been presented for rural and urban areas separately only for the district.

Table ST-I

This table gives an account of the distribution of the scheduled tribe population by name of tribe, mother-tongue, bilingualism and by sex. The figures have been presented only for the district.

Table ST-II

This table corresponds to SC-I in respect of the manner of distribution and presentation except in that distribution by educational levels has not been shown. It relates to scheduled tribes.

Industrial Establishments

This table accounts for the distribution of different industrial establishments returned in the Housing Census of October, 1960 as carried on in Census house(s) by villages and towns under each police station separately. The nature of industry has been indicated by the minor groups of the Standard Industrial Classification (Appendix II). Number of such industrial establishments has been put within brackets against each minor group. The data have been collected from the Houselists prepared during the house-numbering operation.

Appendix 1

DEFINITIONS

Census House

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

Census Household :

A household is group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

Literacy :

A person who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language was treated as illiterate. A literate is a person who can both read and write with understanding. The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript with felicity. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter.

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained the highest examination passed to denote the educational level attained by him was recorded.

Mother Tongue :

Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood was taken as mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother was written.

Worker :

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some

regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the household was visited for enumerations. Persons temporarily incapacitated from work at the time of Census enumeration due to illness or other causes are also treated as Workers. An under-trial prisoner in prison during the Census enumeration is also treated as worker if he did some productive work before he was apprehended. Convicts in a prison or long term inmates of hospitals or mental institutions, are not however treated as Workers. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working. An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working. Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural, royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working. A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker.

Status of Employment :

(i) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business. But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An *Employee* is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other worker on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A *Single Worker* is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else

DEFINITIONS—*contd.*

not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a *Single Worker* will include persons who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A *Family Worker* is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. Such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Household Industry :

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more member of a house-

hold in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

Non-workers :

All persons who are not workers are non-workers. They should fall under any one of the following categories :

1. Full time student or child attending school who does no other works.
2. A person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female).
3. Any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.
4. A retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other persons of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work.
5. Beggars, vagrants or independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence.
6. A convict in jail or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution.
7. A person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time.
8. A person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

Appendix II

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting			Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting—contd.		
00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops		04	Livestock and Hunting—contd.	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize	000		Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001		Trapping of animals or games propagation	047
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002		Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003			
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops	004	Division 1—Mining and Quarrying		
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above	005	10	Mining and Quarrying	
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, vines and orchards	006		Mining of coal	100
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.	007		Mining of iron ores	101
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008		Mining of gold and silver ores	102
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code No. 006 and flowers) not covered above	009		Mining of manganese	103
01	Plantation Crops			Mining of mica	104
	Production of tea in plantation	010		Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105
	Production of coffee in plantation	011		Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106
	Production of rubber in plantation	012		Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone	107
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013		Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	014		Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semiprecious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	109
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	015	Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing		
02	Forestry and Logging		20	Foodstuffs	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020		Production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling	200
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	021		Dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	201
	Preparation of timber	022		Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	202
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest	023		Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy	203
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	024		Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	204
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests	025		Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	205
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	026		Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	206
03	Fishing			Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	207
	Production of fish by fishing in sea	030		Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	208
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	031		Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspatti)	209
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	032		Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khol, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lousage	210
04	Livestock and Hunting		21	Beverages	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	040		Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	211
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041		Production of country liquor	212
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	042		Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	213
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043		Production of other liquors not covered above	214
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax, and collection of honey	044		Production of aerated and mineral water	215
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045		Production of ice	216
				Production of ice cream	217
				Processing of tea in factories	218
				Processing of coffee in curing works	219
				Production of other beverages	220

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing—<i>contd.</i>			Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing—<i>contd.</i>		
22 Tobacco Products			27 Textile—Miscellaneous—<i>contd.</i>		
	Manufacture of bidi	220		Manufacture of coil and coil products	277
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221		Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222		Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223			
	Manufacture of snuff	224			
	Manufacture of jarda and other chewing tobacco	225			
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226	28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products		
23 Textile—Cotton				Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230		Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Cotton spinning, (other than in mills)	231		Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232		Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233		Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234		Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235		Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236		Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Printing of cotton textile	237		Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238		Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239			
24 Textile—Jute			29 Paper and Paper Products		
	Jute pressing and baling	240		Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Jute spinning and weaving	241		Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242		Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
	Printing of jute textile	243			
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244			
25 Textile—Wool			30 Printing and Publishing		
	Wool baling and pressing	250		Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251		Printing and publishing of books	301
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252		All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253		All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
	Wool weaving in power loom	254			
	Wool weaving in handloom	255			
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256			
26 Textile—Silk			31 Leather and Leather Products		
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260		Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261		Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262		Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263		Manufacture of leather products (except shoes covered by Code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264		Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Printing of silk textile	265		Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266			
27 Textile—Miscellaneous					
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270			
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271			
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272			
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273			
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattresses, textile bags	274			
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulins	275			
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wedding and upholstery filling	276			

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 1 and 2—Manufacturing—<i>contd.</i>			Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing—<i>contd.</i>		
32	<i>Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products</i>		36	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320		Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms, such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321		Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322		Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323		Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324		Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325		Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326		Manufacture of aluminium products	366
				Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
33	<i>Chemicals and Chemical Products</i>			Enamelling, galvanizing, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330		Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, outlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331	37	<i>Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332		Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333		Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of matches	334		Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335		Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336		Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337		Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of common salt	338		Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339		Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
34	<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal</i>			Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340		Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341	38	<i>Transport Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture of lime	342		Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343		Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by Code No. 383	381
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344		Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of stone images	345		Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	383
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346		Repairing and serving of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347		Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Manufacture of mica products	348		Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
35	<i>Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery</i>	350		Manufacture of repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	387
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351		Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352		Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles	389
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353			
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354			
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355			
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by Code No. 355	356			
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357			
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359			

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing— <i>contd.</i>			Division 6—Trade and Commerce— <i>contd.</i>		
39	<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</i>		61	Wholesale trading in medicine and chemicals	610
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	890		Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle	611
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	891		Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	892		Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal	893		Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	614
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	894		Wholesale trading in footwear	615
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountainpen	895		Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	616
	Manufacture of sports goods	896		Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	617
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	899		Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above	618
Division 4—Construction			62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	620
40	<i>Construction</i>			Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products	621
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations	400	63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	630
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels	401		Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	631
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines	402		Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb.	632
	Construction and maintenance of waterways and water reservoirs such as bunds, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells	403		Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	633
Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services				Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634
50	<i>Electricity and Gas</i>			Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	635
	Generation and transmission of electric energy	500		Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
	Distribution of electric energy	501		Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	637
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	502		Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery	638
51	<i>Water Supply and Sanitary Services</i>			Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	510	64	<i>Retail Trade</i>	
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation	511		Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	640
Division 6—Trade and Commerce				Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (Seed and powder), aerated water	641
60	<i>Wholesale Trade</i>			Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	642
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600		Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	643
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other foodstuff (not covered elsewhere)	601		Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	644
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textile products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products	602		Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	645
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (Seed and powder), aerated water	603		Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat condiments, cakes biscuits, etc.	646
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604		Retail trading in animals	647
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	605		Retail trading in straw and fodder	648
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	606	65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, ready-made garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textile and hosiery products: (this includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	650
	Wholesale trading in animals	607		Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	651
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608		Retail trading in medicines and chemicals	652
				Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrellas, shoes and chappals	653

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 6—Trade and Commerce—contd.			Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications—contd.		
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	654	70	Transport—contd.	
	Retail trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	655		Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal	706
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	660		Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean	707
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	661		Transporting by air	708
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	662		Transporting by other means not covered above	709
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	663	71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency	710
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	664			
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670	72	Storage and Ware Housing	
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	671		Operation of storage such as ware-houses	720
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo, cane, bark and thatches	672		Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Retail trading in other building materials	673		Operation of storage of other type	722
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	680	73	Communications	
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681		Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682		Telephone communications	731
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and head-gear	683		Information and broadcasting	732
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame	684	Division 8—Services		
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685	80	Public Services (This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups)	
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686		Public service in Police	808
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	687		Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government	804
	Book-selling	688		Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.	805
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	689		Public services in administrative departments and offices of the State Governments	809
69	Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous		81	Educational and Scientific Services	
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	690		Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions	810
	Real estate and properties	691		Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	811
	Stocks, shares and futures	692		Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group	812
	Providents and insurances	693	82	Medical and Health Services	
	Money lending (indigenous)	694		Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakim, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homoeopathic practitioners	820
	Banking and similar type of financial operation	695		Veterinary services rendered by organisation and individuals	821
	Auctioneering	696			
	Distribution of motion pictures	697			
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphones, rickshaw, etc.	699			
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications					
70	Transport				
	Transporting by railways	700			
	Transporting by tramway and bus service	701			
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702			
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, akta	703			
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	704			
	Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	705			

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—concl'd.

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 8—Services—concl'd.			Division 8—Services—concl'd.		
83	Religious and Welfare Services		87	Recreation Services	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations	830		Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing, editing, etc.	870
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk	831		Recreation service rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	871
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity	832		Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circuses, carnivals	872
84	Legal Services			Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing	873
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, muhurie, munshi	840	88	Personal Services	
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals	841		Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks	880
85	Business Services			Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary	881
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals	850		Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities	882
	Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals	851		Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning services	883
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies	852		Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hair-dressing saloon and beauty shops	884
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors	853		Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios	885
86	Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations		89	Services (not elsewhere classified)	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations	860		Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	890
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as ratepayers association, club, library	861	Division 9—Activities not adequately described		
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, etc.	862	90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified	900
				Fresh entrants to the Labour Market	999

Appendix III

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Major Group 00—Field Produce and Plantation Crops		Major Group 04—Livestock and Hunting—contd.	
005.1	Production of Vegetables	044.2	Collection of wax and honey
005.2	Production of roots etc., not included above	045	Rearing of tasar/eri/mulberry and other silk worms and production cocoons and raw silk
006.1	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards	046.1	Dog breeding, rearing of rabbits and guinea-pigs
006.2	Production of copra (from coconuts)	046.2	Rearing of other small animals and insects n.e.c.
007.1	Production of thatching grass	048.1	Collection of bones
007.2	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, etc. (excluding thatching grass)	048.2	Manufacture of glue from animal carcasses
008.1	Production of juice (neera) by tapping coconut trees	048.3	Manufacture of gut
008.2	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra n.e.c.	048.4	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, ivory, teeth and hair etc.
009	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by 006 and flowers) not covered above		
Major Group 01—Plantation Crops		Major Group 10—Mining and Quarrying	
013	Production of tobacco in plantation	107.1	Extraction of chalk
015.1	Pan Cultivation	107.2	Quarrying of lime-stone
015.2	Plantation Crops except tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, ganja, cinchona, opium and pan	107.3	Stone and slate quarrying
		107.4	Quarrying of sand, clay, gravel etc. n.e.c.
Major Group 02—Forestry and Logging		Major Group 20—Foodstuffs	
023.1	Production of charcoal	200.1	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.
023.2	Production of other fuels by exploitation of forests	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhakhi or Ukhal
024	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	200.3	Production of rice by milling, dehulling and processing of paddy by rice mill
025.1	Production of Kathha	200.4	Grinding of chillies, turmeric etc.
025.2	Production of Lac	200.5	Production of pulses
025.3	Production of gum	200.6	Parboiling of grains
025.4	Production of resins, barks, herbs, wild fruits, berries and leaves etc. n.e.c.	200.7	Production and processing of other crops and food grains n.e.c.
026	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	202.1	Gur and Khandasari making from sugarcane and palm
		202.2	Production of bhoora and candy
Major Group 03—Fishing		202.3	Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera)
030	Production of fish by fishing in sea	202.4	Production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery n.e.c.
031	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	203.1	Manufacture of achar, pickles, chutney and murabba
032	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges, sea herbs, corals etc., by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	203.2	Production of sauce, jam and jelly
		203.3	Processing of cashew nut
Major Group 04—Livestock and Hunting		203.4	Manufacture of kokam products
040.1	Rearing of goats for milk and animal power	203.5	Fruit preservation (canning of fruits)
040.2	Rearing of buffaloes for milk and animal power	203.6	Making of dried vegetables
040.3	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	203.7	Production of other fruit products and preservation of fruits n.e.c.
040.4	Rearing of camels and other big domestic animals	204.1	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish
040.5	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	204.2	Fish currying of curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide)
041.1	Sheep breeding and rearing	205	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products
041.2	Production of wool	206	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khawa and other dairy products
042.1	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter)	207	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines
042.2	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) n.e.c.	209.1	Confectionery
043.1	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	209.2	Making of sweet meats, laddu, peda, barphi, katana etc.
043.2	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds e.g. pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina etc.	209.3	Battu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewal, apalam etc.
044.1	Bee keeping for production of honey and wax	209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khol
		209.5	Making of chat
		209.6	Making of dalmot, chanaohur (for) garam, rawari etc.
		209.7	Making of other food products for residuary snacks
		209.8	Production of other food products like cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lorange

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—*contd.*

Industrial
Code
Number

Household Industry

Major Group 21—Beverages

- 210.1 Manufacture of vinegar from coconut juice (neera)
- 210.2 Manufacture of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery
- 211 Production of country liquor from material obtained from sources other than trees and shrubs
- 212.1 Production of indigenous liquor such as liquor, toddy, neera from mahua and palm trees
- 212.2 Production of other indigenous liquors from other materials from trees and shrubs
- 214.1 Production of mineral water
- 214.2 Production of aerated water such as sodawater, lemonade etc.
- 215 Production of ice
- 216 Production of ice cream, ice-candy of kulpimalai, milk-shake etc.
- 218 Grinding of coffee
- 219.1 Preparation of sharbat and squashes
- 219.2 Preparation of jeerapani
- 219.3 Production of other beverages n.e.c.

Major Group 22—Tobacco Products

- 220 Manufacture of bidi
- 221 Manufacture of cigars and cheroots
- 222 Manufacture of hookah tobacco
- 224 Manufacture of snuff
- 225 Manufacture of jerda, kimam, khaini and other chewing tobacco
- 226 Manufacture of other tobacco products n.e.c.

Major Group 23—Textile—Cotton

- 230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling
- 231 Cotton spinning (by oharka and takali)
- 233.1 Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn
- 233.2 Bleaching of cloth (cotton) and yarn
- 233.3 Tie and dye (bandhani) of cloth and yarn
- 234 Cotton cloth weaving in power looms
- 235 Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms
- 236 Manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms
- 237 Printing of cloth (cotton)
- 238.1 Making of fishing net
- 238.2 Making of mosquito net
- 238.3 Making of other nets
- 239.1 Making of sacred thread
- 239.2 Making of thread, rope, cordage and twine (cotton)

Major Group 24—Textile—Jute

- 240 Jute pressing and baling
- 241 Jute spinning and weaving of mats, asanis etc.
- 243 Dyeing and bleaching of jute
- 244.1 Making of rope and cordage, out of hemp
- 244.2 Making of rope and cordage, out of jute
- 244.3 Making of rope by palm fibre
- 244.4 Making of rope by date palm fibre
- 244.5 Making of fibre, sunn-hemp fibre
- 244.6 Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta

Major Group 25—Textile—Wool

- 250 Wool boiling and pressing
- 251 Cleaning, sorting, carding, scouring and processing of wool
- 253 Spinning of wool by charkha or takali

Industrial
Code
Number

Household Industry

Major Group 25—Textile—Wool—*contd.*

- 254 Weaving of woollen cloth in power loom such as blankets, asanis etc.
- 255 Weaving of woollen cloth in handloom such as blankets, rugs, pashmina, thulma, gudma, etc.
- 256.1 Embroidery with various colours, combinations of various threads and art work in woollen textile
- 256.2 Shawls (with traditional borders)

Major Group 26—Textile—Silk

- 261 Dyeing and bleaching of silk
- 262.1 Spinning of tussar, other than in mills
- 262.2 Spinning of eri, other than in mills
- 262.3 Spinning of silk, other than in mills n.e.c.
- 263.1 Weaving of Traditional silk (Atlas) by power loom
- 263.2 Weaving of tussar by power loom
- 263.3 Weaving of eri by power loom
- 263.4 Weaving of silk and artificial silk in power loom n.e.c.
- 264.1 Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by handloom
- 264.2 Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c.
- 265 Printing of silk textile
- 266.1 Goat making
- 266.2 Making of silk cordage, rope and twine n.e.c.

Major Group 27—Textile—Miscellaneous

- 270.1 Making of durries
- 270.2 Making of carpets and druggets
- 270.3 Manufacture of other similar textile products n.e.c.
- 271.1 Making of hosiery goods such as banyans, socks, sweaters, mufflers etc.
- 271.2 Making of nalas and azarbands
- 271.3 Making of parandas and chootehas
- 271.4 Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments n.e.c.
- 272.1 Embroidery and making of phulkari
- 272.2 Making of jari thread, sardoahi
- 272.3 Traditional embroidery
- 272.4 Patchwork embroidery
- 272.5 Lace garland making
- 272.6 Making of fringes and crepe laces
- 272.7 Making of kargota, main garlands, shell garlands etc.
- 272.8 Making of other embroidery products n.e.c.
- 273.1 Making of cap, hat, and other head-gear
- 273.2 Traditional garments
- 273.3 Chrochet work (bora caps)
- 273.4 Making of textile garments including rain-coats and head-gears n.e.c.
- 274.1 Weaving of khes, bed covers, curtains, pillow cases, and table-cloth, cloth bags etc.
- 274.2 Making of newar
- 274.3 Manufacture of other made-up textile goods like mattress, quilt, resai etc., n.e.c.
- 275 Manufacture of water proof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin etc.
- 276.1 Making of namda felt
- 276.2 Making of sunai (padded quilts)
- 276.3 Processing of coconut fibre for upholstery
- 276.4 Handicraft articles made of flax and fibre
- 276.5 Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding, and upholstery filling n.e.c.
- 277.1 Manufacture of coir matting, coir fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre
- 277.2 Making of brush, broom etc. from coconut fibre
- 277.3 Coir spinning

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—contd.

Industrial
Code
Number

Household Industry

Major Group 27—Textile—Miscellaneous—contd.

- 277.4 Coconut curing
- 277.5 Other allied products of coir industry n.e.c.
- 278 Manufacture and repair of umbrellas
- 279.1 Making of daura (thread) buttons, cotton thread, buttons
- 279.2 Manufacture of dolls and toys (rag and cotton)
- 279.3 Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified

Major Group 28—Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products

- 280 Sawing, planing and milling of wood
- 281 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures
- 282 Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows
- 283.1 Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)
- 283.2 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipments and fixtures
- 284.1 Lacquerware (if on wood)
- 284.2 Manufacture of wooden utensils, artware and decorative wooden boxes (patras)
- 284.3 Manufacture of wooden toys
- 284.4 Sandal wood and other wood carving
- 284.5 Bead making from wood
- 284.6 Sawdust and plaster figure making
- 284.7 Marquetry boxes (inlay work)
- 284.8 Manufacture of photo frames and framing of photo paintings etc.
- 284.9 Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.
- 285 Manufacture of match splinters, plywood and veneers
- 287 Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood
- 288.1 Making of box from moonjgrass
- 288.2 Making of rope mats etc. from moonj and sawal grass and making of cadjar for thatching purposes
- 288.3 Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves
- 288.4 Making of sirki, moora and chhaj
- 288.5 Making of baskets and broomsticks
- 288.6 Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves
- 288.7 Canning of chairs
- 288.8 Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo
- 288.9 Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.
- 289.1 Making of sticks and poles from wood
- 289.2 Making of wooden kharaas and other wooden sandals
- 289.3 Making of artwheels
- 289.4 Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.

Major Group 29—Paper and Paper Products

- 291 Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand
- 292.1 Making of envelopes and paper bags
- 292.2 Papier mache articles
- 292.3 Making of kite
- 292.4 Paper decorations for homes
- 292.5 Making of card-board boxes and cards
- 292.6 Making of paper toys
- 292.7 Making of paper flowers etc.
- 292.8 Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n.e.c.

Industrial
Code
Number

Household Industry

Major Group 30—Printing and Publishing

- 301 Printing and publishing of books
- 302.1 Printing works, printing of handbills, invitation cards etc.
- 302.2 Lithography, engraving, etching, block making, type setting and other works connected with printing industry
- 303 Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry

Major Group 31—Leather and Leather Products

- 310.1 Flaying, processing of hides and skins including taxidermy
- 310.2 Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather
- 310.3 Stuffed animals
- 311.1 Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)
- 311.2 Making of Poola shoes
- 311.3 Manufacture of other footwear n.e.c.
- 312 Making of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur
- 313 Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery, suit cases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (Kos), charas and other articles
- 314 Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear
- 315 Repair of all other leather products except footwear

Major Group 32—Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

- 320 Vulcanising tyres and tubes
- 321 Manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear
- 322 Manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber including rain-coats, oil cloths, waterproof cloths etc.

Major Group 33—Chemicals and Chemical Products

- 331.1 Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours, abir, sindoor, varnish etc.
- 331.2 Manufacture of indigo
- 332 Manufacture of fertilizer (including from bones)
- 333 Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as patika etc.
- 334 Manufacture of matches
- 335.1 Manufacture of incense and perfumes
- 335.2 Manufacture of Agarbatti
- 335.3 Manufacture of rose water
- 335.4 Manufacture of powder, snow, cream, bindi, tikai hair oil and nail polish
- 335.5 Manufacture of kumkum and hinglo
- 335.6 Manufacture of mascara and kajal
- 335.7 Manufacture of medicines (ayurvedic, unani etc.) and pharmaceutical preparations
- 335.8 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations n.e.c.
- 336.1 Manufacture of soap and washing soda
- 336.2 Manufacture of other washing and cleaning compounds n.e.c.
- 337.1 Manufacture of plastic toys
- 337.2 Making of plastic buttons
- 337.3 Manufacture of other plastic goods
- 337.4 Making of celluloid goods
- 337.5 Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin, and other materials n.e.c.
- 338 Salt production

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—*contd.*

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Major Group 33—Chemicals and Chemical Products—<i>contd.</i>		Major Group 36—Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—<i>contd.</i>	
839.1	Manufacture of ink including fountainpen ink	867.8	Copper utensils
839.2	Making of candles	867.4	Brass whorls including bronze images, medals and articles of alloys
839.3	Making of tooth powder	867.5	Manufacture of other metal products (excluding iron, brass, bell metal, aluminium) n.e.c.
839.4	Making of boot polish and inedible oils etc.	863.1	Lacquerware (if on metal)
839.5	Manufacture of other chemicals products n.e.c.	868.2	Nickel plating and electroplating
Major Group 34—Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal		868.3	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products
840.1	Making of bricks	868.4	Enamelling and galvanizing of metal products
840.2	Manufacture of roofing tiles	863.5	Plating and electroplating of metal n.e.c. including silverplating, goldplating, E.P.N.S. etc.
840.3	Manufacture of other clay products n.e.c.	869.1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kodai etc.
841.1	Manufacture of cement door frames and sanitary fittings	869.2	Manufacture of light engineering goods including bolts and screws
841.2	Manufacture of cement jali and tiles	869.3	Making of iron utensils (e.g. buckets etc.) and articles from iron sheets
841.3	Making of cement statues	869.4	Making and repairing of locks and trunks
841.4	Making of cement products n.e.c.	869.5	Cutlery
842.1	Manufacture of lishu	869.6	Manufacture of pins
842.2	Manufacture of lime	869.7	Manufacture of scales, weights and measures
843.1	Stone carving	869.8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)
843.2	Marble carving	869.9	Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net etc., n.e.c.
843.3	Granite carving	Major Group 37—Machinery (All Kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment	
843.4	Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing n.e.c.	870	Manufacture of mechanical water pumps, tube well pumps, air pumps etc.
844	Making of chakki, chakla, silaut, lotha, jainta, utensils and other articles from stone	872	Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts
845	Manufacture of stone images and toys	873	Manufacture of sewing machine parts
846.1	Making of images from soap stone	875	Repairing and servicing of fans
846.2	Manufacture of images, toys and other articles of plaster of paris	876	Manufacture of insulated wires
848.1	Mica splitting	877.1	Manufacture of storage batteries
848.2	Manufacture of mica products, including mica grinding	877.2	Manufacture of charging batteries
850	Making of earthen ware such as pottery, etc.	877.3	Manufacture of other batteries n.e.c.
851	Manufacture of crockery	878	Repairing and servicing of radios
853.1	Making of glass bangles	879.1	Manufacture of domestic electrical appliances
853.2	Making of glass beads	879.2	Repairing and servicing of electrical apparatus, heaters, oven etc.
853.3	Manufacture of bead garlands (where making of garlands is undertaken at the place of manufacture of beads) (also see 390)	Major Group 38—Transport Equipments	
854	Manufacture of laboratory glass apparatus	882	Manufacture of body of trucks and buses including carpentry and joinery work involved
855	Making of clay models, earthen images, busts and statues	884	Repairing and servicing of automobiles
856.1	Making of earthen toys and artware	835.1	Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories such as saddle, seat frame and gear etc.
856.2	Decorative ceramics	885.2	Manufacture of rickshaw parts
857	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses	886	Manufacture of boats and barges
Major Group 36—Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment		888	Repair of cycle and rickshaw
860.1	Re-rolling of M. S. Rods	890	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palaki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc.
860.2	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, etc. such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods n.e.c.	Major Group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	
862	Manufacture of arms and weapons and their repair service	890.1	Repair of spectacles
864	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	890.2	Manufacture of small photographic equipment
865.1	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	890.3	Manufacture of optical and photographic equipment n.e.c.
865.2	Making of brassware	891	Manufacture of scientific goods
865.3	Making of bottom part of hookah from brass and bell metal	892	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks
865.4	Making of brass and bell metal ornaments	893	Intlay work with ivory and brass
865.5	Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c.		
866.1	Making of aluminium utensils		
866.2	Making of other aluminium products n.e.c.		
867.1	Making of tin utensils		
867.2	Making of articles from tin sheets		

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—*concl'd.*

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
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Major Group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries —*concl'd.*

- 393.2 Goldsmithy
- 393.3 Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones
- 393.4 Silver artware, including silver repousse work on copper (such as in Tanjore) and silver images
- 393.5 Silver filigree industry
- 393.6 Manufacture of gold and silver leaves
- 393.7 Gold covering work (fancy jewellery)
- 393.8 Bidriware industry
- 393.9 Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares etc., n.e.c.
- 394 Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.
- 395.1 Manufacture of chalk pieces
- 395.2 Making of slate and slate pencil
- 395.3 Making of rubber stamps
- 395.4 Manufacture of fountain pen parts
- 395.5 Manufacture of other stationery articles such as pencils, penholders etc.

Note :

n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
------------------------------	--------------------

Major Group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries —*concl'd.*

- 396.1 Manufacture of deahi sports goods such as lemmim and dumbbells
- 396.2 Making of rubber balls and balloons
- 396.3 Manufacture of other sports goods n.e.c. bats, rackets, balls etc.
- 399.1 Making of tikka and cowdung cakes
- 399.2 Making of beads from conch, shells and horn goods
- 399.3 Making of traditional objects such as Oriana, Mysore and Tanjore paintings etc.
- 399.4 Making of lac bangles
- 399.5 Making of buttons (bone, shell, ivory)
- 399.6 Making of gaugavan (making of wig from human hair)
- 399.7 Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads etc.
- 399.8 Repair of petromax light etc.
- 399.9 Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.

Appendix IV

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Divisions and Groups

0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers

- 00 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors
- 01 Physiologists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists
- 02 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists
- 03 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists
- 04 Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians
- 05 Teachers
- 06 Jurists
- 07 Social Scientists
- 08 Artists, Writers, and Related Workers
- 09 Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.
- 0X Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

- 10 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government
- 11 Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 12 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions
- 13 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

2 Clerical and Related Workers

- 20 Book-Keepers and Cashiers
- 21 Stenographers and Typists
- 22 Office Machine Operators
- 23 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous
- 29 Unskilled Office Workers

3 Sales Workers

- 30 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades
- 31 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers
- 32 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents
- 33 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers
- 34 Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

- 40 Farmers and Farm Managers
- 41 Farm Workers
- 42 Hunters and Related Workers
- 43 Fishermen and Related Workers
- 44 Loggers and other Forestry Workers

5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

- 50 Miners and Quarrymen
- 51 Well Drillers and Related Workers
- 52 Mineral Treaters
- 59 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

- 60 Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, ship
- 61 Deck and Engine-room Ratings (ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
- 62 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers
- 63 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine
- 64 Drivers, Road Transport

6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations—contd.

- 65 Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)
- 66 Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport
- 67 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators
- 68 Postmen and Messengers
- 69 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere Classified

- 70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers
- 71 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers
- 72 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers
- 73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal making and Treating Workers
- 74 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers
- 75 Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers
- 76 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers
- 77 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers
- 78 Painters and Paper Hangers
- 79 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.
- 80 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers
- 81 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers
- 82 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers
- 83 Chemical and Related Process Workers
- 84 Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers
- 85 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.
- 86 Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers
- 87 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers
- 89 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

- 90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers
- 91 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers
- 92 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers
- 93 Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers
- 94 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers
- 95 Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers
- 96 Athletes, Sportmen and Related Workers
- 97 Photographers and Related Camera Operators
- 99 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers n.e.c.

X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

- X8 Workers reporting Occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable
- X9 Workers not reporting Occupation

Note :

n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified

TABLES

TABLE A-1—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District/Subdivision/ Police Station/Town/ Town Group	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Popula- tion per Sq. mile	No. of Village		No. of Occupied Residen- tial Houses	Population			
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabi- ted	Un- inhabited		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	T	2,882.9	6171.7	570	774	14	7	485,516	1,359,292	733,339	625,953
	R	2,351.9	6099.3	525	774	14	..	448,844	1,235,478	665,298	572,180
	U	28.0	72.4	4,431	..	..	7	37,172	123,814	70,041	53,773
Sadar Subdivision	T	1,304.5	3,378.7	610	419	12	5	308,431	795,623	430,200	365,423
	R	1,282.0	3,320.5	552	419	12	..	281,663	707,149	380,037	327,112
	U	22.5	58.2	3,941	..	..	5	26,768	88,474	50,163	38,311
Jalpaiguri	T	194.2	503.0	885	36	..	1	71,496	171,822	93,708	78,114
	R	190.3	492.9	647	36	..	..	59,178	123,084	66,100	56,984
	U	8.9	10.1	12,529	..	..	1	12,318	48,738	27,608	21,130
Jalpaiguri (M)	U	8.89	10.08	12,529	..	..	1	12,318	48,738	27,608	21,130
Rajganj	T	245.8	636.6	329	31	..	..	33,275	80,766	43,824	36,942
	R	245.8	636.6	329	31	..	..	33,275	80,766	43,824	36,942
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maynaguri	T	251.5	651.4	490	79	3	2	60,915	123,278	66,387	56,891
	R	239.5	620.4	431	79	3	..	53,125	103,264	55,339	47,925
	U	12.0	31.0	1,675	..	..	2	7,790	20,014	11,048	8,966
Mainaguri Town Group	U	11.95	30.95	1,675	..	..	2	7,790	20,014	11,048	8,966
(a) Mainaguri (N.M.)	U	4.78	12.38	2,291	..	..	1	4,113	10,950	6,046	4,904
(b) Domohani (N.M.)	U	7.17	18.57	1,364	..	..	1	3,677	9,064	5,002	4,062
Nagrakata	T	106.7	276.4	550	32	..	..	16,949	58,635	31,619	27,016
	R	106.7	276.4	550	32	..	..	16,949	58,635	31,619	27,016
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhuburi	T	216.8	561.5	776	102	1	1	68,363	168,308	90,121	78,187
	R	211.2	547.0	747	102	1	..	63,520	157,671	83,995	73,676
	U	5.6	14.5	1,893	..	..	1	4,843	10,637	6,126	4,511
Dhupguri (N.M.)	U	5.62	14.55	1,893	..	..	1	4,843	10,637	6,126	4,511
Mal	T	209.9	543.6	644	106	8	1	42,030	135,117	73,602	61,515
	R	208.9	541.0	603	106	8	..	40,213	126,032	68,221	57,811
	U	1.0	2.6	9,177	..	..	1	1,817	9,085	5,381	3,704
Mal (N.M.)	U	0.99	2.56	9,177	..	..	1	1,817	9,085	5,381	3,704
Mitlali	T	79.6	206.2	725	33	..	..	15,403	57,697	30,939	26,758
	R	79.6	206.2	725	33	..	..	15,403	57,697	30,939	26,758
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alipur Duars Subdivision	T	1,078.4	2,798.0	523	355	2	2	177,085	563,469	303,139	260,530
	R	1,072.9	2,778.8	492	355	2	..	166,681	528,329	283,261	245,068
	U	5.5	14.2	6,437	..	..	2	10,404	35,340	19,878	15,462
Madarihat	T	146.0	380.5	554	50	1	..	22,496	81,344	43,479	37,865
	R	146.0	380.5	554	50	1	..	22,496	81,344	43,479	37,865
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falakata	T	132.6	317.5	750	63	..	1	23,507	91,923	49,288	42,685
	R	120.7	312.6	708	63	..	..	21,780	85,510	45,706	39,804
	U	1.9	4.9	3,375	..	..	1	1,777	6,413	3,532	2,881
Falakata (N.M.)	U	1.90	4.92	3,375	..	..	1	1,777	6,413	3,532	2,881
Kalchini	T	344.4	892.0	340	49	..	..	31,036	117,184	63,855	53,829
	R	344.4	892.0	340	49	..	..	31,036	117,184	63,855	53,829
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*contd.*

District/Subdivision/ Police Station/Town/ Town Group	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Popula- tion per Sq. mile	No. of Villages		No. of Occupied Residen- tial Houses	Population			
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabi- ted	Un- inhabited		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Alipur Duars	T	269.9	699.0	739	137	1	1	74,652	199,408	107,983	91,425
	R	266.3	699.7	640	137	1	..	66,025	170,481	91,587	78,894
	U	3.6	9.3	8,058	..	..	1	8,627	28,927	16,846	12,081
*Alipur Duar (M)	U	3.59	9.30	8,058	..	..	1	8,627	28,927	16,846	12,081
Kumargram	T	194.6	504.0	379	56	..	..	25,334	73,810	39,134	34,676
	R	194.6	504.0	379	56	..	..	25,334	73,810	39,134	34,676
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES: 1. The Sq. Km. and density figures of urban areas of Police Station/Subdivision/District are worked out using the area figures corrected upto 2 places of decimal obtained by adding the areas of towns in respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this the area figures relating to Sq. Km. are further adjusted to make the Police Station/Subdivision/District totals tally.

2. Town treated as such for the first time in 1951 Census which continues as town in 1961 Census is shown with asterisk (*) on its left.

3. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics.

4. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:

M .. Municipality
N.M. Non-municipal Town

TABLE A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Total number of inhabi- ted villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less						
					Less than 200			200—499			500—
					Number	Population		Number	Population		Number
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	774	1,235,478	663,298	572,180	42	2,523	1,984	76	15,484	12,467	212
Sadar Subdivision	419	707,149	380,087	327,112	27	1,562	1,200	41	8,500	6,966	112
Jalpaiguri	86	123,084	66,100	56,984	7	428	353	2	819	242	4
Rajganj	31	80,766	43,624	38,942	2	156	128	4	905	884	8
Maynaguri	79	103,264	55,889	47,925	1	83	63	8	1,610	1,399	26
Nagrakata	32	58,685	31,619	27,016	2	93	74	2	449	355	6
Dhuburi	102	157,671	83,995	73,676	3	211	151	7	1,408	1,295	26
Mai	103	126,032	68,221	57,811	11	516	368	13	2,825	1,895	37
Mitiali	33	57,697	30,939	26,758	1	70	48	5	984	896	5
Alipur Duars Subdivision	355	528,329	283,261	245,068	15	961	784	35	6,984	5,521	100
Madarihat	50	81,344	43,479	37,865	3	200	213	8	1,377	998	16
Falakata	63	85,510	45,706	39,804	1	67	92	3	752	640	14
Kalchini	49	117,184	63,355	53,829	7	355	266	3	590	434	5
Alipur Duars	137	170,481	91,587	78,894	2	124	118	15	3,124	2,480	48
Kumargram	56	73,810	39,134	34,676	2	195	100	6	1,141	969	17

BY POPULATION

I—Villages with a population of less than 2,000					II—Villages with a population of 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
999		1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
90,810	75,641	287	212,496	181,768	124	204,284	178,684	29	102,830	91,067	4	24,871	20,614
48,229	39,112	147	108,132	94,099	69	111,321	97,589	19	67,412	57,532	4	24,871	20,614
1,519	1,341	8	5,060	4,417	6	10,564	9,004	7	26,398	22,812	2	21,812	18,814
8,518	2,402	6	4,474	4,027	7	12,076	10,427	2	8,641	7,279	2	12,059	11,600
11,254	9,868	37	26,171	22,416	5	8,797	7,746	2	7,424	6,483	..	..	..
2,150	1,845	11	8,220	7,016	9	13,658	11,925	2	7,024	5,801	..	..	..
11,218	9,903	45	32,674	28,691	18	29,334	25,879	8	9,150	7,757	..	..	..
16,680	11,995	30	22,897	20,459	13	19,184	18,215	2	6,219	4,869	..	..	..
2,005	1,758	10	8,626	7,073	11	16,708	14,398	1	2,546	2,590	..	..	..
42,571	36,529	140	104,864	87,604	55	92,963	81,095	10	35,418	28,535	..	..	..
6,457	5,678	9	7,328	5,785	12	20,942	18,590	2	7,275	6,001	..	..	..
6,184	5,367	39	28,972	25,247	6	9,711	8,458	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,144	1,952	10	7,618	5,508	18	32,179	27,102	6	20,469	18,567	..	..	..
20,954	17,736	59	44,242	36,453	12	19,122	16,918	1	4,021	3,194	..	..	..
6,822	5,796	23	16,304	14,611	7	11,009	10,027	1	3,653	2,173	..	..	..

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	District/ Subdivision/ Police Station/ Town	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)				Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons		Males		Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
					5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15
1			3	4												
1.	JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	T 2,382.9 R 2,354.9 U 28.0	485,516 446,344 37,172	270,983 249,500 21,483	1,359,292 1,235,478 123,814	733,339 663,298 70,041	625,953 572,180 53,773	223,801 213,468 10,333	194,854 186,943 7,911	185,389 183,151 2,238	169,352 168,623 729	62,682 40,753 21,929	196,519 159,394 39,125	62,682 40,753 21,929	402,376 367,918 34,458	120,131 118,124 1,987
2.	Sadar Subdivisions	T 1,304.5 R 1,282.0 U 22.5	308,431 281,643 26,788	159,042 143,642 15,400	795,623 707,149 88,474	430,200 380,037 50,163	365,423 327,112 38,311	150,718 142,361 8,357	127,714 131,196 6,518	87,623 85,477 2,146	82,813 82,159 674	37,849 21,654 16,195	126,291 97,851 28,440	37,849 21,654 16,195	239,833 215,951 23,882	42,903 61,355 1,448
3.	Jalpaiguri	T 194.2 R 190.8 U 8.9	71,496 59,178 12,318	31,144 23,192 7,952	171,822 123,084 48,738	93,708 66,100 27,608	78,114 56,984 21,130	87,800 84,701 3,099	32,964 30,516 2,448	6,912 4,367 2,545	4,466 3,963 503	16,616 6,494 11,122	37,840 30,285 17,555	16,616 6,494 11,122	50,953 36,900 14,053	4,861 8,148 1,318
4.	Jalpaiguri (M)	T 5.83 R 245.8 U 38.3	12,318 33,975 21,657	7,952 15,875 17,927	48,738 80,766 32,028	27,608 43,894 16,284	21,130 36,942 7,612	2,599 20,269 17,666	1,748 16,354 14,606	1,945 2,938 9,994	503 2,844 2,341	17,555 18,856 1,301	17,555 18,856 1,301	17,555 18,856 1,301	14,053 25,961 11,908	1,318 8,421 7,103
5.	Bagan	T 251.5 R 239.5 U 12.0	60,915 53,125 7,790	21,985 18,287 3,698	123,978 103,264 20,714	66,887 56,339 11,048	56,891 47,925 8,966	41,048 37,830 3,218	38,967 30,815 8,152	1,590 1,524 66	1,281 1,225 56	5,361 17,217 11,856	5,361 17,217 11,856	5,361 17,217 11,856	37,941 32,911 5,030	1,058 615 245
7.	Mainaguri (N.M.)	T 4.78 R 245.8 U 38.3	4,113 33,975 21,657	1,909 15,875 17,927	10,950 80,766 32,028	6,046 43,894 16,284	4,904 36,942 7,612	2,686 20,269 17,666	1,467 16,354 14,606	2,020 2,938 9,994	20 2,844 2,341	1,653 18,856 1,301	1,653 18,856 1,301	1,653 18,856 1,301	2,996 25,961 22,965	141 108 33
8.	Domohani (N.M.)	T 7.17 R 245.8 U 38.3	3,677 33,975 21,657	1,760 15,875 17,927	9,064 80,766 32,028	5,002 43,894 16,284	4,062 36,942 7,612	2,043 20,269 17,666	1,705 16,354 14,606	46 2,938 9,994	46 2,844 2,341	911 18,856 1,301	911 18,856 1,301	911 18,856 1,301	2,044 25,961 23,917	108 108 33
9.	Nagrakata	T 106.7 R 245.8 U 38.3	16,949 33,975 21,657	13,490 15,875 17,927	58,635 80,766 32,028	31,619 43,894 16,284	27,016 36,942 7,612	2,556 20,269 17,666	2,412 16,354 14,606	15,710 2,938 9,994	14,243 2,844 2,341	6,281 18,856 1,301	6,281 18,856 1,301	6,281 18,856 1,301	17,649 25,961 23,917	9,073 1,058 615
10.	Dhurburi	T 216.8 R 211.2 U 5.6	69,363 63,590 5,773	35,034 33,163 1,871	168,303 157,671 10,632	90,121 83,995 6,126	78,187 73,876 4,311	31,491 29,904 1,587	29,153 27,851 1,302	18,946 18,911 35	20,098 20,066 32	21,173 18,390 2,783	21,173 18,390 2,783	21,173 18,390 2,783	48,706 45,699 3,007	18,370 18,374 36
11.	Dhupuri (N.M.)	T 5.63 R 245.8 U 38.3	4,843 33,975 21,657	1,871 15,875 17,927	10,637 80,766 32,028	6,126 43,894 16,284	4,511 36,942 7,612	2,686 20,269 17,666	1,567 16,354 14,606	2,020 2,938 9,994	20 2,844 2,341	1,653 18,856 1,301	1,653 18,856 1,301	1,653 18,856 1,301	2,996 25,961 22,965	141 108 33
12.	Mal	T 209.9 R 208.9 U 1.0	42,090 40,213 1,877	28,667 26,759 1,908	135,117 126,082 9,035	73,602 68,221 5,381	61,515 57,811 3,704	14,819 14,376 443	10,512 10,921 291	37,721 37,631 100	37,721 37,631 100	17,886 14,922 2,964	17,886 14,922 2,964	17,886 14,922 2,964	41,889 39,146 2,743	16,398 16,433 96
13.	Mal (N. M.)	T 0.99 R 245.8 U 38.3	1,817 15,403 13,586	1,908 13,486 15,394	9,065 57,697 48,632	5,381 30,989 25,608	3,704 26,758 23,054	2,020 20,269 18,249	1,567 16,354 14,606	2,020 2,938 9,994	20 2,844 2,341	1,653 18,856 1,301	1,653 18,856 1,301	1,653 18,856 1,301	2,996 25,961 22,965	141 108 33
14.	Mitali	T 79.6 R 245.8 U 38.3	15,403 13,486 19,917	13,486 11,941 1,545	57,697 563,669 538,339	30,989 308,139 288,261	26,758 260,530 245,068	3,206 73,088 71,107	8,027 67,140 65,747	15,116 97,766 97,674	12,550 86,539 86,484	6,890 72,323 61,543	6,890 72,323 61,543	6,890 72,323 61,543	17,436 182,543 162,863	10,093 57,318 56,879
15.	Allpur Duars Subdivision	T 1,078.4 R 1,073.9 U 5.5	177,085 166,631 10,454	111,941 105,858 6,083	563,669 538,339 25,330	308,139 288,261 19,878	260,530 245,068 15,462	73,088 71,107 1,981	67,140 65,747 1,393	97,766 97,674 92	86,539 86,484 55	72,323 61,543 1,089	72,323 61,543 1,089	72,323 61,543 1,089	182,543 162,863 9,680	57,318 56,879 441
16.	Madaribhat	T 148.9 R 245.8 U 38.3	22,496 16,876 5,620	16,876 15,875 1,001	81,844 43,479 38,365	43,479 25,608 17,871	37,865 23,054 14,811	3,705 17,467 16,943	2,740 15,482 15,044	17,555 18,381 13,900	15,364 12,928 2,436	8,798 11,133 9,438	8,798 11,133 9,438	8,798 11,133 9,438	32,130 27,679 26,926	11,565 6,675 6,034
17.	Falakata	T 193.6 R 190.7 U 1.9	28,507 21,780 6,727	17,363 16,085 1,278	91,923 85,510 6,413	49,338 45,706 3,632	42,685 39,804 2,881	17,467 16,943 524	15,482 15,044 438	18,381 13,900 4,481	12,928 12,311 610	11,133 9,438 1,695	11,133 9,438 1,695	11,133 9,438 1,695	27,679 26,926 753	6,675 6,034 641

WORKERS

Sl. No.	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	189,656	27,653	14,124	1,290	102,210	74,128	4,242	1,686	7,492	473	4,859	68	26,658	781	10,417	59	42,908	2,978	230,963	506,832
	187,666	27,666	13,523	1,287	101,884	74,067	3,227	1,585	2,184	318	3,334	44	16,888	688	6,741	36	31,966	2,982	236,325	454,048
	1,900	92	611	3	326	61	1,015	151	4,308	155	1,325	24	9,770	93	3,876	23	10,842	1,385	35,578	51,786
2.	116,001	15,417	7,618	447	59,936	43,016	2,325	902	4,175	269	3,363	49	15,562	509	4,547	20	24,896	2,274	190,267	292,539
	116,008	15,332	7,125	444	58,188	42,955	1,574	780	1,532	150	2,324	34	8,948	434	1,772	1	18,585	1,125	164,968	265,857
	1,586	85	493	3	748	61	751	122	2,643	119	939	15	6,614	75	2,775	19	8,221	1,149	25,361	34,608
3.	26,410	765	1,787	24	2,895	1,729	701	417	1,863	90	1,099	7	4,881	101	1,463	7	9,854	1,231	42,756	78,763
	26,099	752	1,702	21	2,320	1,673	500	340	813	26	451	3	1,454	61	123	1	3,938	271	29,200	63,835
	811	3	85	3	576	56	901	77	1,649	64	648	4	8,427	40	1,940	6	5,916	960	13,556	19,917
4.	311	3	85	3	575	56	201	77	1,549	64	648	4	2,427	40	1,240	6	5,916	960	13,556	19,917
5.	17,974	2,143	1,593	91	763	883	257	81	450	4	416	2	1,095	89	423	..	2,988	158	17,878	28,521
6.	27,944	510	1,325	62	530	20	423	164	770	109	375	10	2,022	57	1,135	11	2,727	115	29,146	25,893
	27,015	440	1,116	62	439	17	190	143	968	64	354	7	885	44	139	..	1,806	26	23,128	47,110
	959	70	209	..	61	3	233	21	502	45	121	3	1,137	13	996	11	822	77	6,018	8,728
7.	320	22	62	..	14	2	126	18	258	11	98	3	789	6	304	7	622	61	2,060	4,762
8.	409	33	126	..	67	..	25	2	144	24	23	..	242	7	692	4	200	16	2,968	2,960
9.	4,218	1,804	146	40	9,717	7,151	101	38	27	3	99	..	947	40	180	..	2,164	197	13,970	17,943
10.	22,691	5,746	1,507	101	15,719	12,926	515	143	508	34	332	..	2,969	97	268	..	4,207	223	41,416	59,517
	22,338	5,736	1,311	101	15,655	12,925	268	131	104	34	293	..	1,974	86	200	..	3,336	181	28,296	55,402
	353	10	196	..	64	1	237	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	69	..	6	1	2,119	4,416
11.	353	10	196	..	64	1	227	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	69	..	671	48	2,119	4,416
12.	14,147	2,123	1,020	23	17,714	12,763	204	34	537	29	675	29	2,832	99	959	2	3,711	266	31,703	44,967
	14,143	2,191	1,067	23	17,696	12,762	114	32	349	29	544	21	1,767	83	868	..	2,850	216	29,075	41,579
	5	2	3	..	38	1	90	2	188	..	131	8	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,668	2,608
13.	5	2	3	..	26	1	90	2	188	..	131	6	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,668	2,608
14.	2,117	1,465	208	26	11,603	8,474	124	25	21	..	267	1	526	26	169	..	1,155	64	12,444	16,666
15.	72,635	22,241	6,516	843	43,274	31,112	1,917	784	9,317	204	1,396	19	11,096	272	5,870	39	16,102	1,704	140,596	208,212
	72,663	22,234	6,508	843	43,196	31,112	1,648	755	1,623	163	1,010	10	7,940	264	4,469	26	12,381	1,468	130,269	188,189
	302	7	118	..	78	..	264	29	1,663	26	886	9	2,156	18	901	4	2,721	236	10,197	15,123
16.	6,548	2,723	409	49	11,306	8,336	292	64	163	..	66	..	1,465	25	283	..	1,998	148	20,349	24,900
17.	18,825	2,787	1,312	97	2,827	2,257	223	101	183	29	278	5	1,486	28	122	..	2,423	411	21,529	26,010
	18,823	2,784	1,290	97	2,801	2,257	153	100	123	24	271	5	1,001	28	31	..	2,048	289	19,411	23,180
	208	3	22	..	26	..	10	1	60	5	7	..	485	..	91	..	420	42	2,148	2,690

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	District/ Subdivision/ Police Station/ Town	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)				Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons				WORKERS Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
18.	Falakata (N.M.) U	1'90	1,777	1,267	6,413	3,533	2,881	524	438	31	17	1,635	771	1,364	51			
19.	Kalahind	R 844'4	31,086	25,736	117,184	63,355	53,839	5,452	7,385	25,983	24,302	14,292	3,568	32,101	17,078			
20.	Alipur Duars	T 269'9	74,652	37,454	199,408	107,933	91,475	35,101	30,426	22,734	19,685	28,309	12,839	58,309	11,631			
	R 266'3	66,025	32,638	32,638	170,481	91,587	78,894	33,649	29,471	22,673	19,647	19,319	7,986	50,013	11,963			
	U 3'6	8,627	4,816	4,816	28,927	16,346	12,581	1,452	955	61	38	8,990	4,963	8,297	388			
21.	Alipur Duars (M) U	3'69	8,627	4,816	28,927	16,346	12,581	1,452	955	61	38	8,990	4,963	8,297	388			
22.	Kumargram	R 194'6	25,334	14,523	73,810	39,134	34,676	11,358	11,107	18,163	14,960	9,801	2,864	21,394	10,349			

NOTE: The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:

M . . Municipality
N. M. . . Non-municipal Town

Sl. No.	WORKERS																			
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Lumbering, Fishing, Forestry, Plantations, Orchard, and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18.	363	3	..	..	26	..	70	2	60	5	7	..	485	..	91	..	480	48	2,148	2,880
19.	4,553	3,008	797	101	18,558	18,394	142	4	438	8	302	4	2,028	61	558	..	4,780	598	81,254	86,751
20.	39,055	7,383	2,069	512	4,047	2,754	838	435	2,398	131	715	10	5,131	125	4,679	39	5,337	863	49,894	79,834
	31,864	7,378	2,998	512	3,936	2,754	644	407	793	100	886	1	2,460	107	3,869	35	3,086	169	41,575	67,531
	189	4	96	..	53	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	18	810	4	2,801	194	8,049	12,993
21.	289	4	96	..	58	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	18	810	4	2,801	194	8,049	12,993
22.	11,069	5,451	209	84	6,036	4,491	433	180	140	36	35	..	986	13	133	..	1,594	184	17,810	24,437

District/Subdivision/ Police Station/Town	Rural Urban	Age- Group	Total Population			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	Total	Total	1,859,292	783,889	625,953	402,376	120,121	189,656	37,658	14,184	1,290
		0-14	580,910	294,968	285,942	16,162	5,604	11,665	4,879	742	110
		15-34	449,466	239,131	210,335	205,934	74,181	94,415	22,189	7,138	728
		35-59	277,425	170,571	106,854	159,905	87,885	71,407	11,526	5,583	417
		60+	51,083	28,440	22,643	20,308	2,987	12,141	1,058	667	35
		Age not stated	408	229	179	67	14	28	6	4	..
	Rural	Total	1,285,478	663,298	572,180	367,913	118,134	187,666	37,566	13,523	1,287
		0-14	532,100	270,289	261,811	15,747	5,576	11,591	2,877	729	110
		15-34	404,886	212,470	192,366	197,132	73,017	93,351	22,134	6,766	725
		35-59	252,310	154,548	97,762	145,948	86,589	70,686	11,492	5,381	417
		60+	45,831	25,764	20,067	19,019	2,988	12,010	1,057	648	35
		Age not stated	401	227	174	67	14	28	6	4	..
	Urban	Total	123,814	70,041	53,773	34,468	1,987	1,990	92	611	3
		0-14	48,810	24,679	24,131	415	28	74	2	13	..
		15-34	44,630	26,661	17,969	18,802	1,114	1,064	55	372	3
		35-59	25,115	16,023	9,092	13,957	796	721	34	202	..
		60+	5,252	2,676	2,576	1,289	49	131	1	24	..
		Age not stated	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	Total	707,149	380,037	327,112	215,051	61,255	115,008	15,332	7,125	444
		0-14	302,765	153,444	149,321	9,978	3,164	7,574	1,206	303	89
		15-34	232,713	123,008	109,710	109,989	38,173	57,227	8,644	3,445	255
		35-59	145,340	88,816	56,524	83,949	18,365	42,928	4,938	3,035	139
		60+	26,187	14,687	11,500	11,106	1,549	7,257	544	340	11
		Age not stated	144	87	57	34	4	17	..	2	..
	Urban	Total	88,474	50,163	38,311	24,782	1,648	1,598	85	493	3
		0-14	34,233	17,123	17,110	240	19	61	..	12	..
		15-34	32,587	19,635	12,952	13,567	923	859	53	306	3
		35-59	18,078	11,577	6,501	10,096	672	570	31	156	..
		60+	3,589	1,826	1,743	879	34	108	1	19	..

WORKERS															
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construc- tion		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
102,210	74,128	4,242	1,686	7,492	473	4,659	68	26,658	781	10,417	59	42,908	3,978	230,963	506,833
1,830	2,805	112	51	186	22	40	2	330	18	25	1	1,342	216	278,806	380,838
51,097	47,640	2,215	783	4,350	180	2,795	48	13,852	245	6,335	42	23,787	2,336	33,197	126,304
45,342	22,628	1,680	798	2,748	244	1,722	16	11,175	433	2,958	16	16,395	1,309	10,666	69,469
3,980	1,552	235	104	257	27	102	..	1,296	85	99	..	1,581	136	8,132	19,656
11	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	..	5	..	12	1	162	165
101,884	74,067	3,227	1,585	3,184	318	3,334	44	16,888	688	6,741	86	31,966	2,593	295,385	454,046
1,824	2,805	91	50	60	16	82	1	261	16	13	..	1,146	201	254,542	358,235
50,746	47,608	1,680	655	1,733	123	2,086	32	8,843	227	4,008	25	17,969	1,488	25,338	119,549
44,918	22,609	1,303	732	1,246	162	1,135	9	6,916	367	2,656	11	11,707	799	8,600	61,173
3,885	1,549	203	98	144	17	81	..	883	78	59	..	1,131	104	6,745	17,139
11	5	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	..	5	..	13	1	160	160
826	61	1,015	151	4,308	155	1,325	24	9,770	93	3,676	23	10,942	1,385	35,578	51,784
6	..	21	1	76	6	8	1	69	2	12	1	136	15	24,264	24,102
351	32	585	78	2,617	57	709	16	5,009	18	2,327	17	5,768	888	7,859	16,855
424	26	377	66	1,502	82	537	7	4,259	66	1,297	5	4,588	510	2,066	8,296
45	8	32	6	113	10	21	..	433	7	40	..	450	22	1,387	2,527
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
58,188	42,955	1,574	780	1,532	150	2,324	34	8,948	434	1,772	1	18,585	1,125	164,986	285,837
1,215	1,806	50	22	29	2	29	1	137	9	7	..	629	79	143,471	146,137
29,975	26,123	758	320	854	51	1,486	24	4,720	145	1,116	1	10,408	610	13,014	71,327
24,837	12,182	658	391	589	90	755	7	3,655	225	622	..	6,870	393	4,867	38,189
2,156	843	108	47	60	7	54	..	433	55	27	..	671	42	3,581	9,351

District/Subdivision/ Police Station/Town	Rural Urban	Age- Groups	WORKERS								
			Total Population			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajgarh	Rural	Total	80,766	48,824	36,942	25,951	8,421	17,974	2,148	1,585	91
		0-14	84,899	17,638	16,766	1,405	209	1,238	183	57	6
		15-34	26,711	14,438	12,278	18,517	1,941	9,165	1,311	838	51
		35-59	16,565	10,069	6,496	9,765	1,176	6,568	696	618	32
		60+	8,071	1,682	1,889	1,259	95	1,002	53	70	2
		Age not stated	20	7	13	5	..	1	..	2	..
Maynaguri	Rural	Total	108,284	55,889	47,925	32,211	815	27,015	440	1,116	62
		0-14	44,001	22,488	21,518	1,665	15	1,510	12	40	2
		15-34	32,492	17,188	15,304	15,986	332	13,408	217	500	37
		35-59	22,846	13,219	9,127	12,668	385	10,882	190	524	23
		60+	4,898	2,486	1,982	1,941	50	1,720	21	52	..
		Age not stated	27	18	14	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	20,014	11,048	8,968	5,030	243	929	70	209	..
		0-14	8,485	4,848	4,187	95	1	39	..	8	..
		15-34	6,784	3,845	2,889	2,844	138	512	45	125	..
		35-59	4,018	2,469	1,549	1,924	104	315	24	68	..
		60+	777	386	391	167	5	63	1	8	..
Age not stated		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malnaguri (M. M.)		Total	10,950	6,046	4,904	2,986	141	520	32	83	..
		0-14	4,716	2,395	2,321	54	1	20	..	..	..
		15-34	3,735	2,153	1,582	1,735	97	390	22	54	..
		35-59	2,094	1,297	797	1,106	42	172	10	29	..
		60+	405	201	204	91	1	38	..	..	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Domohani (N. M.)		Total	9,064	5,008	4,058	2,044	102	409	38	126	..
		0-14	3,769	1,953	1,816	41	..	19	..	8	..
		15-34	2,999	1,622	1,307	1,109	36	322	23	71	..
		35-59	1,924	1,172	752	818	62	143	14	39	..
		60+	372	185	187	76	4	25	1	8	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagrakata	Rural	Total	58,635	31,619	27,016	17,649	9,078	4,818	1,604	146	40
		0-14	25,157	12,650	12,507	689	388	403	181	19	6
		15-34	19,758	10,441	9,317	9,180	5,761	2,085	865	44	23
		35-59	11,887	7,476	4,411	7,058	2,729	1,554	505	74	11
		60+	1,821	1,040	781	713	195	275	53	9	..
		Age not stated	12	12	..	9	..	1	..	..	..
Dhuburi	Rural	Total	157,671	83,995	78,676	45,699	18,274	22,338	5,786	1,311	101
		0-14	67,885	33,993	33,892	1,874	770	1,456	283	37	9
		15-34	52,755	27,471	25,284	23,725	11,599	11,065	3,239	592	61
		35-59	31,339	19,297	12,042	17,590	5,465	8,279	1,965	607	26
		60+	5,673	3,215	2,458	2,510	440	1,538	219	75	5
		Age not stated	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	10,687	6,196	4,511	3,007	96	353	10	196	..
		0-14	4,432	2,287	2,145	84	1	18	..	4	..
		15-34	3,662	2,191	1,471	1,656	49	191	7	119	..
		35-59	2,091	1,410	681	1,147	29	121	3	65	..
		60+	452	223	214	120	7	23	..	3	..
Age not stated		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS																
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construc- tion		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
768	858	257	81	450	4	416	2	1,095	89	423	..	2,988	158	17,873	33,521	
18	12	6	1	7	..	8	..	13	1	2	..	61	6	15,238	16,557	
898	537	122	40	274	1	291	2	547	17	301	..	1,586	82	916	10,337	
828	286	109	87	154	3	116	..	484	56	118	..	1,370	66	304	5,320	
24	18	20	3	15	..	6	..	50	15	2	..	70	4	423	1,294	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	13
439	17	190	143	268	64	254	7	855	44	139	..	1,005	38	23,128	47,110	
41	..	2	..	5	..	4	..	19	..	3	..	41	1	20,818	21,508	
187	10	96	52	114	16	129	3	439	11	62	..	1,006	16	1,232	14,942	
197	7	82	76	140	45	117	2	367	29	68	..	791	13	551	9,742	
14	..	10	15	9	3	4	..	59	4	6	..	67	7	495	1,912	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	12	11
81	3	233	21	502	45	121	3	1,137	13	996	11	822	77	6,018	8,722	
1	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	13	..	4	1	28	..	4,253	4,133
47	3	154	14	332	12	52	3	595	..	571	6	456	50	1,001	2,766	
33	..	73	7	166	31	69	..	489	12	408	4	313	26	545	1,445	
..	..	4	..	9	2	..	..	40	1	13	..	80	1	219	386
..	
14	3	198	18	358	12	98	3	789	6	304	7	622	61	3,060	4,763	
..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	3	1	20	..	2,341	2,220
5	3	134	13	250	7	41	3	435	..	172	3	354	46	418	1,485	
9	..	59	5	99	4	57	..	327	6	123	3	231	14	191	755	
..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	21	..	6	..	17	1	110	303
..	
67	..	35	3	144	34	23	..	348	7	692	4	300	16	2,958	3,960	
1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	3	..	1,212	1,616
43	..	20	1	82	5	11	..	160	..	399	3	102	4	583	1,271	
24	..	14	2	67	27	12	..	162	6	265	1	82	12	354	690	
..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	19	1	7	..	12	..	109	183
..	
9,717	7,151	101	38	27	3	99	..	947	40	130	..	2,164	197	13,970	17,948	
116	174	8	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	126	27	11,961	12,119
4,987	4,716	55	22	22	2	60	..	524	14	94	..	1,309	119	1,261	3,586	
4,285	2,131	36	15	4	1	33	..	371	19	85	..	666	47	412	1,622	
824	180	7	1	1	..	6	..	29	7	1	..	61	4	827	586	
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8	..
15,655	12,025	288	121	104	24	293	..	1,974	86	200	..	3,536	181	24,996	35,402	
210	474	20	6	..	..	4	..	29	5	..	..	118	13	22,119	23,122
8,413	8,057	129	50	77	10	173	..	1,101	82	137	..	2,028	100	3,746	13,686	
6,489	3,226	112	68	27	14	112	..	724	39	63	..	1,177	62	1,707	6,577	
543	198	27	2	..	..	4	..	120	10	..	..	203	6	705	2,018
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
64	1	227	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	68	..	671	42	3,119	4,415	
..	..	10	..	12	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	22	1	2,203	2,144
31	..	128	15	258	2	21	..	491	4	46	..	601	21	535	1,422	
28	1	68	6	118	6	17	..	437	7	22	..	271	16	263	642	
5	..	11	1	16	2	1	..	39	..	..	..	17	4	116	307
..	

TABLE B-I AND B-II—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

District/Subdivision/ Police Station/Town		Age- Group	WORKERS									
			Total Population			Total Workers		As		As		
								Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Dhugguri (N. M.)		Total	10,637	6,126	4,511	3,007	96	353	10	196	..	
		0-14	4,432	2,287	2,145	84	1	18	..	4	..	
		15-34	3,662	2,191	1,471	1,656	49	191	7	119	..	
		35-59	2,091	1,410	681	1,147	39	121	3	65	..	
		60+	452	238	214	120	7	23	..	8	..	
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mal	Rural	Total	126,032	68,221	57,811	39,146	16,432	14,142	3,191	1,057	98	
		0-14	54,404	27,399	27,005	2,060	1,059	1,354	859	69	12	
		15-34	41,813	22,202	19,611	20,008	10,285	6,840	1,810	524	51	
		35-59	25,636	16,167	9,469	15,288	4,707	5,053	896	419	28	
		60+	4,170	2,453	1,717	1,795	381	895	126	45	2	
		Age not stated	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	9,085	5,381	3,704	2,693	96	5	2	3	..	
		0-14	3,635	1,903	1,732	18	3	..	..	..	..
		15-34	3,380	2,091	1,289	1,619	60	5	1	1	..	
		35-59	1,791	1,253	538	1,005	32	..	1	2	..	
		60+	272	132	140	51	1	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mal (N. M.)		Total	9,085	5,381	3,704	2,693	96	5	2	3	..
			0-14	3,635	1,903	1,732	18	3
			15-34	3,380	2,091	1,289	1,619	60	5	1	1	..
			35-59	1,791	1,253	538	1,005	32	..	1	2	..
			60+	272	132	140	51	1
			Age not stated	7	2	5
Mitlali	Rural	Total	57,697	30,939	26,758	17,495	10,092	8,117	1,466	208	36	
		0-14	24,266	12,359	11,907	652	521	261	168	13	4	
		15-34	19,591	10,041	9,550	8,932	6,438	1,508	876	110	17	
		35-59	11,916	7,449	4,467	7,085	2,857	1,139	883	71	13	
		60+	1,919	1,086	833	822	275	207	89	14	2	
		Age not stated	5	4	1	4	1	2	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	35,340	19,878	15,462	9,681	339	392	7	118	..	
		0-14	14,577	7,556	7,021	175	9	18	2	1	..	
		15-34	12,043	7,028	5,017	5,235	191	205	2	66	..	
		35-59	7,037	4,446	2,591	3,861	124	151	3	46	..	
		60+	1,633	850	833	410	15	23	..	5	..	
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nilapar Duars Subdivision	Rural	Total	528,329	283,261	245,068	152,862	56,879	72,663	22,234	6,396	343
			0-14	229,335	116,845	112,490	5,774	2,412	4,017	1,671	426	71
			15-34	172,123	89,467	82,656	77,143	34,844	36,124	18,490	8,321	470
			35-59	106,970	65,732	41,238	61,999	18,224	27,758	6,554	2,346	278
			60+	19,644	11,077	8,567	7,913	1,889	4,753	513	303	24
			Age not stated	257	140	117	33	10	11	6	2	..
Urban		Total	35,340	19,878	15,462	9,681	339	392	7	118	..	
		0-14	14,577	7,556	7,021	175	9	18	2	1	..	
		15-34	12,043	7,028	5,017	5,235	191	205	2	66	..	
		35-59	7,037	4,446	2,591	3,861	124	151	3	46	..	
		60+	1,633	850	833	410	15	23	..	5	..	
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadarhat		Rural	Total	31,344	13,479	37,865	23,130	11,565	6,548	2,733	409	49
			0-14	34,743	17,587	17,155	811	462	504	254	22	1
			15-34	27,267	14,137	13,080	11,857	7,120	3,247	1,599	225	25
			35-59	16,184	9,899	6,285	9,205	3,641	2,385	802	142	21
			60+	3,074	1,758	1,316	1,249	341	411	78	20	2
			Age not stated	77	48	39	8	1	1

CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS—contd.

WORKERS															
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construc- tion		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
64	1	227	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	68	..	671	42	3,119	6,415
..	..	10	..	12	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	22	1	2,202	2,761
31	..	138	15	258	2	21	..	491	4	46	..	361	21	535	1,422
28	1	63	6	118	6	17	..	437	7	22	..	271	16	263	622
5	..	11	1	16	2	1	..	39	..	..	..	17	4	118	207
..
17,686	12,762	114	32	349	29	544	21	1,767	88	584	..	2,899	216	29,075	41,879
478	657	2	5	10	2	3	1	90	2	1	..	128	21	25,329	25,946
8,967	8,205	61	19	180	13	360	16	988	37	342	..	1,706	124	2,194	9,848
7,571	8,656	47	8	136	11	162	4	747	43	236	..	912	61	684	4,702
675	244	4	..	23	3	19	..	62	6	9	..	63	..	658	1,336
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
28	1	90	2	188	..	131	8	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,688	3,608
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	2	..	..	8	..	1,885	1,729
14	1	53	..	112	..	73	7	619	..	222	2	520	49	472	1,229
10	..	87	2	73	..	58	..	410	9	148	..	267	20	248	603
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	29	..	1	..	17	1	81	129
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
28	1	90	2	188	..	131	8	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,688	3,608
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	2	..	..	8	..	1,885	1,729
14	1	53	..	112	..	73	7	619	..	222	2	520	49	472	1,229
10	..	87	2	73	..	58	..	410	9	148	..	267	20	248	603
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	29	..	1	..	17	1	81	129
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
11,608	8,474	124	25	21	..	267	1	826	26	169	..	1,155	64	13,444	16,666
317	342	7	8	..	..	5	..	11	1	..	..	88	3	11,707	11,396
5,820	5,485	54	10	9	..	185	..	459	15	106	..	681	35	1,109	8,112
4,965	2,425	53	10	10	..	71	1	318	4	57	..	401	21	364	1,610
506	221	10	2	2	..	6	..	88	6	6	..	88	5	264	558
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
43,196	31,112	1,658	755	1,652	168	1,010	10	7,940	254	4,969	25	13,341	1,488	130,899	155,189
609	499	41	28	31	14	8	..	124	7	6	..	517	122	111,071	118,078
20,771	19,485	872	335	879	72	600	8	4,123	82	2,892	24	7,561	878	12,524	47,812
20,081	10,418	645	341	657	72	380	2	3,261	142	2,034	11	4,827	406	3,733	23,614
1,729	706	95	51	84	10	27	..	430	23	82	..	460	62	3,164	7,178
6	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	6	..	107	107
78	..	264	29	1,665	36	386	9	3,156	18	901	4	2,721	236	10,197	15,123
..	..	2	1	58	1	2	..	27	..	8	..	69	5	7,381	7,012
43	..	180	12	1,024	17	225	5	1,598	7	584	4	1,360	144	1,791	4,326
24	..	123	16	534	17	153	4	1,376	9	303	..	1,141	75	585	2,467
1	..	9	..	49	1	6	..	155	2	11	..	151	12	440	818
..
11,806	8,586	292	64	163	..	66	..	1,465	35	363	..	1,998	148	20,349	26,300
196	196	5	1	2	..	..	..	25	1	1	..	65	9	16,776	16,693
5,774	5,261	179	35	106	..	28	..	792	14	246	..	1,260	86	2,333	8,930
3,163	2,728	94	26	48	..	28	..	692	18	127	..	696	46	694	2,644
677	250	14	2	7	..	..	..	56	2	8	..	66	7	509	975
6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	40	28

CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS—*conold:*

WORKERS															
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construc- tion		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2,901	2,237	153	100	123	24	271	5	1,001	38	31	..	2,008	369	19,411	23,180
76	40	9	8	..	..	2	..	14	..	1	..	58	18	17,566	18,064
1,970	1,373	69	39	58	7	187	5	590	7	17	..	1,040	211	1,074	9,353
1,337	771	60	54	54	17	77	..	417	29	11	..	807	128	868	4,884
118	53	15	11	11	..	5	..	50	2	2	..	98	17	386	1,312
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15
26	..	70	1	60	5	7	..	485	..	91	..	420	42	2,148	2,830
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	5	2	1,409	1,363
12	..	44	..	40	2	5	..	241	..	59	..	229	25	408	885
14	..	25	1	19	3	2	..	206	..	28	..	172	14	255	456
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	4	..	14	1	76	127
..
26	..	70	1	60	5	7	..	485	..	91	..	420	42	2,148	2,830
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	5	2	1,409	1,363
12	..	44	..	40	2	5	..	241	..	59	..	229	25	408	885
14	..	25	1	19	3	2	..	206	..	28	..	172	14	255	456
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	4	..	14	1	76	127
..
18,558	18,994	142	4	433	8	302	4	2,028	61	533	..	4,730	598	31,254	26,751
103	111	3	..	6	..	..	..	29	4	2	..	221	67	25,386	24,204
9,103	8,436	77	1	229	..	163	8	1,084	20	313	..	2,808	384	4,123	7,681
8,808	4,504	54	8	177	8	125	1	826	27	236	..	1,569	121	1,035	8,370
544	242	8	..	21	..	14	..	69	10	2	..	181	26	718	1,090
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6
8,995	2,754	644	407	793	100	836	1	2,460	107	3,869	35	5,056	169	41,575	67,631
111	40	19	14	20	2	1	..	41	1	2	..	110	4	35,680	38,188
1,997	1,711	311	170	411	45	193	..	1,210	38	2,241	24	1,559	85	3,519	19,724
1,811	937	274	197	319	43	134	1	1,038	59	1,605	11	1,233	69	1,257	9,632
176	64	40	26	42	10	8	..	171	9	17	..	131	11	1,083	2,241
..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	36	51
52	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	18	310	4	2,301	194	8,049	12,393
..	..	2	1	58	1	2	..	19	..	8	..	64	3	5,972	5,850
31	..	86	12	984	15	220	5	1,357	7	525	4	1,131	119	1,383	3,241
29	..	98	15	515	14	151	4	1,170	9	275	..	969	61	330	2,011
1	..	5	..	48	1	6	..	125	2	7	..	137	11	364	391
..
52	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	18	310	4	2,301	194	8,049	12,393
..	..	2	1	58	1	2	..	19	..	8	..	64	3	5,972	5,850
31	..	86	12	984	15	220	5	1,357	7	525	4	1,131	119	1,383	3,241
29	..	98	15	515	14	151	4	1,170	9	275	..	969	61	330	2,011
1	..	5	..	48	1	6	..	125	2	7	..	137	11	364	391
..
6,036	4,291	422	180	140	36	35	..	966	13	133	..	1,594	134	17,810	24,427
133	112	5	10	3	12	..	..	15	1	..	..	62	29	15,63	18,564
2,727	2,604	236	97	75	20	19	..	517	3	75	..	904	112	1,273	5,192
2,932	1,478	163	61	59	4	16	..	390	9	55	..	582	42	399	2,724
214	97	18	12	3	..	..	..	64	..	3	..	44	1	458	960
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	7

TABLE B-III PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Level	WORKERS									
	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JALPAIGURI										
Total	128,814	70,041	58,773	1,990	92	611	3	826	61	
Illiterate	62,760	30,916	31,844	1,319	91	492	3	311	58	
Literate (without educational level)	24,767	14,761	10,006	339	1	94	..	136	1	
Primary or Junior Basic	25,939	15,550	10,389	309	..	25	..	113	..	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	5,021	4,257	764	17	..	..	..	132	..	
Technical diploma not equal to degree	678	667	9	8	..	..	..	2	..	
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	2,250	1,829	421	2	..	..	..	77	1	
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,745	1,472	273	1	..	..	..	56	1	
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	656	589	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	111	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	174	173	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary and Dairying	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	88	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	207	141	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	88	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar										
Total	88,474	50,163	38,311	1,598	85	493	3	748	61	
Illiterate	48,839	21,723	22,116	1,069	84	391	3	273	58	
Literate (without educational level)	18,041	11,072	6,969	298	1	86	..	119	1	
Primary or Junior Basic	18,013	10,103	7,910	209	..	16	..	99	..	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3,774	3,152	622	16	..	..	..	126	..	
Technical diploma not equal to degree	673	664	9	3	..	..	..	2	..	
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,925	1,561	364	2	..	..	..	74	1	
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,566	1,312	254	1	..	..	..	56	1	
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	643	576	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	105	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	170	169	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary and Dairying	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	88	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	204	138	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	88	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DISTRICT													
1,015	181	4,808	155	1,325	24	9,770	98	3,878	23	10,942	1,385	35,578	51,786
383	123	1,450	127	648	22	2,134	84	1,775	11	3,956	772	18,448	30,563
403	18	1,466	16	251	2	3,148	2	573	5	2,240	58	6,111	9,503
213	10	1,217	11	203	..	3,340	6	864	2	1,579	207	7,688	10,153
15	..	133	1	141	..	765	..	861	1	1,089	184	1,604	338
..	..	..	..	12	..	8	..	4	..	128	9	510	..
1	..	28	..	34	..	194	1	50	3	636	63	807	333
..	..	9	..	26	..	176	..	47	1	753	90	404	181
..	..	5	..	10	..	5	..	2	..	561	52	6	15
..	..	4	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	94	..	8	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	165	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	139	51	1	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..

Subdivision

751	122	2,643	119	939	15	6,614	75	2,775	19	8,321	1,149	25,381	36,683
383	101	879	101	431	13	1,476	68	1,314	10	2,946	618	12,662	21,055
308	15	907	9	183	2	2,063	1	425	3	1,781	53	4,902	6,334
151	6	733	8	154	..	2,141	5	662	2	1,018	186	4,320	7,703
8	..	94	1	108	..	592	..	285	..	637	107	1,286	514
..	..	..	..	12	..	7	..	4	..	127	9	509	..
1	..	18	..	27	..	164	1	37	3	524	52	714	307
..	..	9	..	17	..	163	..	46	1	632	77	333	175
..	..	3	..	7	..	3	..	2	..	555	52	6	15
..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	94	..	3	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	162	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	137	51	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..

TABLE B-III PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND[illegible]

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—contd.

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOWN													
201	77	1,549	64	648	4	2,427	40	1,249	6	5,916	960	12,556	19,217
81	60	450	54	281	3	661	34	835	1	2,075	522	5,261	9,276
79	12	512	8	110	1	908	..	201	1	1,327	46	2,783	4,220
35	5	497	6	121	..	1,114	5	117	1	520	138	2,802	5,480
6	..	66	1	80	..	431	..	181	..	324	81	1,133	450
..	..	..	..	11	..	5	..	1	..	114	9	506	..
..	..	18	..	23	..	145	1	20	3	466	47	601	292
..	..	9	..	15	..	161	..	35	..	552	66	373	167
..	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	538	51	5	12
..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	94	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	151	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	50	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..

TOWN

[illegible]

DOMOEANI

DHUPGURI

TOWN

[illegible]

[illegible]

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—contd.

[illegible]**Subdivision**[illegible]

TOWN

TOWN

TABLE B-III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Level	WORKERS										
	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
Total	1,285,478	668,298	572,180	187,668	37,566	13,523	1,287	101,384	74,067	3,227	1,535
Illiterate	1,035,831	503,904	531,437	127,307	86,489	11,686	1,262	78,467	72,305	1,717	1,416
Literate (without educational level)	123,143	99,061	24,082	41,782	818	1,441	15	15,948	1,582	941	66
Primary or Junior Basic	62,888	47,664	15,224	17,730	308	896	10	4,301	258	523	53
Matriculation and above	14,116	12,669	1,447	947	1	..	..	2,773	22	46	..
Sadar											
Total	707,149	380,087	327,112	115,008	15,332	7,125	444	58,188	42,955	1,574	780
Illiterate	587,644	282,186	305,458	75,583	14,966	6,189	441	45,883	42,476	989	747
Literate (without educational level)	78,291	64,440	13,851	29,127	820	793	2	9,078	854	438	18
Primary or Junior Basic	34,016	26,828	7,188	9,713	46	143	1	2,309	113	134	15
Matriculation and above	7,198	6,583	615	580	..	..	..	1,418	12	13	..
JALPAIGURI											
Total	123,084	66,100	56,984	26,099	752	1,702	21	2,820	1,673	500	340
Illiterate	97,806	45,815	51,490	17,118	714	1,476	20	1,738	1,651	302	319
Literate (without educational level)	14,758	11,835	2,918	6,070	31	193	..	408	16	129	9
Primary or Junior Basic	9,526	7,229	2,297	2,772	7	33	1	123	6	69	12
Matriculation and above	1,500	1,421	79	139	..	..	..	51	..	..	..
RAJGANJ											
Total	80,766	43,824	36,942	17,974	2,143	1,585	91	763	853	257	81
Illiterate	64,066	29,968	34,098	11,276	2,102	1,388	91	586	850	167	73
Literate (without educational level)	11,946	10,023	1,923	5,385	30	210	..	78	2	91	6
Primary or Junior Basic	8,880	8,051	829	1,286	11	37	..	74	1	7	2
Matriculation and above	874	782	92	77	..	..	..	25	..	2	..
MAYNAGURI											
Total	103,364	55,339	47,925	27,015	440	1,116	62	439	17	190	143
Illiterate	83,855	38,122	45,233	16,286	414	968	62	359	17	114	142
Literate (without educational level)	12,794	11,087	1,727	7,195	15	118	..	51	..	53	..
Primary or Junior Basic	6,362	5,426	986	3,320	11	35	..	16	..	21	1
Matriculation and above	758	724	99	214	..	..	..	18	..	2	..
NAGRAKATA											
Total	53,635	31,319	27,016	4,318	1,604	146	49	9,717	7,151	101	36
Illiterate	50,008	25,336	24,665	3,530	1,452	122	40	7,224	7,084	92	37
Literate (without educational level)	6,466	4,638	1,823	678	152	22	..	2,009	45	7	1
Primary or Junior Basic	1,603	1,131	472	104	..	2	..	244	21	2	..
Matriculation and above	869	512	51	6	..	..	..	240	1	..	..

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

WORKERS											
V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DISTRICT											
2,184	818	2,324	44	16,888	688	6,741	26	31,966	2,582	295,885	454,046
1,670	307	2,234	44	5,918	644	2,917	0	18,979	2,280	254,414	410,321
924	9	706	..	6,125	33	1,350	2	8,707	86	24,142	21,471
534	1	262	..	4,479	10	1,368	7	3,800	110	14,371	14,467
56	1	182	..	971	1	1,806	18	3,480	117	2,468	1,367
Subdivision											
1,532	150	2,324	34	8,948	434	1,772	1	18,585	1,125	164,946	265,857
870	147	1,619	34	2,816	409	784	..	10,548	980	137,403	245,318
466	1	475	..	8,590	19	566	..	8,044	58	10,373	13,079
184	1	154	..	2,056	5	236	1	2,811	81	9,828	6,923
12	1	76	..	486	1	136	..	2,082	66	1,780	525
POLICE STATION											
318	26	451	3	1,454	61	128	1	3,938	271	29,200	32,324
120	26	362	3	419	57	56	..	1,049	189	22,575	48,571
91	..	42	..	430	1	87	..	650	28	3,585	3,038
98	..	40	..	571	3	29	1	1,030	32	2,464	2,225
4	..	7	..	34	..	1	..	609	27	576	62
POLICE STATION											
450	4	416	2	1,095	89	423	..	2,958	158	17,873	32,321
235	4	231	2	248	82	105	..	1,457	131	14,805	30,773
166	..	118	..	547	7	193	..	832	9	2,433	1,869
27	..	42	..	221	..	74	..	249	17	1,034	796
2	..	25	..	79	..	51	..	490	11	101	81
POLICE STATION											
268	64	254	7	885	44	139	..	1,905	23	23,123	47,110
144	62	209	7	316	44	63	..	1,105	23	18,553	44,463
85	..	37	..	302	..	51	..	314	1	2,861	1,711
87	1	8	..	221	..	15	..	251	12	1,502	911
2	1	..	..	46	..	10	..	295	3	202	25
POLICE STATION											
27	3	99	..	947	40	139	..	2,164	197	12,970	17,343
16	3	58	..	356	38	63	..	1,498	175	12,331	15,323
10	..	25	..	416	2	36	..	864	11	1,071	1,617
1	..	8	..	147	..	16	..	170	6	437	443
..	..	8	..	29	..	15	..	134	5	61	65

TABLE B-III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Level	WORKERS											
	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			I		II		III		IV		
	Persons	Males	Females	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
DHUBGURI												
Total	157,671	88,995	78,676	22,838	5,786	1,311	101	15,655	12,025	288	121	
Illiterate	135,709	65,665	70,044	14,684	5,665	1,152	101	18,698	11,996	164	121	
Literate (without educational level)	14,476	12,105	2,371	6,890	62	142	..	915	67	101	..	
Primary or Junior Basic	5,818	4,718	1,095	768	9	17	..	751	27	16	..	
Matriculation and above	1,673	1,507	166	58	..	..	..	366	5	7	..
MAL												
Total	126,032	68,221	57,811	14,142	3,191	1,057	93	17,686	12,762	114	32	
Illiterate	107,799	58,929	54,570	10,329	3,162	947	91	18,514	12,592	72	30	
Literate (without educational level)	11,792	9,759	2,033	2,877	22	93	2	2,940	123	27	2	
Primary or Junior Basic	5,260	4,166	1,094	1,359	7	17	..	803	45	13	..	
Matriculation and above	1,181	1,067	114	77	..	..	..	429	2	2	..
MITIALI												
Total	57,697	30,939	26,758	3,117	1,466	208	36	11,608	8,474	124	25	
Illiterate	49,407	24,049	25,358	2,860	1,457	191	36	8,889	6,356	88	25	
Literate (without educational level)	6,064	5,218	851	642	8	15	..	2,677	101	30	..	
Primary or Junior Basic	1,572	1,107	465	106	1	2	..	298	13	6	..	
Matriculation and above	654	570	84	9	..	..	..	294	4	..	..
Allpur Duars												
Total	528,829	283,261	245,068	72,668	22,284	6,398	848	43,196	31,112	1,653	755	
Illiterate	447,687	221,718	225,069	51,624	21,478	5,497	821	33,084	29,729	728	669	
Literate (without educational level)	44,852	34,621	10,231	12,655	498	648	13	6,865	1,928	508	48	
Primary or Junior Basic	28,872	20,886	8,036	8,017	262	253	9	1,892	145	389	38	
Matriculation and above	6,918	6,086	832	367	1	..	..	1,355	10	33	..
MADARIHAT												
Total	81,344	43,479	37,865	6,548	2,788	409	49	11,806	8,536	292	64	
Illiterate	69,448	34,681	34,767	5,201	2,699	358	49	9,258	7,490	51	64	
Literate (without educational level)	7,215	5,308	2,007	876	22	87	..	1,708	1,014	125	..	
Primary or Junior Basic	3,630	2,672	958	432	12	14	..	499	28	98	..	
Matriculation and above	1,051	918	133	39	..	..	..	341	4	18	..
FALAKATA												
Total	85,510	45,798	39,804	18,622	3,754	1,290	97	2,801	2,237	153	100	
Illiterate	73,964	36,373	37,691	14,175	3,691	1,196	97	2,344	2,301	104	95	
Literate (without educational level)	6,372	5,213	1,159	2,773	48	69	..	356	96	27	1	
Primary or Junior Basic	4,482	3,597	885	1,602	15	25	..	193	10	20	1	
Matriculation and above	692	623	69	72	..	..	..	78	..	2	..

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

WORKERS											
V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
POLICE STATION											
104	24	293	..	1,974	86	200	..	2,536	181	35,290	55,402
79	24	190	..	691	84	83	..	2,236	160	32,763	51,963
22	..	87	..	865	2	57	..	636	6	2,450	2,234
2	..	10	..	286	..	51	..	326	6	2,498	1,053
1	..	6	..	132	..	9	..	338	9	590	162
POLICE STATION											
349	29	544	21	1,767	88	588	..	2,899	216	34,075	41,379
298	28	347	21	523	81	339	..	1,046	170	24,974	38,866
89	1	190	..	637	4	141	..	527	0	2,748	1,878
19	..	38	..	438	2	82	..	196	6	1,201	1,034
3	..	29	..	119	1	26	..	230	5	162	106
POLICE STATION											
21	..	267	1	826	26	169	..	1,155	64	13,444	16,366
8	..	222	1	263	23	75	..	659	54	11,844	15,406
13	..	96	..	343	3	41	..	201	2	1,125	787
..	..	8	..	172	..	20	..	89	2	397	449
..	..	1	..	48	..	24	..	116	6	78	74
Subdivision											
1,652	168	1,010	10	7,940	254	4,969	35	13,381	1,468	130,399	188,189
800	160	616	10	2,497	235	1,433	9	8,431	1,860	117,002	171,508
458	8	281	..	2,535	14	794	2	2,063	22	7,802	8,892
350	..	108	..	2,429	5	1,072	6	1,489	29	4,848	7,542
44	..	56	..	465	..	1,670	18	1,398	51	678	752
POLICE STATION											
163	..	66	..	1,465	35	383	..	1,998	148	20,349	26,399
187	..	32	..	532	35	204	..	1,249	139	17,659	24,391
10	..	12	..	408	..	74	..	254	8	1,600	968
12	..	8	..	414	..	65	..	192	2	937	916
4	..	14	..	111	..	39	..	192	4	162	125
POLICE STATION											
123	24	..	5	1,091	38	31	..	2,003	349	19,411	23,199
76	24	..	5	283	37	10	..	1,290	250	16,697	21,191
30	..	..	..	243	1	13	..	234	8	1,401	1,075
17	..	..	..	396	..	7	..	224	5	1,160	861
..	..	..	..	79	..	1	..	235	6	153	63

TABLE B-III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Level	WORKERS											
	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			I		II		III		IV		
				As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		
				Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males		Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KALCHINI												
Total	117,184	68,855	58,829	4,558	3,008	797	101	18,558	18,294	142	4	
Illiterate	99,804	49,068	50,241	8,712	2,922	726	96	18,764	18,098	99	4	
Literate (without educational level)	11,119	9,275	1,844	616	64	52	4	8,384	114	35	..	
Primary or Junior Basic	5,051	3,582	1,519	216	22	19	1	748	76	6	..	
Matriculation and above	1,710	1,485	225	14	..	..	..	662	6	2	..	
ALIPUR DUARS												
Total	170,481	91,587	78,894	81,866	7,278	2,998	512	8,995	2,754	644	407	
Illiterate	148,826	72,868	70,958	22,567	6,917	2,474	495	8,149	2,719	807	371	
Literate (without educational level)	12,528	8,896	8,632	5,080	224	859	9	468	23	156	22	
Primary or Junior Basic	11,688	7,798	8,950	4,058	186	160	8	249	12	171	14	
Matriculation and above	2,989	2,585	854	161	1	..	..	184	..	10	..	
KUMARGRAM												
Total	78,810	39,184	34,676	11,069	5,461	909	84	6,086	4,291	422	180	
Illiterate	61,645	29,888	32,812	5,969	5,244	743	84	4,669	4,221	167	185	
Literate (without educational level)	7,618	6,029	1,589	8,810	140	181	..	954	51	160	25	
Primary or Junior Basic	4,021	3,297	724	1,709	77	85	..	278	19	94	20	
Matriculation and above	526	475	51	81	..	..	..	140	..	1	..	

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—concl'd.

WORKERS											
V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
POLICE STATION											
438	8	302	4	2,028	61	553	..	4,780	598	31,234	36,781
184	6	158	4	709	54	227	..	3,430	564	26,059	33,493
180	2	98	..	845	5	159	..	724	8	8,189	1,847
57	..	84	..	347	2	84	..	278	11	1,743	1,407
12	..	17	..	127	..	90	..	298	16	253	204
POLICE STATION											
793	100	336	1	2,460	107	2,889	35	2,056	169	41,575	67,331
828	94	222	1	785	102	951	9	1,590	129	40,000	60,121
902	6	55	..	658	2	497	2	420	8	1,000	3,336
241	..	38	..	866	3	887	6	552	10	516	3,761
27	..	21	..	151	..	1,534	18	494	22	53	313
POLICE STATION											
140	36	35	..	986	13	123	..	1,594	184	17,310	24,427
80	36	10	..	188	7	41	..	872	178	16,594	22,407
36	..	19	..	881	6	58	..	307	1	873	1,808
23	..	5	..	400	..	28	..	243	1	487	607
1	..	1	..	17	..	6	..	172	4	56	47

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification				Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service											
				Total Workers		Males		Females		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT																									
All Divisions																									
Division																									
Major Group																									
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TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification			Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Services																
			Total Workers			Employees				Others			Total			Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker				
			Males		Females	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.																													
Major Group 69			R	130	4	..	..	..	..	..	130	4	..	..	1	..	114	4	5	..	..						
			U	595	..	..	..	..	..	..	595	..	37	..	894	..	187	..	7	..	..						
Division 7			R	6,741	36	..	..	..	..	..	6,741	36	513	..	5,561	36	533	..	84	..	..						
			U	3,676	23	..	..	..	..	..	3,676	23	49	..	2,947	26	623	7	78	..	..						
Major Group 70-71			R	6,501	36	..	..	..	..	..	6,501	36	511	..	5,330	36	578	..	82	..	..						
			U	3,386	19	..	..	..	..	..	3,386	19	49	..	2,507	12	603	7	18	..	..						
72			R	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	2	..	40	..	5	..	2	..	..						
			U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73			R	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	..	..				
			U	290	4	..	..	..	..	..	290	4	..	..	290	4	..	..	..	..					
Division 8			R	19,455	839	..	..	..	..	..	19,455	839	128	5	15,543	673	3,126	129	638	23	..							
			U	9,689	1,278	..	..	..	..	..	9,689	1,278	136	6	6,330	939	2,316	300	817	43	..							
Major Group 80			R	3,542	68	..	..	..	..	..	3,542	68	..	..	3,542	68	..	..	..	..					
			U	1,927	50	..	..	..	..	..	1,927	50	..	..	1,927	50	..	..	..	..					
81			R	2,408	159	..	..	..	..	..	2,408	159	43	5	2,186	136	174	18	5	..	..						
			U	861	384	..	..	..	..	..	861	384	..	..	816	369	45	20	..	..	..					
82			R	642	72	..	..	..	..	..	642	72	4	..	288	55	307	16	43	1	..							
			U	619	179	..	..	..	..	..	619	179	7	..	219	152	392	27	1	..	..						
83			R	708	6	..	..	..	..	..	708	6	1	..	265	3	421	3	21	..	..						
			U	420	3	..	..	..	..	..	420	3	13	..	59	2	358	1	90	..	..						
84			R	340	1	..	..	..	..	..	340	1	1	..	219	..	103	1	16	..	..						
			U	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	..	10	..	58	..	138	..	36	..	..						
85			R	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	..	13	..	173	..	56	..	15	..	..						
			U	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	..	..	..	143	..	101	..	..	..	..				
86			R	309	1	..	..	..	..	..	309	1	..	..	144	..	49	..	16	1	..							
			U	194	2	..	..	..	..	..	194	2	..	..	153	2	41	..	..	..	..				
87			R	260	9	..	..	..	..	..	260	9	31	..	182	3	104	..	43	6	..							
			U	280	14	..	..	..	..	..	280	14	1	..	62	3	123	9	94	3	..							
88			R	6,864	467	..	..	..	..	..	6,864	467	26	..	5,554	379	1,013	64	271	24	..							
			U	3,637	533	..	..	..	..	..	3,637	533	72	4	2,249	339	866	166	440	34	..							
89			R	4,125	56	..	..	..	..	..	4,125	56	9	..	2,930	29	900	27	236	..	..						
			U	1,276	113	..	..	..	..	..	1,276	113	33	2	284	32	852	77	157	..	..						

Division	9	R	12,407	1,751	..	..	..	..	..	12,407	1,751	24	143	5,628	596	6,460	1,070	265	12
Major Group	90	R	12,407	1,751	..	..	..	..	..	12,407	1,751	24	143	5,628	596	6,460	1,070	265	12
		U	331	2	..	..	..	..	..	331	2	2	1	226	1	93	..	..	..
		U	331	2	..	..	..	..	..	331	2	2	1	226	1	93	..	..	..
Sadar Subdivision																			
All Divisions	R	92,923	45,479	1,574	765	91,319	44,999	1,341	132	74,172	43,457	12,437	962	2,989	128	..	..	..	..
	U	22,691	1,560	751	102	21,940	1,488	702	7	12,668	952	5,992	417	1,578	82	..	..	..	..
Division	0	R	58,145	42,956	..	..	..	..	..	57,070	42,886	912	63	294	1	..	..	..	..
	U	743	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	453	23	236	26	43	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	00	R	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	01	R	55,033	42,986	..	..	..	..	..	54,629	42,877	856	59	25	..	..	..	..	..
	U	592	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	402	33	190	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	02	R	1,880	3	..	..	..	..	..	1,565	..	208	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	03	R	757	7	..	..	..	..	..	551	..	140	5	66	1	..	..	..	..
	U	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	23	..	43	..	..	..	..	..
	04	R	460	9	..	..	..	..	..	310	8	118	1	32	..	..	..	..	..
	U	36	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	19	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	R	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	10	R	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	2 & 3	R	2,106	929	1,574	779	163	14	1,411	765	1,633	160	14	2	406	13	1,018	97	2
	U	3,394	2,611	751	121	134	134	20	617	102	2,643	119	125	..	1,618	35	765	125	12
Major Group	20	R	333	428	150	424	17	8	183	416	183	74	1	..	109	..	64	73	9
	U	745	110	62	43	10	14	14	43	28	693	63	33	..	537	24	92	29	3
	21	R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	R	206	19	107	16	16	..	91	16	99	3	2	..	40	1	45	2	12
	U	313	6	79	4	11	..	..	68	4	234	2	13	..	180	..	54	1	15
	23	R	74	39	69	31	4	2	65	29	5	8	..	2	1	3	4	3	..
	U	44	11	30	11	2	2	2	28	8	14	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..
	24	R	7	4	5	4	..	..	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	25	R	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	R	14	5	14	5	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	R	204	228	228	27	4	1	121	26	79	5	2	..	128	2	29	3	1
	U	421	5	24	1	13	..	1	95	..	203	7	25	..	137	..	162	4	12

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Industries Standard Industrial Classification		Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service																			
		Total Workers					Total					Total					Single Worker					Family Worker									
		Rural		Urban			Males		Females			M		F			M		F			M		F			M		F		
		Urban	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Sedar Subdivision—contd.																															
Major Group		28	E	1,454	203	679	166	52	..	697	166	..	..	..	775	36	..	..	130	..	601	35	44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	741	44	256	34	39	1	..	227	33	..	..	..	475	10	5	..	263	..	166	7	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
29		E	11	5	11	5	..	..	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	4	3	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30		E	14	2	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	2	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	119	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	116	..	3	..	93	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31		E	68	23	32	22	8	..	..	24	22	..	..	36	1	..	..	..	..	26	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	120	2	22	..	5	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	98	2	4	..	24	..	70	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32		E	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33		E	14	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	9	5	1	..	4	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	36	4	10	1	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	23	3	..	..	22	..	1	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
34-35		E	278	86	164	75	30	1	..	134	74	..	..	114	11	..	..	..	..	23	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	66	1	21	1	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	..	35	..	4	..	14	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36		E	175	5	81	2	17	2	..	64	..	..	..	94	3	..	..	7	1	77	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	171	..	73	..	8	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	95	..	5	..	51	..	26	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37		E	8	..	8	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	21	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38		E	43	..	25	..	8	..	..	17	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	4	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	218	..	33	..	10	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	136	..	17	..	120	..	42	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39		E	195	2	94	1	5	..	..	89	1	..	..	101	1	4	..	10	..	77	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	384	47	60	27	30	..	..	90	27	..	..	..	324	20	21	..	171	7	117	13	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division		E	2,224	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,224	24	228	2	1,270	18	222	24	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	969	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	939	15	21	..	728	7	127	4	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group		E	2,324	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,324	34	228	2	1,270	18	222	24	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	969	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	939	15	21	..	728	7	127	4	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division		E	29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	3	..	..	23	2	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	893	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	893	96	..	..	823	77	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group		E	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	610	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	610	1	..	..	410	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61		E	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	..	23	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	423	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	423	92	..	..	331	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Classification	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service														
	Total Workers					Total					Total					Total									
	Rural		Urban			Males		Females			M		F			M		F			M		F		
	Males		Females			M		F			M		F			M		F			M		F		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION																									
All Divisions	R	9,099	2,875	500	340	33	..	467	340	8,599	2,035	213	2	5,324	1,945	2,092	161	259	7						
	U	12,956	1,207	201	77	24	..	177	77	12,455	1,190	476	5	9,704	784	2,621	204	592	47						
Division	O R	2,219	1,674	..	1	..	..	..	..	2,219	1,673	1	..	2,238	1,660	66	72	14	2					
	U	571	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	371	56	..	..	414	33	157	24	..	..				
Major Group	00 R	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..		
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
01 R	2,256	1,667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,256	1,667	1	..	2,212	1,659	28	8	6	..					
	U	510	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	56	..	..	351	33	139	24	..	..				
02 R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..			
	U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
03 R	25	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	26	5	..	..	..	..	18	4	8	1					
	U	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	28	..	10	..	..	..			
04 R	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	19	..	6	..	1	..					
	U	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..			
Division	1 R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..			
Major Group	10 R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..			
Division	2 & 3 R	613	365	500	339	33	..	467	339	313	26	3	2	109	6	131	17	20	3						
	U	1,750	141	301	77	24	..	177	77	1,649	64	96	..	1,009	31	444	30	..	8						
Major Group	20 R	53	243	37	232	..	..	37	232	16	11	..	..	7	..	7	10	2	1					
	U	261	46	10	11	..	..	10	11	251	36	26	..	174	20	51	15	..	..				
21 R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		
	U	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..				
22 R	161	19	90	16	10	..	..	80	16	71	3	..	..	39	1	39	2	..	..				
	U	155	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	144	..	16	..	96	..	34	..	..	..			
23 R	15	10	12	3	2	..	..	10	3	8	7	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..			
	U	20	8	9	8	..	..	9	8	11	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	
24 R	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 R	12	4	12	4	..	..	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV.—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service										
Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Industries Standard Industrial Classification	Sex	Total Workers		Urban	Total		Employed		Others	Total		Employed		Single Worker	Family Worker		Total			
		Male	Female		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION—contd.																				
Major Group 70-71	70	115	1	115	1	18	..	43	1	51	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	71	1,123	3	1,123	3	26	..	1,008	3	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	72	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	73	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	74	213	4	213	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	75	2,756	165	2,756	165	43	..	2,388	160	430	23	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	76	4,906	908	4,906	908	53	4	2,747	632	1,123	200	602	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 80	80	841	10	841	10	..	..	841	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	81	704	30	704	30	..	..	704	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	82	544	80	544	80	..	..	506	53	39	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	83	397	280	397	280	..	..	397	280	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	84	107	16	107	16	..	..	53	12	44	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	85	397	142	397	142	..	..	142	131	392	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	86	90	..	90	..	..	..	94	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	87	273	1	273	1	..	..	43	1	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	88	118	..	118	..	..	..	69	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	89	179	..	179	..	..	..	43	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	90	47	..	47	..	..	..	7	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	91	271	..	271	..	..	..	134	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	92	14	..	14	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	93	156	3	156	3	..	..	134	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	94	79	1	79	1	..	..	40	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	95	151	15	151	15	..	..	17	3	63	9	79	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	96	608	72	608	72	..	..	542	80	190	20	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	97	2,302	308	2,302	308	..	..	1,455	183	409	184	307	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	98	264	6	264	6	..	..	215	4	46	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	99	237	44	237	44	..	..	67	95	75	16	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	100	1,208	102	1,208	102	..	..	393	44	793	61	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	101	237	1	237	1	..	..	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 20	20	1,182	103	1,182	103	..	..	393	44	793	61	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	146	1	146	1	..	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION—contd.

BAJGANJ POLICE STATION

All Divisions	2	6,392	1,157	257	51	55	2	202	79	6,135	1,106	532	4	3,005	936	1,066	72	200	88
Division	4	763	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	763	263	..	..	764	263	9	..	..	..
Major Group	01	716	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	716	263	..	..	716	263	..	..	..	..
	04	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	33	..	9	..	..	..
Division	5	707	26	257	51	55	2	202	79	450	4	..	..	205	..	205	4	16	..
	20	123	8	23	8	4	..	20	8	80	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	6	..
	21	16	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	9	..
	22	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	3	4	2	4	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	418	66	161	63	21	..	140	63	327	4	..	..	..	..	256	4	1	..
	29	8	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	31	8	..	8	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-35	27	27	3	17	3	5	..	13	3	80	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..
	28	19	..	17	..	7	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	29	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	10	..	7	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	31	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	4	405	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	3	100	3	144	..	23	..	..	..
Major Group	40	416	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	3	100	3	144	..	73	..	..	..
Division	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..
Major Group	51	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..
Division	6	1,005	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,005	20	55	..	13	..	600	7	205	80
Major Group	60-69	120	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	7	..	..	..	..	25	7	30	..
	64-69	973	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	973	32	55	..	13	..	717	..	207	80
Division	7	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	..	..	..	70	..	79	..	35	..
Major Group	70-71	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	40	..	13	..	25	..
	72	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	1,000	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	25	..	..	1,721	35	200	..	21	..

TABLE B-IV.—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

[illegible]

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION

All Divisions	R	U	313	190	143	27	10	163	133	2,890	170	35	1	1,359	53	1,937	199	313	7
			173	233	21	41	18	192	3	2,659	153	34	..	2,059	73	1,176	63	309	11
Division	Q	R	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	439	17	..	..	277	15	130	3	39	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	80	3	..	..	15	..	17	3	48	..
Major Group	00	R	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	7	..	3	1	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	108	15	..	..	89	15	..	..	..	..
			
			
				..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	..	..	173	..	16	..	1	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	71	1	..	..	..	..	40	1	31	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	43	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1	..	..	15	..	60	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	1	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service										
		Total Workers					Total					Total					Single Worker					
		Rural		Urban		Males	Females	Total		Employees		Others	Total		Employer		Employees		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Urban	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		Urban	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																						
Division	5 B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 U	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	59 B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59 U	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61 B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61 U	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	6 B	885	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	885	44	20	1	25	..	678	26	163	5
	6 U	1,137	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	13	23	..	130	..	731	13	253	1
Major Group 60-68	60 B	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60 U	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	3	..	20	..	57	..	17	..
	64-68 B	877	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	877	44	20	1	25	..	678	26	163	5
	64-68 U	1,014	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,014	13	19	..	93	..	699	13	253	1
	69 B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	69 U	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Division	7 B	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	3	..	724	..	13	..	..	..
	7 U	996	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	996	21	..	..	984	4	13	7	..	..
Major Group 70-71	70 B	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	3	..	111	..	13	..	..	..
	70 U	968	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	968	11	..	..	971	4	13	7	..	..
	73 B	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
	73 U	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8 B	1,491	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,491	23	3	..	810	23	428	4	242	1
	8 U	778	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	778	76	1	..	533	70	203	6	23	..
Major Group	80 B	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	..	..	..	339	..	..	..	..	..
	80 U	230	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	4	..	..	230	4	..	..	..	..
	81 B	208	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	5	..	..	176	5	23	..	..	..
	81 U	90	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	32	..	..	99	31	..	1	..	..
	82 B	95	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	16	..	..	86	13	24	3	26	1
	82 U	46	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	16	..	..	91	15	25	1	..	..
	83 B	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	35	..	47	..	7	..
	83 U	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	84 B	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	46	..	20	..	..	..
	84 U	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..

Major Group	Sub-Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Major Group	Sub-Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION

[illegible]

TABLE E-IV--INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE--contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Industries Standard Industrial Classification	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
	Total Workers					Total					Total					Single Worker				
	Rural		Urban			M		F			M		F			M		F		
	Males	Females	M	F	Others	M	F	M	F	Others	M	F	M	F	Others	M	F	M	F	Others
1.	3	4	3	6	7	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION--contd.																				
Division	4 B	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	76	..	23	..	1	..	..
Major Group	40 B	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	76	..	23	..	1	..	..
Division	4 B	942	40	..	..	..	..	..	947	40	57	..	..	265	40	438	..	207	..	..
Major Group	60-63 B	48	4	..	..	..	..	..	42	4	6	..	..	5	4	23	..	8	..	..
Division	64-66 B	905	86	..	..	..	..	..	908	86	51	..	..	250	86	408	..	199	..	..
Major Group	7 B	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	106	..	21	..	8	..	..
Division	70-71 B	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..	96	..	21	..	8	..	..
Major Group	72 B	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8 B	1,178	63	..	..	..	..	..	1,178	63	..	..	..	1,163	63	1	..	..	..	..
Major Group	80 B	166	8	..	..	..	..	..	166	8	..	..	..	166	8	..	..	..	..	..
Division	81 B	94	7	..	..	..	..	..	94	7	..	..	..	94	7	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	82 B	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	83 B	81	2	..	..	..	..	..	81	2	..	..	..	81	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	84 B	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	85 B	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	86 B	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	87 B	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	88 B	608	41	..	..	..	..	..	608	41	..	..	..	608	40	8	1	..	..	..
Division	89 B	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	..	..	..	..	184	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	9 B	991	144	..	..	..	..	..	991	144	..	140	..	900	..	21	4	..	..	..
Division	90 B	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	140	..	900	..	21	4	..	..	..
Major Group	91 B	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	140	..	900	..	21	4	..	..	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION																				
All Divisions	22,006	12,487	288	121	28	..	265	121	21,762	12,316	143	..	16,213	12,023	2,967	214	489	30	..	..
	2,456	86	237	23	22	2	206	20	2,231	64	..	..	825	45	1,097	19	511	..	..	..

[illegible]

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*cont'd.*

[illegible]

TABLE 2-IV--INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE--*contd.*

[illegible]

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service														
	Total Workers				Total				Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker				
	Males		Females		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	Urban	Rural																							
MILITARY POLICE STATION																									
All Divisions	R	14,170	8,590	124	25	7	2	117	23	23	14,046	8,565	294	5	13,823	8,492	18	68	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division	O R	11,608	8,474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,608	8,474	..	..	11,604	8,471	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	01 R	11,467	8,463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,467	8,463	..	..	11,467	8,463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	02 R	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04 R	141	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	8	..	..	137	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	3 & 3 R	145	25	124	25	7	2	117	23	23	21	..	8	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	20 R	84	5	34	5	..	..	34	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24 R	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27 R	44	5	42	5	..	..	42	5	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28 R	28	13	16	13	..	..	16	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31 R	6	..	6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34-35 R	8	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36 R	10	2	7	2	4	2	3	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38 R	7	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39 R	13	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	4 R	267	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	1	..	..	267	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	40 R	267	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	1	..	..	267	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	5 R	896	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	896	26	..	..	896	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	60-63 R	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	64-66 R	823	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	823	26	..	..	823	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	7 R	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	160	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Major Group	70-71 R	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	160	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	73 R	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8 R	747	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	747	27	86	5	711	20	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification			Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
			Total Workers Males Females		Rural Urban		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			

Allipar Deans Subdivision—contd.																				
Major Group	24	R	4	3	4	3	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	12	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	1	..
25	R	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	R	7	7	5	7	..	2	5	5	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
27	R	600	21	234	18	63	1	171	17	366	3	13	..	108	..	..	339	3	17	..
	U	250	4	16	3	..	..	16	3	234	1	3	..	26	..	..	196	1	9	..
28	R	969	85	406	83	86	13	390	70	653	2	14	..	186	..	..	362	2	21	..
	U	384	1	71	..	8	..	68	..	313	1	1	..	72	..	..	234	1	16	..
29	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
30	R	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..
	U	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	2	..	5	..	..	11	..	2	..
31	R	94	2	56	1	7	..	49	1	38	1	..	..	13	..	..	23	1	3	..
	U	36	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	32	..	..	..	6	..	..	19	..	7	..
32	R	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
33	R	6	10	1	10	..	2	1	8	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
	U	49	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	44	..	6	..	18	..	..	14	..	6	..
34-35	R	253	6	102	2	23	..	79	2	151	8	1	..	197	..	..	10	3	13	..
	U	26	5	6	2	1	1	5	1	20	3	2	..	1	..	..	16	3	1	..
36	R	194	4	137	4	20	..	117	4	57	..	..	..	26	..	..	29	..	2	..
	U	136	..	49	..	9	..	40	..	87	..	2	..	6	..	..	70	..	9	..
37	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..
38	R	126	..	38	..	6	..	32	..	88	..	1	..	43	..	..	40	..	4	..
	U	97	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	95	..	4	..	37	..	..	51	..	3	..
39	R	278	9	133	8	19	..	114	8	145	1	3	..	70	..	..	56	1	16	..
	U	96	..	39	..	4	..	34	..	53	..	3	..	17	..	..	32	..	6	..
4	R	1,010	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,010	10	44	..	718	8	..	224	1	24	1
	U	236	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	386	9	13	..	131	..	..	247	2	6	..

Major Group	40	R	1,010	10	1,010	10	44	718	8	234	1	24	1
		U	886	9	886	9	18	191	..	947	9	8	..
Division	6	R	75	..	75	..	..	73	..	1	..	1	..
		U	89	13	89	13	..	25	13	10	..	4	..
Major Group	50	R	84	..	84	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
		U	8	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	51	R	41	..	41	..	..	39	..	1	..	1	..
		U	81	13	81	13	..	17	13	10	..	4	..
Division	6	R	7,940	254	7,940	254	296	215	14	5,553	216	1,377	34
		U	2,156	18	2,156	18	98	538	1	2,133	16	358	1
Major Group	60-63	R	358	19	358	19	5	21	6	269	7	68	6
		U	151	..	151	..	15	48	..	64	..	34	..
	64-68	R	7,465	231	7,465	231	291	693	8	5,172	205	1,302	18
		U	2,931	18	2,931	18	81	495	1	2,036	16	370	1
	69	R	117	4	117	4	..	1	..	111	4	5	..
		U	84	..	84	..	2	45	..	33	..	4	..
Division	7	R	4,969	35	4,969	35	13	4,569	35	361	..	28	..
		U	901	4	901	4	11	413	4	459	..	18	..
Major Group	70-71	R	4,855	35	4,855	35	13	4,449	35	361	..	38	..
		U	862	4	862	4	11	374	4	459	..	18	..
	72	R	27	..	27	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73	R	87	..	87	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..
		U	89	..	89	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	7,478	400	7,478	400	31	5,908	311	1,332	68	218	21
		U	2,335	234	2,335	234	37	1,406	147	1,033	77	119	..
Major Group	80	R	989	21	989	21	..	989	21	..	..	..	..
		U	642	5	642	5	..	642	5	..	..	..	..
	81	R	885	66	885	66	7	796	63	78	3	4	..
		U	230	53	230	53	..	188	45	42	8	..	..
	82	R	306	23	306	23	4	151	14	144	8	7	..
		U	131	9	131	9	6	35	8	69	1	1	..
	83	R	371	4	371	4	1	131	1	245	8	4	..
		U	70	1	70	1	..	7	..	62	1	1	..
	84	R	137	1	137	1	1	82	..	30	1	14	..
		U	69	..	69	..	2	8	..	49	..	..	..
	85	R	194	..	194	..	1	100	..	30	..	13	..
		U	31	..	31	..	..	9	..	13	..	..	..
	86	R	135	1	135	1	..	86	..	23	..	11	1
		U	21	..	21	..	..	19	..	11	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

[illegible]

34-35 R	19	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	10	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
36 R	25	..	16	..	..	..	15	..	9	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	..	..
38 R	34	..	10	..	1	..	9	..	24	..	..	..	18	..	9	..	2	..
39 R	49	..	42	..	..	..	42	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..
Division 4 R	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	4	..	25	..	35	..	2	..
Major Group 40 R	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	4	..	25	..	35	..	2	..
Division 5 R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 50 R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6 R	1,465	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,465	35	34	..	42	2	1,726	25	263	8
Major Group 60-63 R	127	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	14	4	..	1	2	89	6	38	6
64-69 R	1,257	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,257	17	30	..	41	..	961	15	225	2
69 R	81	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	4	..	..	..	..	76	4	5	..
Division 7 R	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	363	..	6	..	326	..	25	..	16	..
Major Group 70-71 R	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	..	5	..	269	..	35	..	16	..
72 R	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
73 R	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8 R	1,220	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,220	34	7	..	976	24	173	7	64	2
Major Group 80 R	130	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	2	..	..	120	2	..	..	..	..
81 R	93	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	4	..	..	85	4	6	..	2	..
82 R	32	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	4	2	..	19	2	10	2	2	..
83 R	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	22	..	24	..	1	..
85 R	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	83	..	11	..	11	..
86 R	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	19	..	15	..	10	..
87 R	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	4	..	3	..	7	1
88 R	633	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	633	16	3	..	517	12	69	2	29	2
89 R	123	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	7	2	..	109	4	15	3	2	..
Division 9 R	776	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	776	114	7	1	165	6	576	105	28	..
Major Group 90 R	776	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	776	114	7	1	165	9	576	105	28	..

PALAKATA POLICE STATION

AB Divisions	R	0,222	2,772	122	100	4	..	149	100	0,222	2,572	42	..	4,615	2,457	1,222	212	246	4
	U	1,150	46	76	1	20	..	50	1	1,000	47	28	..	288	26	447	11	221	..

TABLE B-IV.—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification				Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service															
				Total Workers		Rural Urban		Total		Employees		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker							
								M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20										
FALAKATA POLICE STATION—contd.																													
Division				0	R	2,801	2,237	2,801	2,237	2,739	2,234	23	3	20	..						
				U	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	14	..	13	..	..					
Major Group				00	B	3	3						
				U						
				01	B	2,695	2,237	2,695	2,237	2,698	2,234	7	3						
				U						
				02	B	5	5	4						
				U						
				03	B	40	40	1	8	..						
				U	25	25	11	..						
				04	B	58	58	46	10						
				U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Division				2 & 3	R	276	124	4	..	149	100	123	24	8	..	46	3	64	21	6	..	..					
				U	130	6	20	..	..	50	1	60	5	1	..	25	..	29	5	5	..	..					
Major Group				20	B	37	93	..	..	17	76	20	17	..	..	10	1	10	16	..	..	..				
				U	17	4	6	..	..	4	..	7	4	..	..	9	..	4	4	1	..	..					
				21	B	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..				
				U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				22	B	8	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..				
				U	20	..	7	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			
				23	B	8	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				U	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				24	R	3	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..			
				25	B	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				26	B	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				27	B	33	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	21	..	2	..	..					
				U	17	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	15	1	..	4	..	11	1	..	..	..				
				28	B	109	18	72	13	1	..	37	6	..	8	..	22	..	1	..	..	..				
				U	26	..	..	19	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..			

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification				Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service															
Total Workers				Total				Employer				Employee				Single Worker				Family Worker			
Males Females				M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
FALAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																							
Major Group	80	R	157	2	..	..	..	..	..	187	2	..	..	157	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		87	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	81	R	169	8	..	..	..	..	..	169	8	..	..	154	7	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	U		42	6	..	..	..	..	..	42	6	..	..	42	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	82	R	58	3	..	..	..	..	..	58	3	1	..	21	3	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U		23	5	..	..	..	..	..	28	5	..	..	15	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	83	R	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	31	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		9	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	4	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	84	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	85	R	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	86	R	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	U		5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	87	R	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	88	R	382	36	..	..	..	..	..	382	36	..	..	268	36	98	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
	U		155	28	..	..	..	..	..	155	28	8	..	87	28	31	5	29	..	..	..	..	..
	89	R	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	192	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		76	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	1	..	35	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
Division	9	R	910	319	..	..	..	..	..	910	319	1	..	609	167	296	152	4	..	..	..	..	..
	U		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	90	R	910	319	..	..	..	..	..	910	319	1	..	609	167	296	152	4	..	..	..	..	..
	U		4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KALCHINI POLICE STATION																							
All Divisions	R	25,746	12,929	142	..	4	23	3	109	1	26,004	12,945	132	..	22,412	12,582	3,591	256	468	25	..	..	..
Division	O	18,558	12,294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,558	12,294	23	..	16,201	12,222	224	60	20	21	..	..	..
Major Group	01	R	18,347	12,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,347	12,235	12	..	16,173	12,205	146	28	16	2	..	..	..
	02	R	68	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	26	..	..	68	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	04	R	143	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	33	1	..	60	5	76	12	4	9	..	..	..

Division	243 R	575	12	142	4	33	3	109	1	438	6	..	..	249	..	165	8	19	..
Major Group	50 R	60	..	22	..	3	..	19	..	38	..	..	..	17	..	18	..	3	..
	21 R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	28 R	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
	25 R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	27 R	177	3	49	1	7	..	42	1	128	2	..	..	74	..	48	2	6	..
	28 R	156	5	39	3	15	3	24	..	117	2	..	..	61	..	56	2	..	..
	30 R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	31 R	17	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	13	1	..	..	8	..	4	1	1	..
	33 R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	36 R	48	..	20	..	5	..	15	..	28	..	..	..	19	..	8	..	1	..
	37 R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	38 R	21	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	14	..	6	..	..	..
	39 R	85	1	7	..	2	..	5	..	78	1	..	..	50	..	20	1	8	..
Division	4 R	302	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	4	16	..	183	3	89	..	14	1
Major Group	40 R	302	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	4	16	..	183	3	89	..	14	1
Division	6 R	2,028	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,028	61	103	..	281	7	1,203	46	341	8
Major Group 60-63 R	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	1	..	15	..	72	..	11	..
64-68 R	1,929	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,929	61	102	..	266	7	1,331	46	330	8
Division	7 R	553	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	553	..	..	..	488	..	69	..	6	..
Major Group 70-71 R	521	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521	..	..	..	486	..	89	..	6	..
72 R	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8 R	2,429	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,429	156	..	..	2,039	143	324	12	66	2
Major Group	80 R	204	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	11	..	..	234	11	..	..	..	..
	81 R	183	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	18	..	..	125	15	8	..	..	..
	83 R	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1	..	..	49	1	8	..	..	..
	83 R	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	21	..	31	..	..	..
	84 R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	85 R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	86 R	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..
	87 R	66	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	2	..	..	63	2	8	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
	Total Workers					Total					Total					Employee				
	Rural		Urban			M		F			M		F			M		F		
	Male	Females	Male	Females	Others	M	F	M	F	Others	M	F	M	F	Others	M	F	M	F	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
KALCHINI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																				
Major Group	88	1,012	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,012	102	..	..	845	96	129	4	88	3	..
	89	857	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	857	92	..	..	694	14	145	8	18	..	..
Division	9	2,301	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,301	449	..	..	872	207	1,417	232	12	3	..
Major Group	90	2,301	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,301	449	..	..	872	207	1,417	232	12	3	..
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION																				
All Divisions	R	15,153	3,573	644	407	257	124	387	283	14,509	3,166	211	..	10,169	2,817	3,554	225	575	24	..
	U	8,012	284	194	28	21	8	173	20	7,818	256	200	3	2,719	135	4,459	117	446	1	..
Division	0	3,995	2,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,995	2,755	..	..	3,708	2,724	206	30	74	..	..
	U	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	21	..	22	..	7	..	..
Major Group	00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..
01	R	3,384	2,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,384	2,708	..	..	3,314	2,706	16	2	2	..	..
	U	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	16	..	9	..	4	..	..
02	R	888	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	888	20	3	..	283	18	68	2	37	..	..
	U	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..
03	R	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	1	..	61	..	29	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	R	182	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	26	2	..	113	..	61	26	6	..	..
	U	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..
Division	2 & 3	1,457	506	644	406	257	124	387	283	793	100	22	..	260	2	471	20	40	7	..
	U	1,799	69	194	28	21	8	173	20	1,605	31	65	3	518	7	919	21	103	..	..
Major Group	20	101	307	73	219	9	80	64	139	28	88	1	..	10	1	8	82	9	5	..
	U	806	88	21	15	1	4	20	11	285	18	19	3	148	7	97	8	21	..	..
21	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	R	197	8	58	1	41	..	12	1	74	2	2	..	19	2	53	..	1	..	..
	U	442	13	26	5	8	2	18	3	416	8	20	..	173	..	198	8	25	..	..
23	R	163	113	114	106	72	28	42	78	89	7	..	..	87	..	1	5	1	2	..
	U	20	2	5	1	..	..	5	1	15	1	2	..	9	..	3	1	1	..	..
24	R	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	11	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..

[illegible]

TABLE B-IV--INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE--*contd.*

English of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification				Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service															
1	2	3	4	Total Workers		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Workers			
				Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION—contd.																							
Major Group 64-68	R	2,437	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,437	103	136	..	200	1	1,768	100	335	2
	U	2,506	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,506	18	69	..	400	1	1,781	16	256	1
69	R	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
	U	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	2	..	41	..	32	..	..	..
Division	7	R	3,869	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,869	35	7	..	3,432	35	230	..	..	..
	U	810	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	810	4	8	..	365	4	430	..	..	..
Major Group 70-71	R	3,856	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,856	35	7	..	3,610	35	230	..	..	..
	U	783	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	783	4	8	..	337	4	430	..	..	..
72	R	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
	U	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	1,850	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,850	109	22	..	1,307	49	465	45	56	15
	U	2,184	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,184	184	29	..	1,166	113	950	71	29	..
Major Group 80	R	274	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	1	..	..	274	1	..	..	..	..
	U	555	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	555	5	..	..	555	5	..	..	..	..
81	R	376	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	27	7	..	320	25	49	9	..	..
	U	188	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	47	..	..	146	39	43	8	..	..
82	R	133	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	11	1	..	47	6	83	5	2	..
	U	103	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	4	6	..	20	3	81	1	1	..
83	R	150	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	4	1	..	40	1	106	3	3	..
	U	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	3	..	58	..	..	..
84	R	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	1	1	..	9	..	15	1	13	..
	U	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	2	..	8	..	43	..	..	..
85	R	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	11	..	4	..	..	..
	U	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	9	..	11	..	..	..
86	R	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
	U	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..
87	R	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	1	..	24	..	..	..
	U	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	1	..	27	..	33	..	..	..
88	R	620	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	53	11	..	433	13	154	25	23	15
	U	596	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	596	85	17	..	297	61	347	23	34	..
89	R	211	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	12	1	..	171	3	26	9	13	..
	U	518	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	43	3	..	93	4	432	39	..	..

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION--*contd.*

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*concl.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification				Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service													
				Total Workers		Rural Urban		Males		Females		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION—con'd.																											
Major Group 64-68				R	852	12	..	..	..	..	852	12	..	..	57	..	580	9	215	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
69				R	31	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division				7	R	133	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	99	..	33	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 70-71				R	128	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	94	..	32	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73				R	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division				8	R	890	51	..	..	..	890	51	..	..	747	48	125	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group				80	R	204	5	..	..	..	204	5	..	..	204	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81				R	114	9	..	..	..	..	114	9	..	..	112	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81				R	27	3	..	..	..	..	27	3	..	..	17	2	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83				R	42	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	7	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84				R	83	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	70	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85				R	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86				R	58	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88				R	318	33	..	..	..	..	318	33	..	..	248	32	55	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89				R	40	1	..	..	..	..	40	1	..	..	30	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division				9	R	635	133	..	..	..	635	133	12	..	69	12	649	121	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group				90	R	635	133	..	..	..	635	133	12	..	69	12	649	121	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	246,005	166,724	79,281	33,754	31,862	1,892
III	175,451	101,884	74,067	887	826	61
IV	4,762	3,227	1,535	1,166	1,015	151
V	3,502	3,181	318	4,303	4,303	155
VI	3,378	3,384	44	1,349	1,325	24
VII	17,576	16,888	688	9,863	9,770	93
VIII	6,777	6,741	36	3,699	3,676	23
IX	34,559	31,966	2,593	12,327	10,942	1,385
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.						
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	525	519	6	607	604	3
III	189	189	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	25	25	..	13	13	..
VIII	13	12	1	1	1	..
IX	348	343	5	592	589	3
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	540	501	139	355	210	146
III	371	279	92	2	2	..
V	1	1	..	18	13	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	97	37	..
VIII	40	29	11	4	4	..
IX	124	83	36	3.0	154	146
Group 05—Teachers						
Total	2,275	2,162	113	1,424	1,040	384
III	195	192	3	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	1	1	..	2	2	..
VIII	44	36	8	13	12	1
IX	2,035	1,933	102	1,408	1,025	383
Group 06—Jurists						
Total	63	67	1	42	42	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	2	..	..	..	..
IX	65	64	1	42	42	..
Group 07—Social Scientists						
Total	192	189	3	26	21	5
III	7	7	..	13	13	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	32	32	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	143	145	2	16	11	5

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						
Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	4,817	4,527	290	2,495	2,337	558
III	841	726	115	21	21	..
IV	1	1	..	8	8	..
V	6	6	..	19	19	..
VI	61	61	..	34	34	..
VII	73	72	1	59	59	..
VIII	177	157	20	36	35	1
IX	2,658	3,504	154	2,718	2,161	557
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	376	376	..	96	96	..
III	85	85	..	1	1	..
V	2	2	..	2	2	..
VI	19	19	..	33	33	..
VII	1	1	..	4	4	..
VIII	33	32	..	16	16	..
IX	137	137	..	40	40	..
Group 01—Physicians, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists						
Total	12	12	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	6	6	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists						
Total	30	30	..	7	6	1
III	30	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	7	6	1

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.							
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers							
Total	284	263	2	131	132	9	
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	8	8	..	
V	1	1	..	2	2	..	
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	28	23	..	1	1	..	
VIII	10	10	..	2	2	..	
IX	238	236	2	118	109	9	
Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. o.							
Total	14	13	1	6	2	4	
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	6	6	..	1	1	..	
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	1	..	1	5	1	4	
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	601	596	5	190	184	6	
III	10	10	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	14	13	1	..	..	..
VIII	25	25	..	..	..	..
IX	551	547	4	190	184	6	
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers							
Total	765	765	..	1,125	1,115	10	
III	129	129	..	6	6	..	
IV	..	..	..	8	8	..	
V	18	18	..	132	129	3	
VI	75	75	..	236	236	..	
VII	91	91	..	187	187	..	
VIII	42	42	..	113	113	..	
IX	410	410	..	443	436	7	
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government							
Total	303	303	..	243	240	3	
III	15	15	..	..	..	..
VIII	31	31	..	3	3	..	
IX	267	267	..	240	237	3	
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Total	65	65	..	47	47	..	
VII	..	..	..	47	47	..	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.							
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous							
Total	3,841	3,838	13	2,353	2,309	44	
III	1,367	1,367	..	146	146	..	
IV	5	1	4	3	3	..	
V	44	44	..	71	71	..	
VI	43	41	2	85	85	..	
VII	48	48	..	375	375	..	
VIII	574	568	6	318	313	5	
IX	1,860	1,859	1	1,455	1,416	39	
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers							
Total	816	812	4	1,331	1,317	14	
III	430	429	1	99	99	..	
V	..	..	..	18	18	..	
VI	11	11	..	29	29	..	
VII	15	15	..	69	69	..	
VIII	106	105	1	44	43	1	
IX	254	253	2	1,072	1,059	13	
Division 3—Sales Workers							
Total	17,932	17,141	791	8,603	8,517	85	
III	155	142	13	1	1	..	
IV	201	103	98	5	5	..	
V	69	48	21	20	20	..	
VI	27	27	..	1	1	..	
VII	16,064	16,023	641	8,551	8,465	86	
VIII	43	43	..	10	10	..	
IX	773	755	18	13	15	..	
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades							
Total	14,871	14,399	572	6,726	6,653	73	
VII	14,871	14,399	572	6,726	6,653	73	
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers							
Total	9	9	..	17	14	3	
VII	9	9	..	17	14	3	
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents							
Total	618	471	147	41	41	..	
III	127	114	13	1	1	..	
IV	193	95	98	4	4	..	
V	96	17	19	10	10	..	
VI	27	27	..	1	1	..	
VII	..	..	..	14	14	..	
VIII	42	42	..	..	..	..
IX	193	176	17	11	11	..	

Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions

Total	10	10	13	13	..
VII	2	2	12	12	..
IX	8	8	1	1	..

Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	887	887	893	815	7
III	114	114	6	6	..
IV	..	..	8	8	..
V	18	18	182	129	3
VI	75	75	286	236	..
VII	94	94	128	128	..
VIII	21	21	110	110	..
IX	135	135	202	198	4

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	4,962	4,945	4,103	4,040	63
III	1,786	1,785	1	247	1
IV	5	1	5	5	..
V	53	53	149	149	..
VI	54	52	121	121	..
VII	74	74	741	740	1
VIII	728	721	273	267	6
IX	2,262	2,259	2,567	2,512	35

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	249	249	405	403	3
III	57	57	1	..	1
IV	..	..	2	..	..
V	8	8	60	60	..
VI	..	..	4	4	..
VII	11	11	296	295	..
VIII	94	94	8	8	..
IX	139	139	35	33	3

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	45	45	13	11	3
III	30	30	1	1	..
VI	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	2	1	1
VIII	11	11	2	2	..
IX	4	4	5	4	1

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	11	11	1	1	..
III	2	2	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	1	1	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	2,438	2,361	72	1,814	1,804	10,
III	27	27	..	..	..	..
IV	8	8	..	..	..	..
V	33	31	2	10	10	..
VII	1,784	1,715	69	1,789	1,779	10
VIII	1	1	..	10	10	..
IX	580	579	1	4	4	..

Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

Total	1	1	..	5	5	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	5	5	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	164,575	90,715	73,860	554	491	63
III	164,074	90,225	73,849	445	387	58
IV	6	..	6	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	9	9	..
VI	4	4	..	3	3	..
VII	57	57	..	43	42	1
VIII	7	7	..	4	4	..
IX	425	420	5	50	49	1

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	12,278	7,130	5,148	194	180	14
III	12,164	7,021	5,143	191	180	11
IV	5	..	5	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	3	..	3
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	104	104	..	..	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	151,077	82,428	68,643	290	171	49
III	150,694	82,250	68,644	196	79	47
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	9	9	..	40	39	1
VIII	3	3	..	4	4	..
IX	165	161	5	50	49	1

Group 42—Hunters and Related Workers

Total	1	..	1	..	..	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	303	373	10	131	131	..
III	238	318	10	126	126	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	47	47	..	3	3	..
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 44—Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

Total	887	785	52	9	9	..
III	688	636	52	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	148	148	..	..	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	150	150	..	50	50	..
III	146	146	..	49	49	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..

Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen

Total	137	137	..	25	25	..
III	133	133	..	25	25	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..

Group 51—Well Drillers and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 59—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

Total	13	13	..	24	24	..
III	13	13	..	24	24	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	4,870	4,866	4	2,183	2,180	3
III	916	915	1	23	23	..
V	..	..	..	16	16	..
VI	62	62	..	33	33	..
VII	11	11	..	34	34	..
VIII	3,448	3,447	1	1,744	1,741	3
IX	433	431	2	333	333	..

Group 60—Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	198	198	..	15	15	..
III	2	2	..	2	2	..
VIII	118	118	..	15	15	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	29,415	26,194	3,221	9,953	9,523	430
III	2,642	2,625	17	57	55	2
IV	4,543	3,117	1,426	1,138	987	151
V	3,314	3,019	295	4,008	3,851	157
VI	2,933	2,896	37	877	858	19
VII	455	415	40	170	165	5
VIII	1,800	1,800	..	1,175	1,164	11
IX	13,728	12,322	1,406	2,533	2,443	90

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	800	470	330	137	130	17
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	647	328	319	60	47	13
V	94	85	9	74	70	4
VI	11	11	..	..	..	..
VII	11	9	2	3	3	..
VIII	26	26	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	1,034	976	58	569	563	7
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
IV	406	361	45	115	110	5
V	485	425	10	451	449	2
VI	13	13	..	..	..	..
VII	121	119	2	..	..	..
VIII	6	6	..	..	..	..
IX	47	46	1	3	3	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	351	340	11	177	168	9
IV	174	164	10	24	24	..
V	94	98	1	145	136	9
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	68	68	..	1	1	..
IX	15	15	..	3	3	..

Group 62—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

Total	5	5	1	1
VIII	1	1	..	..
IX	4	4	1	1

Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

Total	562	562	79	79
III	17	17	..	..
VIII	544	544	79	79
IX	1	1	..	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	2,087	2,085	2	1,673
III	688	687	1	23
V	..	..	15	15
VI	1	1	33	33
VII	5	5	31	31
VIII	1,231	1,230	1	1,256
IX	112	112	315	315

Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)

Total	169	169	12	12
VIII	167	167	12	12
IX	2	2	..	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport

Total	687	686	1	103
III	21	21	..	..
VI	7	7	..	..
VIII	584	584	99	99
IX	75	74	4	4

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	64	63	1	68
III	9	9	..	..
VIII	34	34	63	63
IX	21	20	5	5

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	239	239	58	58
III	63	68	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..
VIII	104	104	58	58
IX	65	65	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

Total	977	977	174	174
III	111	111	..	..
V	..	..	1	1
VI	54	54	..	..
VII	2	2	3	3
VIII	665	665	162	162
IX	145	145	8	8

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	579	571	8	158
III	153	152	..	..
IV	227	222	5	81
V	192	119	3	75
VI	24	24	..	..
VII	16	16	..	..
VIII	16	16	..	..
IX	22	22	2	9

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	427	423	4	435
III	8	8	..	..
IV	181	179	2	71
V	205	203	2	344
VI	3	3	..	..
VII	26	26	..	20
IX	9	9	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	1,871	1,866	5	591
III	411	411	..	1
IV	44	43	1	75
V	168	164	4	376
VI	9	9	..	17
VII	39	39	..	13
VIII	564	565	..	95
IX	132	132	..	14

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	213	213	..	378
III	102	102	..	..
IV	3	3	..	..
V	..	..	..	11
VI	14	14	..	37
VII	..	..	..	1
VIII	60	60	..	47
IX	34	34	..	282

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	2,867	2,653	14	1,102
III	537	563	4	7
IV	496	492	4	264
V	1,173	1,167	6	741
VI	57	57	..	45
VII	31	31	..	3
VIII	46	46	..	23
IX	275	275	..	10

Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers

Total	34	34	..	28
III	3	3	..	..
V	1	1	..	..
VI	27	27	..	14
VIII	2	2	..	17
IX	1	1	..	4

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.						
Total	1,911	1,898	13	374	373	1
III	819	818	1	..	..	..
IV	22	22	..	..	..	..
V	37	37	..	2	2	..
VI	1,447	1,439	8	339	338	1
VII	6	4	2	2	2	..
VIII	17	17	..	14	14	..
IX	63	61	2	17	17	..

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total	308	308	..	80	80	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	8	8	..
V	1	1	..	77	77	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	302	302	..	..	..	..

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	612	596	86	66	59	7
III	4	..	4	..	..	..
IV	312	249	64	32	28	4
V	179	164	15	29	26	3
VI	1	1	..	1	1	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..
IX	108	105	8	4	4	..

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	2,983	1,331	982	869	738	131
III	27	27	..	..	..	..
IV	997	831	666	111	57	54
V	453	228	225	732	661	71
VII	68	88	80	10	7	3
VIII	7	7	..	1	1	..
IX	786	705	31	25	12	3

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers						
Total	328	327	1	49	49	..
III	23	23	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	13	13	..
V	4	3	1	31	31	..
VIII	3	3	..	1	1	..
IX	293	293	..	4	4	..

Group 84—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	1,053	1,047	6	285	285	..
III	75	75	..	..	..	..
VII	76	75	1	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	901	896	6	285	285	..

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	4,963	4,940	13	800	794	6
III	3,389	3,381	8	24	24	..
IV	2	1	1	..	..	..
V	3	3	..	43	42	..
VI	13	12	..	33	32	1
VII	5	5	..	43	43	..
VIII	276	276	..	316	316	..
IX	1,366	1,363	4	443	438	5

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	6,128	5,394	734	1,680	1,199	461
III	506	460	46	2	2	..
V	3	3	..	3	3	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	25	23	2	15	15	..
VIII	22	20	2	10	10	..
IX	5,570	4,896	684	1,690	1,169	461

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers						
Total	71	71	..	313	298	20
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	31	31	..
VII	..	..	..	8	8	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	1	1
IX	68	68	..	263	263	19

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	1,104	1,006	98	405	286	119
III	573	560	13	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	8	8	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	133	126	6	63	62	1
IX	390	311	79	388	221	117

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	398	367	31	736	717	19
III	206	177	29	141	132	9
IV	181	179	2	594	584	10
VII	11	11	..	1	1	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

Total	771	504	267	370	192	78
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	693	376	247	123	80	43
V	97	82	15	142	108	84
VI	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	38	29	4	..	..	..
IX	9	8	1	5	4	1

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	164	164	..	12	8	4
III	61	61	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	1	1
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	103	103	..	4	1	3

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	238	238	..	30	30	..
III	205	205	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	2	3	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	21	21	..	22	22	..
IX	12	12	..	5	5	..

Group 89—Labourers, n.e.c.

Total	14,926	13,485	1,441	3,831	3,727	154
III	137	119	8	49	47	3
IV	202	163	34	25	3	23
V	713	68	9	174	157	17
VI	1,390	1,391	29	430	408	18
VII	21	21	..	113	112	1
VIII	1,027	1,027	..	939	923	11
IX	11,569	10,191	1,368	2,161	2,078	83

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	14,532	12,654	896	4,925	3,246	679
III	4,667	4,567	76	26	26	..
IV	4	3	1	..	..	..
V	6	8	..	112	112	..
VI	24	24	..	24	22	2
VII	128	122	6	67	67	..
VIII	473	465	8	204	204	2
IX	9,248	8,425	813	3,490	2,815	675

Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	535	518	17	298	184	44
III	114	111	3	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	20	18	2	1	1	..
IX	398	386	12	227	183	44

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Total	26	26	..	66	66	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	21	21	..
VII	1	1	..	8	8	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	21	21	..	42	42	..

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

Total	632	652	30	263	234	29
III	6	5	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	14	14	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	40	40	..	6	6	..
IX	634	605	29	248	214	29

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	3,967	3,767	200	263	263	..
III	95	94	1	12	12	..
IV	2	2	..	2	2	..
V	32	30	2	3	3	..
VI	138	133	5	9	9	..
VII	23	23	..	11	11	..
VIII	55	55	..	48	48	..
IX	3,822	3,430	192	175	175	..

Group X3—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	2,300	2,101	199	346	246	..
III	47	46	1	13	12	..
IV	2	2	..	1	1	..
V	32	30	2	3	3	..
VI	103	98	5	4	4	..
VII	23	23	..	11	11	..
VIII	53	53	..	43	43	..
IX	2,040	1,949	191	172	172	..

Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	1,667	1,666	1	17	17	..
III	48	48	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	25	25	..	6	6	..
VIII	2	2	..	6	6	..
IX	1,593	1,561	1	6	6	..

... OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—cont'd.

Total Workers

Division/Group Category	Rural				Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

Sadar Subdivision

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	183,492	92,923	45,479	24,251	22,691	1,560
III	101,143	58,188	42,955	809	748	61
IV	2,354	1,574	780	873	751	122
V	1,682	1,532	150	2,762	2,643	119
VI	2,358	2,324	34	954	939	15
VII	8,382	8,948	434	6,689	6,614	75
VIII	1,773	1,772	1	2,794	2,775	19
IX	19,710	18,585	1,125	9,370	8,221	1,149

Division 9—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	2,356	2,268	88	2,213	1,731	482
III	390	366	24	20	20	
IV	1	1		8	8	
V	5	5		18	18	
VI	13	18		25	25	
VII	30	30		43	43	
VIII	26	26		31	31	
IX	1,686	1,822	64	2,067	1,586	481

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	114	114		50	50	
III	41	41				
V	2	2		1	1	
VI	9	9		24	24	
VIII	8	8		14	14	
IX	54	54		11	11	

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	4	4				
III	2	2				
VII	1	1				
IX	1	1				

Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

Total	5	5		2	2	
IX	5	5		2	2	

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	241	241		518	515	3
III	57	57				
V				1	1	
VII	13	13		9	9	
VIII	1	1		1	1	
IX	170	170		507	504	3

Total Workers

Division/Group Category	Rural				Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

Sadar Subdivision—cont'd.

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

Total	566	566		773	768	10
III	66	66		4	4	
IV				1	1	
V	13	13		96	93	3
VI	72	72		191	191	
VII	85	85		130	130	
VIII	16	16		82	82	
IX	314	314		274	267	7

Group 10—Administrators and Executive Officials, Government

Total	226	226		194	191	3
III	8	8				
VIII				3	3	
IX	218	218		191	188	3

Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Total	65	65		10	10	
VII	65	65		10	10	

Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions

Total	9	9		6	6	
VII	2	2		5	5	
IX	7	7		1	1	

Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	266	266		568	561	7
III	58	58		4	4	
IV				1	1	
V	13	13		96	93	3
VI	72	72		191	191	
VII	18	18		115	115	
VIII	16	16		79	79	
IX	89	89		82	78	4

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	2,816	2,813	3	3,456	3,400	56
III	852	852		236	237	1
IV				3	3	
V	51	51		130	130	
VI	30	28	2	83	83	
VII	20	20		685	684	1
VIII	47	47		218	214	4
IX	1,816	1,815	1	2,099	2,049	50

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	295	178	48	305	168	137
III	161	137	24	2	2	
V	1	1	..	13	13	
VI	1	1	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	83	83	
VIII	1	1	..	4	4	
IX	59	35	24	253	116	137

Group 05—Teachers

Total	1,155	1,118	38	1,095	774	821
III	110	110	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	13	11	1
IX	1,045	1,007	38	1,082	762	320

Group 06—Jurists

Total	40	40	..	3	3	..
IX	40	40	..	3	3	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	183	131	3	27	23	5
III	4	4	..	18	13	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	197	125	3	9	4	5

Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	156	156	..	83	74	9
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	8	8	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	1	1	..
IX	124	124	..	71	63	9

Group 09—Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.

Total	7	7	..	6	2	4
VI	6	6	..	1	1	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	5	1	4

Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	274	274	..	134	121	3
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	251	251	..	124	121	3

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	184	134	..	363	365	3
III	21	21	..	1	..	2
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	8	8	..	57	57	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	11	11	..	282	282	..
VIII	4	4	..	3	3	..
IX	90	90	..	20	16	2

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	18	18	..	7	5	2
III	16	16	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	1	..	1
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	2	2	..	2	1	1

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 23—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	2,314	2,312	2	1,885	1,847	28
III	536	596	..	138	138	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	42	42	..	55	55	..
VI	25	24	2	52	52	..
VII	8	8	..	337	337	..
VIII	39	39	..	175	175	3
IX	1,603	1,603	..	1,126	1,091	25

Group 23—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	347	346	1	1,195	1,183	13
III	219	219	..	99	99	..
V	..	..	..	18	18	..
VI	4	4	..	24	24	..
VII	1	1	..	65	65	..
VIII	4	4	..	39	39	1
IX	113	118	1	951	939	12

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	9,434	8,983	451	5,504	5,316	70
III	66	66	..	..	..	..
IV	76	51	27	5	5	..
V	25	16	9	6	6	..
VI	23	23	..	1	1	..
VII	8,968	8,565	403	5,544	5,394	70
VIII	1	1	..	10	10	..
IX	251	239	12	..	..	..

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	8,615	7,660	355	4,310	4,252	58
VII	8,615	7,660	355	4,310	4,252	58

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar Subdivision—contd.						
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers						
Total	1	1	..	8	5	3
VII	1	1	..	8	5	3
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents						
Total	244	196	48	10	10	..
III	61	51	..	..	..	..
IV	76	49	27	..	..	..
V	34	15	9	..	..	..
VI	23	23	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	9	9	..
IX	70	58	12	..	..	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers						
Total	1,173	1,125	48	1,253	1,249	9
III	16	16	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	5	5	..
V	1	1	..	6	6	..
VII	973	924	48	1,237	1,238	9
VIII	1	1	..	10	10	..
IX	181	181	..	..	..	..
Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers						
Total	95,312	52,437	42,885	509	447	62
III	95,062	52,196	42,864	403	345	58
V	..	..	..	9	9	..
VI	3	3	..	3	3	..
VII	6	6	..	43	42	1
VIII	2	2	..	3	3	..
IX	219	218	1	48	48	..
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers						
Total	1,839	986	853	186	172	14
III	1,770	917	853	183	173	11
VI	..	..	..	3	..	3
IX	69	69	..	..	..	..
Total Workers						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar Subdivision—contd.						
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine						
Total	10	10	..	..	78	..
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	78	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	1,089	1,088	1	1,222	1,222	..
III	303	309	..	..	23	..
V	..	..	..	..	15	..
VI	1	1	..	..	28	..
VII	..	..	..	..	80	..
VIII	747	743	1	1	836	..
IX	32	32	..	..	303	..
Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)						
Total	..	..	..	..	9	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	9	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	272	272	..	..	69	..
III	16	16	..	..	..	..
VI	7	7	..	..	7	..
VIII	201	201	..	..	69	..
IX	48	48	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators						
Total	14	13	1	63	62	1
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	57	1
IX	12	11	1	5	5	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	117	117	..	..	45	..
III	95	96	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	51	51	..	..	45	..
IX	28	28	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.						
Total	372	372	..	..	84	..
III	111	111	..	..	..	..
VI	49	49	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	106	106	..	..	81	..
IX	104	104	..	..	3	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	92,908	50,889	42,020	908	160	43
III	92,797	50,778	42,019	117	70	47
VI	8	8	..	..	..	..
VII	4	4	..	40	99	1
VIII	1	1	..	8	8	..
IX	108	102	1	48	48	..

Group 42—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	195	185	10	106	106	..
III	191	181	10	101	101	..
V	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII	2	2	..	3	3	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers

Total	870	358	2	9	9	..
III	824	322	2	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	45	45	..	..	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	45	45	..	49	49	..
III	43	43	..	49	49	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen

Total	32	32	..	25	25	..
III	30	30	..	25	25	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 59—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.

Total	13	13	..	24	24	..
III	13	13	..	24	24	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	1,923	1,991	2	1,584	1,583	1
III	484	484	..	23	23	..
V	..	..	..	15	15	..
VI	57	57	..	28	28	..
VII	4	4	..	29	29	..
VIII	1,217	1,216	1	1,179	1,178	1
IX	221	229	1	299	299	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	115	115	..	13	13	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	110	110	..	13	13	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 63—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

Total	4	4	..	1	1	..
IX	4	4	..	1	1	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	15,885	14,460	1,425	8,947	8,609	338
III	1,402	1,391	11	87	86	2
IV	2,273	1,520	753	856	734	122
V	1,569	1,430	139	2,456	2,349	116
VI	2,066	2,064	2	82	82	10
VII	182	151	31	139	136	3
VIII	324	324	..	933	922	11
IX	8,039	7,580	459	1,934	1,860	74

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	229	186	43	76	62	14
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	212	171	41	49	38	11
V	11	9	2	24	21	3
VII	..	..	..	8	8	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	3	2	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	324	283	41	298	395	3
III	3	8	..	..	..	..
IV	141	106	35	95	93	2
V	79	74	5	300	299	1
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	61	61	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	36	37	1	3	3	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	180	180	..	144	135	9
IV	108	108	..	24	24	..
V	49	49	..	116	107	9
VII	17	17	..	1	1	..
IX	6	6	..	3	3	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	255	260	5	76	76	..
III	87	87	..	..	..	..
IV	89	87	2	63	63	..
V	53	50	3	21	21	..
VI	14	14	..	..	..	..
VII	9	9	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	13	13	..	2	2	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	168	166	2	234	234	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	66	67	1	29	29	..
V	62	61	1	213	215	..
VII	7	7	..	20	20	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—cont'd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar Subdivision—cont'd.						
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers						
Total	495	495	..	376	375	1
III	211	211	..	..	..	..
IV	23	23	..	48	48	..
V	98	98	..	234	233	1
VI	6	6	..	8	8	..
VII	16	16	..	10	10	..
VIII	37	37	..	74	74	..
IX	110	110	..	2	2	..
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers						
Total	94	94	..	342	342	..
III	55	55	..	..	..	..
IV	8	8	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	4	4	..
VI	12	12	..	83	83	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	11	11	..	87	87	..
IX	13	13	..	267	267	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	1,513	1,507	6	710	709	1
III	348	346	2	..	..	..
IV	255	255	..	206	205	1
V	657	653	4	464	464	..
VI	37	37	..	18	18	..
VII	6	6	..	1	1	..
VIII	17	17	..	15	15	..
IX	193	193	..	6	6	..
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers						
Total	29	29	..	29	29	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	27	27	..	12	12	..
VII	..	..	..	13	13	..
IX	1	1	..	4	4	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	1,245	1,240	5	273	273	1
III	183	182	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	1,042	1,039	3	259	258	1
VII	6	4	2	14	14	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
Sadar Subdivision—cont'd.						
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers						
Total	180	180	..	..	17	..
III	190	190	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	6	6	..	13	13	..
IX	4	4	..	1	1	..
Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.						
Total	7,896	7,400	496	2,907	2,762	195
III	822	817	5	87	85	2
IV	166	186	80	25	8	23
V	5	3	2	102	92	10
VI	956	957	29	263	253	9
VII	17	17	..	95	91	1
VIII	247	247	..	761	750	11
IX	6,185	5,753	432	1,625	1,555	70
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers						
Total	9,018	8,446	572	2,922	2,381	541
III	2,877	2,642	35	24	24	..
V	7	7	..	29	29	..
VI	21	21	..	27	25	2
VII	46	46	..	45	45	..
VIII	138	138	..	289	287	2
IX	6,129	5,592	537	2,508	1,971	537
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	2,943	2,939	4	544	539	5
III	1,869	1,865	4	22	22	..
V	2	2	..	11	11	..
VI	9	9	..	26	25	1
VII	5	5	..	36	36	..
VIII	185	185	..	212	212	..
IX	923	923	..	237	238	4
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	3,828	3,857	471	1,217	842	375
III	309	288	26	2	2	..
V	3	3	..	8	8	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	14	14	..	6	6	..
VIII	..	..	..	10	10	..
IX	3,500	3,055	445	1,196	891	375

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	806	806	..	67	67	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	65	65	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	800	800	..	..	..	..

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	456	378	78	43	41	2
III	4	..	4	..	..	..
IV	209	148	61	26	24	2
V	133	131	12	13	13	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	106	106	1	4	4	..

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	1,414	871	543	633	635	98
III	18	18	..	..	..	..
IV	495	100	895	68	30	38
V	316	123	94	553	494	59
VII	85	6	29	4	3	1
V.II	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	680	676	25	7	7	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	298	297	1	14	14	..
IV	..	..	..	9	9	..
V	3	2	1	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	295	295	..	3	3	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	259	214	25	233	285	5
IV	132	103	24	103	59	4
V	104	103	1	159	186	1
VII	3	3	..	1	1	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

Total	459	261	176	205	150	75
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	270	206	164	109	67	43
V	83	68	14	98	61	32
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	3	3	1

Group 86—Textile, Furbers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	144	143	..	10	6	4
III	43	42	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	3	1	1
VIII	..	..	..	4	4	..
IX	103	103	..	4	1	8

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	63	63	..	174	169	5
V.II	..	..	..	2	1	1
IX	63	63	..	172	169	4

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	703	693	75	868	945	118
III	893	379	4	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	8	8	..	1	..	1
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	2	2	..	59	66	1
IX	310	239	71	295	184	111

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	618	618	5	219	219	..
III	54	54	..	..	..	..
VII	19	19	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	544	539	5	219	219	..

Group 95—Laundries, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	391	393	9	173	130	43
III	62	61	1	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	7	7	..	1	1	..
IX	320	319	8	173	139	43

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Total	20	20	..	3	3	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	19	19	..	3	3	..

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

Total	452	444	8	234	234	..
V	..	..	..	14	14	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	450	442	8	214	214	..

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	977	924	53	297	297	..
III	79	75	1	11	11	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	12	19	2	3	3	..
VI	26	26	..	4	4	..
VII	21	21	..	19	19	..
VIII	..	..	..	45	45	..
IX	925	773	59	131	131	..

Group X6—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	893	820	53	292	292	..
III	32	31	1	11	11	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	12	10	2	3	3	..
VI	23	23	..	4	4	..
VII	21	21	..	10	10	..
VIII	..	..	..	45	45	..
IX	813	769	59	131	131	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*conid.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Sadar Subdivisions— <i>conid.</i>						
Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation						
Total	94	94	..	5	5	..
III	47	47	..	..	..	..
VI	85	85	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	5	5	..
IX	12	12	..	..	..	..

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION						
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	11,474	9,099	2,375	14,863	13,656	1,207
III	2,993	2,320	1,673	631	575	56
IV	840	500	340	273	209	77
V	339	313	26	1,613	1,549	64
VI	454	451	3	632	648	4
VII	1,515	1,454	61	3,467	3,427	40
VIII	124	123	1	1,346	1,340	6
IX	4,209	3,938	271	6,876	5,916	960

Division 9—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	58	58	..	1,639	1,237	402
III	..	..	..	18	18	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	13	13	..
VI	..	..	..	18	18	..
VII	..	..	..	29	29	..
VIII	..	..	..	12	12	..
IX	58	58	..	1,547	1,145	402

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	1	1	..	39	39	..
VI	..	..	..	17	17	..
VIII	..	..	..	13	13	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	..	..	..	452	450	2
IX	..	..	..	452	450	2

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	1	1	..	243	131	112
V	..	..	..	18	13	..
VII	..	..	..	29	29	..
IX	1	1	..	201	89	112

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION— <i>conid.</i>						
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	1	1	..	134	131	3
III	..	..	..	1	..	1
V	..	..	..	54	54	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	63	63	..
IX	1	1	..	2	..	2

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists						
Total	..	..	..	5	3	2
VI	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	1	..	1
IX	..	..	..	1	..	1

Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	6	6	..	1,545	1,517	28
III	..	..	..	136	136	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	41	41	..
VI	..	..	..	44	44	..
VII	..	..	..	315	315	..
VIII	..	..	..	103	99	3
IX	6	6	..	905	880	25

Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total	11	11	..	1,018	1,010	8
III	..	..	..	99	99	..
V	..	..	..	17	17	..
VI	..	..	..	19	19	..
VII	..	..	..	65	65	..
VIII	..	..	..	15	15	..
IX	11	11	..	803	795	8

Division 3—Sales Workers						
Total	1,472	1,434	38	2,751	2,716	35
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII	1,472	1,434	38	2,749	2,714	35

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	1,371	1,335	36	2,939	2,198	30
VII	1,371	1,335	36	2,938	2,198	30

Group 05—Teachers				Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers			
Total	38	38	..	775	506	269	269
IX	38	38	..	775	506	269	269
Group 07—Social Scientists				Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents			
Total	1	1	..	31	18	3	3
III	..	..	..	18	18	..	..
IX	1	1	..	3	..	3	3
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers				Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers			
Total	13	13	..	45	36	9	9
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
IX	13	13	..	43	34	9	9
Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.				Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers			
Total	..	..	..	5	1	4	4
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
IX	..	..	..	4	..	4	4
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers				Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers			
Total	4	4	..	69	66	3	3
IX	4	4	..	69	66	3	3
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers				Group 41—Farm Workers			
Total	29	29	..	474	467	7	7
III	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
V	..	..	..	69	69	3	3
VI	..	..	..	136	136	..	..
VII	..	..	..	99	99	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	22	22	..	..
IX	29	29	..	146	142	4	4
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government				Group 43 Fishermen and Related Workers			
Total	93	93	..	143	142	1	1
IX	93	93	..	143	142	1	1
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other				Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers			
Total	1	1	..	331	325	6	6
III	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
V	..	..	..	73	69	3	3
VI	..	..	..	130	130	..	..
VII	..	..	..	99	99	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	33	33	..	..
IX	1	1	..	3	..	3	3
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers				Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers			
Total	13	13	..	2,692	2,631	41	41
III	..	..	..	236	235	1	1
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
V	..	..	..	112	112	..	..
VI	..	..	..	76	76	..	..
VII	..	..	..	443	443	1	1
VIII	..	..	..	117	114	3	3
IX	13	13	..	1,711	1,675	36	36
Group 13—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers				Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen			
Total	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
VII	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents				Group 59—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.			
Total	..	..	..	..	..	24	24
VII	..	..	..	..	..	24	24

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Total	124	123	1	1,158	1,157	1
III	..	..	..	23	23	..
V	..	..	..	9	9	..
VI	..	..	..	25	25	..
VII	..	..	..	16	16	..
VIII	124	123	1	813	812	1
IX	..	..	..	272	272	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	..	..	..	13	13	..
VIII	..	..	..	13	13	..

Group 64—Drivers, Road Transport

Total	116	115	1	1,013	1,013	..
III	..	..	..	23	23	..
V	..	..	..	9	9	..
VI	..	..	..	25	25	..
VII	..	..	..	16	16	..
VIII	116	115	1	688	688	..
IX	..	..	..	272	272	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport

Total	..	..	..	22	22	..
VIII	..	..	..	22	22	..

Group 67—Telephones, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	..	..	..	57	56	1
VIII	..	..	..	57	56	1

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	4	4	..	41	41	..
VIII	4	4	..	41	41	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. c.

Total	4	4	..	12	12	..
VIII	4	4	..	12	12	..

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Total	107	107	..	..	344	344
IV	..	..	..	..	35	..
V	107	107	..	..	309	..

Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers

Total	27	27	..	..	11	..
VI	27	27	..	..	11	..

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.

Total	324	319	5	..	210	..
VI	324	319	5	..	210	..
VII	2	..	2	..	..	..

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	301	301	..	..	64	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	64	..
IX	299	299	..	..	..	..

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	304	155	49	10	10	..
III	4	..	4	..	..	..
IV	86	42	44	10	10	..
V	13	12	1	..	..	..
IX	101	101	..	..	..	..

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	231	271	260	199	164	35
IV	259	40	219	11	4	7
V	23	3	20	187	160	27
VII	21	..	21	1	..	1
IX	528	528	..	..	..	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	293	293	..	..	..	..
IX	293	293	..	..	..	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	188	164	24	128	128	2
IV	114	91	23	11	11	2
V	74	73	1	115	115	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	2,906	3,306	399	2,831	3,688	198
III	7	..	7	25	25	..
IV	849	560	249	271	194	77
V	239	313	26	1,383	1,322	61
VI	454	451	3	398	398	3
VII	43	29	23	81	78	3
VIII	..	..	..	359	257	2
IX	1,922	1,922	..	1,371	1,324	47

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	105	98	7	34	23	11
IV	106	98	7	18	10	8
V	..	..	..	16	13	8

Group 71—Tailors, Outfitters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	98	81	17	169	169	..
IV	46	39	17	18	18	..
V	53	53	..	151	151	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	34	34	..	90	84	6
IV	..	..	..	7	7	..
V	92	92	..	83	77	6
VII	12	12	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	56	56	..	16	16	..
IV	53	53	..	16	16	..
V	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	39	39	..	277	277	..
IV	..	..	..	14	14	..
V	32	32	..	245	245	..
VII	..	..	..	19	19	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Fitters and Related Workers

Total	18	18	..	144	144	..
IV	..	..	..	13	13	..
V	8	8	..	121	124	..
VI	2	2	..	7	7	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	..	..	..	235	235	..
VI	..	..	..	33	33	..
VII	..	..	..	13	13	..
IX	..	..	..	249	249	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	13	11	2	144	91	53
IV	11	11	..	94	56	29
V	2	..	2	50	35	15

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	102	102	..	4	..	4
VII	..	..	..	1	..	1
IX	102	102	..	3	..	3

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.

Total	872	837	35	1,742	1,660	82
III	3	..	3	25	25	..
IV	165	135	30	93	..	32
V	2	..	2	89	29	10
VI	103	103	..	180	137	8
VII	..	..	..	61	60	1
VIII	..	..	..	246	244	2
IX	599	599	..	1,119	1,075	44

Division 9—Services, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	2,182	1,911	271	1,787	1,315	472
III	..	..	..	22	22	..
V	..	..	..	14	14	..
VI	..	..	..	17	16	1
VII	..	..	..	33	33	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	2,182	1,911	271	1,695	1,224	471

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	572	572	..	141	136	5
III	..	..	..	23	23	..
VI	..	..	..	17	16	1
VII	..	..	..	33	33	..
IX	572	572	..	69	65	4

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	1,058	803	255	742	425	316
IX	1,058	803	255	742	425	316

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	139	135	4
IX	..	..	..	139	135	4

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	123	116	7	244	149	105
IX	123	116	7	244	149	105

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	126	127	1	126	126	..
IX	126	127	1	126	126	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 95—Laundries, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	163	157	6	140	98	42
IX	163	157	6	140	98	42
Group 96—Services, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	138	136	2	233	233	..
V	..	..	..	14	14	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	138	136	2	213	213	..
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Total	..	..	..	132	132	..
III	..	..	..	11	11	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	6	6	..
VIII	..	..	..	17	17	..
IX	..	..	..	94	94	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total	..	..	..	139	139	..
III	..	..	..	11	11	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	6	6	..
VIII	..	..	..	17	17	..
IX	..	..	..	94	94	..

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 19—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 19—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	171	171	..	..	..	..
V	13	13	..	..	..	..
VI	71	71	..	..	..	..
VIII	15	15	..	..	..	..
IX	73	73	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	969	967	2	..	..	..
V	49	49	..	..	..	..
VI	20	18	2	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	18	18	..	..	..	..
IX	877	877	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	43	43	..	..	..	..
V	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	34	34	..	..	..	..
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	926	924	2	..	..	..
V	42	42	..	..	..	..
VI	90	18	2	..	..	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..
VIII	18	18	..	..	..	..
IX	843	843	..	..	..	..
Division 3—Sales Workers						
Total	1,122	1,033	89	..	..	..
VII	1,122	1,033	89	..	..	..
Group 80—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	1,089	1,000	89	..	..	..
VII	1,089	1,000	89	..	..	..

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION						
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	7,579	6,392	1,187	..	..	..
III	1,616	783	853	..	..	..
IV	388	257	81	..	..	..
V	454	450	4	..	..	..
VI	418	416	2	..	..	..
VII	1,184	1,095	89	..	..	..
VIII	423	423	..	..	..	..
IX	3,146	2,968	158	..	..	..
Division 6—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	491	487	4	..	..	..
V	3	3	..	..	..	..
VI	6	6	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	479	475	4	..	..	..

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	9	9	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	6	6	..	..	..

Group 08—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	45	45	..	..	..
IX	45	45	..	..	..

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	11	11	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..

Group 05—Teachers

Total	898	894	4	..	..
IX	898	894	4	..	..

Group 06—Jurists

Total	21	21	..	..	..
IX	21	21	..	..	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	85	35	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..
IX	83	33	..	..	..

Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.

Total	7	7	..	..	..
VI	6	6	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..

Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	25	25	..	..	..
IX	25	25	..	..	..

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

Total	251	251	..	..	..
V	13	13	..	..	..
VI	71	71	..	..	..
VII	57	57	..	..	..
VIII	15	15	..	..	..
IX	95	95	..	..	..

Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government

Total	23	23	..	..	..
IX	23	23	..	..	..

Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Total	55	55	..	..	..
VII	55	55	..	..	..

Group 89—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	88	88	..	..	..
VII	88	88	..	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	1,616	763	853	..	..
III	1,616	763	853	..	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	1,578	725	853	..	..
III	1,578	725	853	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	88	38	..	..	..
III	88	38	..	..	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	387	387	..	..	..
VIII	387	387	..	..	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	64	64	..	..	..
VIII	64	64	..	..	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	276	276	..	..	..
VIII	276	276	..	..	..

Group 69—Postmen and Messengers

Total	17	17	..	..	..
VIII	17	17	..	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. c.

Total	30	30	..	..	..
VIII	30	30	..	..	..

Division 7-9—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,437	1,352	85	..	..
IV	238	257	81	..	..
V	369	385	4	..	..
VI	318	318	..	..	..
IX	392	392	..	..	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	7	3	4	..	..
IV	7	3	4	..	..

Group 11—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	6	2	4	..	..
IV	6	2	4	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers						
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	8	8	..	..	..	..
Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers						
Total	17	17	..	..	..	..
IV	17	17	..	..	..	..
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers						
Total	14	14	..	..	..	..
IV	9	9	..	..	..	..
V	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	346	342	4	..	..	..
IV	186	186	..	..	..	..
V	211	207	4	..	..	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	153	153	..	..	..	..
VI	153	153	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	100	97	3	..	..	..
IV	50	17	3	..	..	..
V	80	80	..	..	..	..
Group 83—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	131	113	8	..	..	..
IV	41	88	41	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION						
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	4,393	4,080	313	4,065	3,892	173
III	456	439	17	84	81	3
IV	333	190	143	254	223	31
V	332	268	64	547	502	45
VI	261	254	7	124	121	3
VII	929	885	44	1,150	1,137	13
VIII	139	139	..	1,007	996	11
IX	1,943	1,905	38	889	832	77
Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	536	516	20	289	241	48
III	..	..	..	2	2	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5	..
VII	..	..	..	5	5	..
VIII	..	..	..	17	16	1
IX	536	516	20	256	209	47
Group—00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	..	..	..	16	16	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	9	9	..
Group 01—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists						
Total	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	95	96	..	30	29	1
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	95	96	..	26	25	1
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	15	..	15	30	17	13
III	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	15	..	15	23	10	13

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 19—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	2	2	..	80	80	..
V	..	..	..	14	14	..
VI	..	..	..	31	31	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
VIII	..	..	..	22	22	..
IX	2	2	..	10	10	..

Divisions 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	589	589	..	242	236	6
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	11	11	..
VI	..	..	..	7	7	..
VII	..	..	..	13	13	..
VIII	..	..	..	49	48	1
IX	589	589	..	161	156	5

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	..	..	..	20	20	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	..	..	11	11	..

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists						
Total	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 22—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	575	575	..	170	166	4
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5	..
VII	..	..	..	10	10	..
VIII	..	..	..	35	35	..
IX	575	575	..	118	109	4

Group 23—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total	14	14	..	50	48	2
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	11	10	1
IX	14	14	..	36	35	1

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	139	139	..	252	252	..
V	..	..	..	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	139	139	..	235	235	..
IX	..	..	..	20	20	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen						
Total	27	27	..	..	..	..
VIII	27	27	..	..	..	..

Group 62—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers						
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine						
Total	..	..	..	68	63	..
VIII	..	..	..	68	63	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	81	81	..	105	105	..
V	..	..	..	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	81	81	..	80	80	..
IX	..	..	..	18	18	..

Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)						
Total	..	..	..	9	9	..
VIII	..	..	..	9	9	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	18	18	..	26	26	..
VIII	18	18	..	26	26	..

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	13	13	..	3	3	..
VIII	13	13	..	3	3	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. e.						
Total	..	..	..	40	40	..
VIII	..	..	..	39	39	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	929	885	44	1,098	1,085	13
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	6	6	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	929	885	44	1,078	1,065	13
VIII	..	..	..	10	10	..

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	875	857	18	857	848	9
VII	875	857	18	857	848	9

Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers

Total	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	4	4	..

Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	..	..	..	3	3	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	54	28	26	234	230	4
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	6	6	..
VII	54	28	26	217	213	4
VIII	..	..	..	10	10	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	456	439	17	96	93	5
III	456	439	17	70	68	2
V	..	..	..	2	2	..
VI	..	..	..	3	..	2
VII	..	..	..	19	19	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	61	61	..	4	1	3
III	61	61	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	3	..	3

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	295	279	16	30	23	2
III	295	279	16	7	5	2
VII	..	..	..	19	19	..
VIII	..	..	..	8	2	..
IX	..	..	..	3	2	..

Group 42—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	73	71	1	64	64	..
III	73	71	1	63	63	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 43—Loggers and other Forestry Workers

Total	26	26	..	..	..	..
III	26	26	..	..	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,276	1,055	221	1,997	1,323	24
III	..	..	..	10	9	1
IV	331	183	143	249	233	21
V	320	258	62	497	452	45
VI	261	254	7	254	254	..
VII	..	..	..	25	25	..
VIII	..	..	..	431	424	7
IX	364	355	9	112	112	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	61	41	20	19	17	2
IV	59	41	18	10	8	2
V	2	..	2	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	20	17	3	99	97	2
IV	13	12	1	44	43	1
V	7	5	2	55	54	1

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	13	13	..	17	14	3
IV	2	2	..	11	11	..
V	11	11	..	6	3	8

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	8	3	..	23	23	..
IV	3	3	..	15	15	..
V	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	17	17	..	22	22	..
IV	10	10	..	8	8	..
V	7	7	..	14	14	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	76	75	..	141	140	1
IV	10	10	..	22	22	..
V	63	65	..	97	96	1
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	50	50	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	15	15	..	27	27	..
IV	3	3	..	..	..	..
VI	13	13	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	19	19	..
IX	..	..	..	8	8	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	185	185	..	164	164	..
IV	32	32	..	63	63	..
V	153	153	..	83	83	..
VI	..	..	..	9	9	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	8	8	..
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers						
Total	..	..	..	9	9	..
VIII	..	..	..	9	9	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	25	25	..	24	24	..
VI	25	25	..	12	12	..
VIII	..	..	..	12	12	..
Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	90	65	25	5	4	1
IV	73	59	14	3	2	1
V	16	6	11	2	2	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	161	11	150	188	145	43
IV	114	4	110	94	19	15
V	47	7	40	153	125	28
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers						
Total	..	..	..	6	6	..
IV	..	..	..	4	4	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers						
Total	5	5	..	45	45	1
IV	2	2	..	19	19	..
V	3	3	..	26	26	1
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 93—Building Carpenters, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	2	..	2	59	55	4
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	33	37	1
IX	2	..	2	20	17	3
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	83	83	..	37	37	..
IX	83	83	..	37	37	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	21	21	..	22	22	..
IX	21	21	..	22	22	..
Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators						
Total	19	19	..	2	2	..
IX	19	19	..	2	2	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Total	32	20	2	18	18	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	12	10	2	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	13	13	..
IX	18	18	..	5	5	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total	32	30	2	13	13	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	12	10	2	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	8	8	..
IX	18	18	..	5	5	..
Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation						
Total	..	..	..	5	5	..
VIII	..	..	..	5	5	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	19	13	7	27	14	13
IV	10	10	..	13	11	2
V	9	3	7	14	3	11

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	3	3	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	8	8	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	7	7	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.

Total	557	571	16	567	559	8
III	..	..	..	10	9	1
IV	..	..	..	3	3	..
V	..	..	..	61	61	..
VI	933	216	7	51	51	..
VII	..	..	..	19	19	..
VIII	..	..	..	331	314	7
IX	364	355	9	102	102	..

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	273	264	9	562	536	26
III	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	8	8	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	233	236	2
IX	273	264	9	368	294	24

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	9	9	..	374	374	..
V	..	..	..	5	5	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	197	197	..
IX	9	9	..	67	67	..

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	132	125	7	159	139	21
III	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	132	125	7	152	131	21

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	7	7	..	6	7	1
VIII	..	..	..	1	..	1
IX	7	7	..	7	7	..

NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	20,614	13,185	7,429	..	..
III	16,968	9,717	7,151	..	..
IV	139	101	58	..	..
V	30	27	3	..	..
VI	99	99	..	..	..
VII	987	947	40	..	..
VIII	130	130	..	..	..
IX	2,361	2,164	197	..	..

Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	272	250	23	..	..
III	126	115	11	..	..
VIII	18	18	..	..	..
IX	128	117	11	..	..

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	13	13	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	2	2	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	22	22	..	..	..
III	17	17	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	79	66	13	..	..
III	69	56	11	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	9	7	2	..	..

Group 05—Teachers

Total	67	80	7	..	..
III	25	25	..	..	..
IX	63	55	7	..	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	4	2	2	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..
IX	3	1	2	..	..

Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	17	17	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	14	14	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	48	48	..	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	31	31	..	..	..	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	28	28	..	..	..	..
VII	23	23	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government						
Total	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade						
Total	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	14	14	..	..	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	233	233	..	..	..	..
III	192	192	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	9	9	..	..	..	..
IX	26	26	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	19	19	..	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 31—Stenographers and Typists						
Total	10	10	..	..	..	..
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 43—Fibermen and Related Workers						
Total	42	42	..	..	..	..
III	42	42	..	..	..	..
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers						
Total	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	249	249	..	..	..	..
III	193	193	..	..	..	..
VI	39	39	..	..	..	..
VIII	75	75	..	..	..	..
IX	32	32	..	..	..	..
Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	133	133	..	..	..	..
III	85	85	..	..	..	..
VIII	47	47	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport						
Total	21	21	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	9	9	..	..	..	..
IX	10	10	..	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	16	16	..	..	..	..
III	12	12	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. c.						
Total	168	168	..	..	..	..
III	94	94	..	..	..	..
VI	39	39	..	..	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	31	31	..	..	..	..

Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	143	143	..	..
III	143	143	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..
IX	15	15	..	..

Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	62	62	..	..
III	54	54	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	936	936	62	..
III	10	10	..	..
IV	14	4	10	..
V	3	..	3	..
VI	4	4	..	..
VII	925	895	40	..
IX	32	23	9	..

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	712	696	26	..
VII	712	696	..	..

Group 33—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	61	39	22	..
III	8	..	..	..
IV	14	4	10	..
V	3	..	3	..
VI	4	4	..	..
IX	92	23	9	..

Group 35—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	225	211	14	..
III	3	3	..	..
VII	222	209	14	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	15,183	8,945	7,118	..
III	15,096	7,978	7,118	..
IX	87	87	..	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	91	91	..	..
III	34	34	..	..
IX	57	57	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	15,094	7,916	7,118	..
III	15,020	7,902	7,118	..
IX	14	14	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,960	1,787	173	..
III	426	424	2	..
IV	125	97	28	..
V	26	26	..	..
VI	54	56	..	..
VII	11	11	..	..
VIII	24	24	..	..
IX	1,292	1,149	143	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	10	9	1	..
IV	9	8	1	..
V	1	1	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	14	11	3	..
IV	13	10	3	..
V	1	1	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	59	59	..	..
III	55	55	..	..
IV	4	4	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	7	6	1	..
IV	6	4	1	..
VII	2	2	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	122	122	..	..
III	90	90	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..
VIII	8	8	..	..
IX	22	22	..	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	38	33	..	..
III	30	30	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..
IX	6	6	..	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	192	192	..	..
III	85	85	..	..
IV	26	26	..	..
V	16	16	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—cont'd

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION—cont'd.						
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	63	63	..	..	..	..
III	19	19	..	..	..	..
VI	43	43	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glaze and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	18	18	..	..	..	..
IV	15	15	..	..	..	..
V	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	86	80	6	..	..	..
IV	7	2	5	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	77	77	..	..	..	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	46	28	18	..	..	..
IV	46	28	18	..	..	..
Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers						
Total	35	35	..	..	..	..
III	35	35	..	..	..	..
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers						
Total	57	57	..	..	..	..
III	56	56	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 89—Labourers, n. e. c.						
Total	1,373	1,198	145	..	..	..
III	56	54	2	..	..	..
V	8	8	..	..	..	..
VI	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..
VIII	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	1,185	1,042	143	..	..	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—cont'd.						
Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	539	511	28	106	152	14
III	156	143	13	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	5	5	..
V	..	..	..	2	2	..
VI	3	3	..	1	1	..
VII	1	1	..	6	6	..
IX	378	363	15	152	183	14
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	27	27	..	1	1	..
III	21	21	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	1	1	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 03—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists						
Total	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	53	53	..	22	22	..
III	28	28	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	6	6	..
IX	23	23	..	16	16	..
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	75	56	19	9	9	7
III	62	49	13	..	..	..
IX	13	7	6	9	9	7
Group 05—Teachers						
Total	263	254	9	108	108	5
III	84	84	..	..	..	..
IX	229	220	9	108	108	5
Group 06—Jurists						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	29	29	..	223	223	..
III	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	8	3	..	216	216	..
IX	16	16	..	6	6	..
Group 21—Stenographers and Typists						
Total	6	6	..	..	..	..
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 23—Office Machine Operators						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	378	378	..	11	10	1
III	261	261	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	108	108	..	2	1	1
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total	84	84	..	74	73	1
III	63	63	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	21	21	..	74	73	1
Division 2—Sales Workers						
Total	2,342	2,145	97	760	749	11
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
IV	43	26	17	..	..	..
V	5	5	..	..	..	..
VI	18	18	..	..	..	..
VII	2,019	1,941	78	760	749	11
IX	150	148	2	..	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	1,850	1,773	72	618	603	11
VII	1,850	1,773	72	618	603	11
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	411	410	1	24	24	..
III	129	129	..	..	..	..
VIII	163	163	..	24	24	..
IX	119	118	1	..	..	..
Group 62—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers						
Total	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine						
Total	7	7	..	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	233	233	..	94	24	..
III	99	99	..	..	..	..
VIII	132	132	..	24	24	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	26	26	..	6	6	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	26	26	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators						
Total	10	9	1	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	9	8	1	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	33	33	..	..	..	..
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
IX	24	24	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.						
Total	98	98	..	4	4	..
III	13	13	..	..	..	..
VIII	31	31	..	4	4	..
IX	54	54	..	..	..	..

Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers

Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	77	58	19	..	..	..
IV	41	24	17	..	..	..
V	5	5	..	..	..	..
VI	18	18	..	..	..	..
IX	13	11	2	..	..	..

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	314	308	6	147	147	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	108	102	6	147	..	..
IX	127	127	..	..	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	25,594	12,599	11,995	62	61	1
III	25,526	12,522	11,994	62	61	1
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	63	62	1	..	..	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	13	13	..	61	61	..
III	13	13	..	61	61	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	25,544	13,549	11,995	1	..	1
III	25,491	13,497	11,994	1	..	1
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	50	49	1	..	..	..

Group 42—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	7	7	..	..	..	..
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers

Total	30	30	..	..	..	..
III	17	17	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	12	12	..	..	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	3,157	2,918	249	946	911	26
III	520	518	2	1	1	..
IV	265	261	104	244	222	22
V	123	99	24	295	235	10
VI	267	267	..	20	20	..
VII	21	13	8	8	8	..
VIII	29	29	..	4	4	..
IX	1,842	1,781	111	264	261	8

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	35	24	11	21	20	1
IV	32	21	11	19	16	1
V	1	1	..	2	2	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Outters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	55	49	6	76	75	1
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	23	21	2	27	26	1
V	6	3	3	49	49	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	23	22	1	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	19	19	..	15	15	..
IV	9	9	..	..	..	..
V	6	6	..	15	15	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	66	66	..	11	11	..
III	21	21	..	..	..	..
IV	4	4	..	11	11	..
V	16	16	..	..	..	..
VI	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	54	53	1	7	7	..
IV	32	32	..	2	2	..
V	16	14	1	6	6	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	6	6	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	156	156	..	29	29	..
III	76	76	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	11	11	..
V	2	2	..	16	16	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	13	13	..	..	..	..
IX	61	61	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers						
Total	24	24	..	..	..	..
III	19	19	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	328	326	2	109	109	..
III	78	71	2	..	..	..
IV	51	51	..	75	75	..
V	43	43	..	34	34	..
VI	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	150	150	..	..	..	..
Group 78—Printers and Paper Hangers						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	258	258	..	19	19	..
III	131	131	..	..	..	..
VI	120	120	..	19	19	..
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..
Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total	2	2	..	2	2	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	13	13	..	2	2	..
IV	13	13	..	2	2	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	137	26	101	233	213	20
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	68	17	51	28	7	16
V	19	..	19	210	203	4
VII	13	5	8	..	..	..
IX	25	13	23	..	..	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers						
Total	..	..	..	7	7	..
IX	..	..	..	7	7	..
Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	196	193	3	15	14	1
III	144	143	3	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	52	51	1	14	13	1
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	128	124	4	23	23	..
III	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	112	108	4	23	23	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	52	51	1	8	7	1
III	25	24	1	..	..	..
IX	27	27	..	8	7	1
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Total	127	126	1	..	..	..
III	59	58	1	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	63	63	..	..	..	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total	80	79	1	..	..	..
III	13	11	1	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	63	63	..	..	..	..
Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation						
Total	47	47	..	..	..	..
III	47	47	..	..	..	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	5	4	1	..	..	..
V	3	2	1	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	13	12	1	109	107	2
IV	7	6	1	70	68	2
V	6	6	..	39	39	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	135	96	39	24	16	8
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	125	86	39	2	..	2
V	6	6	..	22	16	6
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	7	7	..	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	68	68	..	..	..	..
III	59	59	..	..	..	..
VIII	6	6	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.

Total	1,790	1,708	87	269	296	3
III	127	127	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	131	131	..	11	11	..
VII	..	..	..	8	8	..
VIII	10	10	..	4	4	..
IX	1,523	1,445	87	264	261	3

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	1,841	1,775	66	197	175	22
III	694	679	15	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	943	892	51	194	172	22

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	698	690	2	22	22	..
III	690	618	2	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	70	70	..	22	22	..

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	770	714	26	122	102	20
III	69	79	10	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	601	625	46	120	100	20

MAL POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	37,095	23,947	12,148	2,779	2,685	94
III	30,448	17,686	12,762	29	28	1
IV	146	114	32	92	90	2
V	378	349	29	183	168	..
VI	565	544	21	139	131	8
VII	1,855	1,767	88	1,076	1,065	11
VIII	588	588	..	372	371	2
IX	3,115	2,899	216	862	812	70

Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	346	379	7	119	101	18
III	108	108	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	9	9	..	1	1	..
VII	29	29	..	3	3	..
VIII	5	5	..	2	2	..
IX	233	236	7	112	94	18

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	43	43	..	4	4	..
III	13	13	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	8	8	..	1	1	..
VIII	5	5	..	1	1	..
IX	16	16	..	2	2	..

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	27	27	..	14	14	..
III	12	12	..	..	..	..
VII	12	12	..	1	1	..
IX	3	3	..	13	13	..

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	45	44	1	23	16	6
III	30	30	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	10	9	1	20	15	6

Group 05—Teachers

Total	184	178	6	68	56	13
III	51	51	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	132	126	6	68	56	13

Group 06—Jurists

Total	1	1	..	2	2	..
IX	1	1	..	2	2	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAL POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 07—Social Scientists						
Total	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers						
Total	44	44	..	6	6	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	34	34	..	5	5	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	40	40	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	36	36	..	..	..	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	27	27	..	123	122	1
III	15	15	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	22	22	..
VII	1	1	..	20	20	..
VIII	..	..	..	9	9	..
IX	10	10	..	72	71	1
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government						
Total	12	12	..	25	25	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	5	5	..	22	22	..
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade						
Total	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	4	4	..
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions						
Total	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	15	15	..	90	89	1
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	22	22	..
VII	1	1	..	13	13	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	5	5	..	49	48	1
MAL POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers						
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 33—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents						
Total	106	99	7	9	9	..
III	43	43	..	..	..	..
IV	21	21	..	..	..	..
V	16	10	6	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	9	9	..
IX	25	24	1	..	..	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers						
Total	179	179	..	355	352	3
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	126	126	..	355	352	3
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	44	44	..	..	..	..
Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers						
Total	28,395	15,638	12,762	49	49	..
III	28,320	15,558	12,762	28	28	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	14	14	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	69	69	..	6	6	..
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers						
Total	94	94	..	18	18	..
III	83	83	..	18	18	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers						
Total	98,009	15,047	12,762	26	26	..
III	27,965	15,238	12,762	8	8	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	11	11	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	39	39	..	6	6	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAL POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport						
Total	207	207	..	15	15	..
III	14	14	..	..	..	..
VI	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	174	174	..	..	..	..
IX	13	13	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators						
Total	4	4	..	6	6	..
VIII	1	1	..	1	1	..
IX	3	3	..	5	5	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	34	34	..	1	1	..
III	15	15	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	1	1	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. c.						
Total	73	73	..	28	28	..
III	4	4	..	..	..	..
VI	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	27	27	..	26	26	..
IX	29	29	..	2	2	..
Divisions 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified						
Total	3,356	3,153	233	723	687	36
III	449	449	..	1	..	1
IV	125	93	32	92	90	2
V	351	328	23	181	181	..
VI	472	451	21	98	91	7
VII	167	167	..	25	25	..
VIII	102	102	..	139	137	2
IX	1,750	1,623	157	187	163	24
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers						
Total	11	11	..	2	2	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 71—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	410	410	..	98	98	1
III	190	190	..	..	..	..
IV	11	11	..	33	33	1
V	123	123	..	38	38	..
VI	25	25	..	9	9	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	7	7	..
IX	43	43	..	6	6	..
Group 72—Painters and Paper Hangers						
Total	..	..	..	9	9	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	4	4	..
IX	..	..	..	4	4	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	228	228	..	20	19	1
III	32	32	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	1	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	185	185	..	18	17	1
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	2	2	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	31	30	1	26	25	1
IV	3	2	..	11	10	1
V	21	21	..	11	11	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	5	4	1	4	4	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	77	60	17	13	18	..
III	16	16	..	..	..	..
IV	4	4	..	..	..	..
V	46	31	15	3	8	..
VII	1	1	..	1	3	..
IX	10	8	2	7	7	..

Group 71—Tailors, Outfitters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	91	91	54	54
III	3	3	..	..
IV	3	8	6	6
V	10	10	45	45
VI	1	1	..	..
VII	59	59	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..
IX	15	15	3	3

Group 72—Leather Outfitters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	17	17	22	22
IV	..	..	6	6
V	10	10	12	12
VII	2	2	1	1
IX	5	5	3	3

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	62	59	26	26
III	11	11	..	..
IV	6	6	11	11
V	34	31	15	15
VII	9	9	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	48	48	28	28
III	3	3	..	..
IV	14	14	15	15
V	25	25	11	11
VII	4	4	2	2
IX	3	3	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	110	110	62	62
III	45	45	..	..
IV	3	3	2	2
V	13	13	25	25
VII	1	1	..	..
VIII	6	6	9	9
IX	15	16	24	24
	37	37	3	3

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	17	17	20	20
III	6	6	..	..
V	..	..	4	4
VII	..	..	1	1
VIII	9	9	5	5
IX	2	2	10	10

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	..	..	..	8
IV	..	..	..	5
IX	..	..	..	3

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	16	16	..	10
IV	6	6	..	1
V	7	7	..	8
VII	3	3	..	1

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

Total	192	95	37	10
III	1	1	..	..
IV	75	43	32	..
V	54	49	5	7
VII	1	1	..	..
IX	1	1	..	2

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	2
VIII	..	..	..	1
IX	..	..	..	1

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	5	5	..	9
III	5	5	..	..
V	..	..	..	1
VII	..	..	..	1
VIII	..	..	..	6
IX	..	..	..	1

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. c.

Total	2,139	1,964	175	309
III	186	186	..	1
IV	1	1	..	..
V	..	..	..	1
VI	360	239	91	70
VII	9	9	7	6
VIII	57	57	..	88
IX	1,066	1,512	154	140

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	1,823	1,823	51	376
III	956	956	..	..
V	7	7	7	7
VI	19	19	6	5
VII	31	31	8	8
VIII	124	124	..	44
IX	284	284	51	291

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MAL POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	898	898	..	107	107	..
III	678	678	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	6	6	..
VI	9	9	..	5	5	..
VII	1	1	..	2	2	..
VIII	181	181	..	15	15	..
IX	77	77	..	79	79	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	751	704	47	194	176	18
III	164	164	..	..	..	..
V	8	8	..	1	1	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	8	8	..	3	3	..
VIII	..	..	..	8	8	..
IX	579	553	47	183	164	18
Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers						
Total	..	..	..	20	20	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	19	19	..
Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	68	68	..	30	27	3
III	70	70	..	..	..	..
VI	8	8	..	1	..	1
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	2	2	..	20	20	..
IX	8	8	..	7	5	2
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	110	110	..	21	21	..
III	26	26	..	..	..	..
VII	19	19	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	64	64	..	21	21	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	61	61	..	3	3	..
III	20	20	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	7	7	..	1	1	..
IX	33	33	..	2	2	..

MITIALI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 05—Teachers						
Total	26	19	7	..	..	..
IX	26	19	7	..	..	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	27	27	..	..	..	..
IX	27	27	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	81	80	1	..	..	..
IX	81	80	1	..	..	..
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	81	81	..	..	..	..
IX	81	81	..	..	..	..
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total	50	49	1	..	..	..
IX	50	49	1	..	..	..
Division 3—Sales Workers						
Total	852	826	26	..	..	..
VII	852	826	26	..	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	585	559	26	..	..	..
VII	585	559	26	..	..	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers						
Total	267	267	..	..	..	..
VII	267	267	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers						
Total	20,082	11,608	8,474	..	..	..
III	20,082	11,608	8,474	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers						
Total	20,052	11,608	8,474	..	..	..
III	20,052	11,608	8,474	..	..	..

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators				Division 78—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified			
Total	1	1	1	Total	1,054	989	65
VII	1	1	1	IV	149	124	25
IX	..	..	1	V	21	21	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. o.				VI	268	237	1
Total	24	20	4	VIII	169	169	..
IX	24	20	4	IX	447	408	39
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation				Group 71—Tailors, Outters, Furriers and Related Workers			
Total	84	84	..	Total	40	32	8
III	20	20	..	IV	38	30	8
VI	35	35	3	V	2	2	..
VII	16	16	4	Group 72—Leather Outters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers			
VIII	..	..	18	Total	89	89	..
IX	13	13	32	IV	89	89	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable				Group 73—Furnacemen, Bolders, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers			
Total	37	37	57	Total	2	..	2
III	20	20	..	IV	2	..	2
VI	..	..	3	Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers			
VII	16	16	4	Total	8	8	..
VIII	..	..	18	IV	5	5	..
IX	1	1	32	V	3	3	..
Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation				Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers			
Total	47	47	..	Total	5	5	..
VI	35	35	..	V	5	5	..
IX	12	12	..	Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. o.			
ALL DIVISIONS				Total	189	199	..
Total	22,700	14,170	8,590	VI	189	189	..
III	20,032	11,008	8,474	Group 83—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers			
IV	149	134	25	Total	2	..	2
V	21	21	..	IV	2	..	2
VI	208	207	1	Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.			
VII	843	836	36	Total	24	11	13
VIII	100	100	..	IV	13	..	13
IX	1,219	1,155	64	V	11	11	..
Division 6—Professional, Technical and Related Workers				Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.			
Total	74	67	7	Total	685	685	40
IX	74	67	7	VI	79	76	1
Group 86—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors				VIII	100	100	..
Total	21	21	..	IX	467	408	39
IX	21	21	..				

TABLE E-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

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Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
MITTALI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>							
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers							
Total	617	609	17	..	..	..	..
IX	617	609	17	..	..	..	..
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers							
Total	59	58	..	..	..	..	..
IX	58	58	..	..	..	..	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers							
Total	223	210	13	..	..	..	..
IX	223	210	13	..	..	..	..
Group 92—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers							
Total	17	15	2	..	..	..	..
IX	17	15	2	..	..	..	..
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers							
Total	40	40	..	..	..	..	..
IX	40	40	..	..	..	..	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers							
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.							
Total	271	269	2	..	..	..	..
IX	271	269	2	..	..	..	..
Allper Dears Subdivision							
Total	167,668	73,801	33,802	9,503	9,171	332	..
III	74,868	43,196	31,112	78	78	..	..
IV	2,496	1,653	755	293	264	29	..
V	1,820	1,452	168	1,701	1,665	36	..
VI	1,020	1,010	10	395	386	9	..
VII	8,194	7,940	254	3,174	3,156	18	..
VIII	5,004	4,969	35	905	901	4	..
IX	14,849	13,351	1,468	2,957	2,721	236	..
ALL DIVISIONS							
Total	167,668	73,801	33,802	9,503	9,171	332	..
III	74,868	43,196	31,112	78	78	..	..
IV	2,496	1,653	755	293	264	29	..
V	1,820	1,452	168	1,701	1,665	36	..
VI	1,020	1,010	10	395	386	9	..
VII	8,194	7,940	254	3,174	3,156	18	..
VIII	5,004	4,969	35	905	901	4	..
IX	14,849	13,351	1,468	2,957	2,721	236	..
Total Workers							
Rural							
Persons	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Urban							
Persons	39	39	1	39	39	..	..
Males	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Females	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	25	24	1	39	39	..	..
Allper Dears Subdivision— <i>contd.</i>							
Group 06—Jurists							
Total	28	27	1	1	39	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
IX	25	24	1	39	39	..	..
Group 07—Social Scientists							
Total	59	58	1	9	9	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
VI	32	32	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
IX	21	20	1	7	7	..	..
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers							
Total	128	126	2	48	48	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	9	9	..	1	1	..	..
IX	104	102	2	47	47	..	..
Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.							
Total	7	6	1	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	327	322	5	66	63	3	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
VII	12	11	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
IX	300	296	4	66	63	3	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers							
Total	199	199	..	347	347	..	..
III	63	63	..	2	2	..	..
IV	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
V	5	5	..	36	36	..	..
VI	3	3	..	45	45	..	..
VII	6	6	..	57	57	..	..
VIII	26	26	..	31	31	..	..
IX	96	96	..	169	169	..	..

Division 9—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	2,461	2,259	202	682	606	76
III	451	360	91	1	1	..
V	1	1	..	1	1	..
VI	43	43	..	9	9	..
VII	43	42	1	16	16	..
VIII	151	131	20	4	4	..
IX	1,772	1,682	90	651	575	76

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	162	162	..	46	46	..
III	44	44	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	10	10	..	9	9	..
VII	1	1	..	4	4	..
VIII	24	24	..	2	2	..
IX	83	83	..	29	29	..

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

Total	25	5	20	5	4	1
III	20	..	20	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	5	4	1

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	284	278	6	89	89	..
III	83	83	..	..	..	..
VII	12	12	..	4	4	..
VIII	12	11	1	..	..	..
IX	176	173	5	85	85	..

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	316	223	91	51	42	9
III	210	142	48	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	4	4	..
VIII	39	23	11	..	..	..
IX	64	53	12	47	38	9

Group 05—Teachers

Total	1,119	1,044	75	259	206	63
III	85	82	3	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	44	36	8	1	1	..
IX	900	866	64	256	203	63

Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government

Total	77	77	..	..	49	49
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	21	21	..	..	..	..
IX	49	49	..	..	49	49

Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Total	..	..	..	..	37	37
VII	..	..	..	..	37	37

Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions

Total	1	1	..	..	7	7
VII	..	..	..	..	7	7
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	121	121	..	..	254	254
III	56	56	..	..	2	2
IV	..	..	..	..	7	7
V	5	5	..	..	36	36
VI	3	3	..	..	46	46
VII	6	6	..	..	13	13
VIII	5	5	..	..	31	31
IX	46	46	..	..	120	120

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	2,146	2,122	14	647	640	7
III	934	922	1	9	9	..
IV	5	1	4	2	2	..
V	2	2	..	19	19	..
VI	24	24	..	28	28	..
VII	54	54	..	56	56	..
VIII	681	674	7	55	53	2
IX	446	444	2	468	463	5

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	115	115	..	37	37	..
III	36	36	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	18	18	..
VIII	30	30	..	5	5	..
IX	49	49	..	16	15	..

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	27	27	..	6	6	..
III	14	14	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	11	11	..	1	1	..
IX	2	2	..	3	3	..

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	8	8	..	1	1	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	1	1	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Alliger Bears Subdivision—contd.						
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	1,527	1,515	11	468	463	6
III	671	671	0	8	8	0
IV	5	1	4	1	1	0
V	3	3	0	16	16	0
VI	17	17	0	33	33	0
VII	49	49	0	38	38	0
VIII	535	535	0	43	41	2
IX	297	266	1	329	325	4
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total	469	466	3	136	134	1
III	211	210	1	0	0	0
VI	7	7	0	5	5	0
VII	14	14	0	4	4	0
VIII	103	101	1	5	5	0
IX	135	134	1	131	129	1
Division 2—Sales Workers						
Total	6,498	8,153	340	3,017	3,091	16
III	67	74	13	1	1	0
IV	123	52	71	0	0	0
V	44	23	12	14	14	0
VI	4	4	0	0	0	0
VII	7,876	7,423	206	2,967	2,971	16
VIII	42	42	0	0	0	0
IX	522	516	6	15	15	0
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	6,856	6,639	217	2,416	2,401	15
VII	6,856	6,639	217	2,416	2,401	15
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers						
Total	6	6	0	9	9	0
VII	6	6	0	9	9	0
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents						
Total	374	375	99	37	37	0
III	76	63	13	1	1	0
IV	117	46	71	0	0	0
V	12	2	10	10	10	0
VI	4	4	0	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	5	5	0
VIII	43	43	0	0	0	0
IX	123	116	5	11	11	0
Division 3—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	2,877	2,875	2	599	597	2
III	432	431	1	0	0	0
V	0	0	0	1	1	0
VI	5	5	0	5	5	0
VII	7	7	0	4	4	0
VIII	2,231	2,231	0	545	543	2
IX	1302	1,201	1	24	24	0
Group 60—Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship						
Total	3	2	0	0	0	0
VII	3	2	0	0	0	0
Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen						
Total	13	13	0	2	2	0
VIII	8	8	0	2	2	0
IX	5	5	0	0	0	0
Group 62—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers						
Total	1	1	0	0	0	0
VIII	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine						
Total	558	558	0	1	1	0
III	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIII	543	543	0	1	1	0
IX	1	1	0	0	0	0

Group 53—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers									
Total	1,360	1,306	24	560	55				
III	11	11							
IV	6	6							
V	22	20	2	4					
VII	813	791	21	553	551				
IX	369	366	1	4	4				
Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers									
Total					5	5			
VII					5	5			
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers									
Total	69,363	38,383	30,975	45	44	1			
III	68,993	38,037	30,945	42	42				
IV	6		6						
V	2	2							
VI	1	1							
VII	51	51							
VIII	5	5		1	1				
IX	206	203	4	2	1				
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers									
Total	10,489	6,144	4,345	8	8				
III	10,394	6,104	4,290	8	8				
IV	5		5						
VI	1	1							
VII	1	1							
VIII	3	3							
IX	35	35							
Group 41—Farm Workers									
Total	26,169	21,640	26,629	13	11	1			
III	53,007	31,473	26,626	9	9				
V	3	3							
VII	5	5							
VIII	2	2		1	1				
IX	66	59	4	3	1				
Group 42—Hunters and Related Workers									
Total	1		1						
IV	1		1						
Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers									
Total	157	137		25	25				
III	137	137		25	25				
VII	45	45							
IX	5	5							
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers									
Total	627	413	80						
III	364	214	80						
IX	108	108							
Group 54—Drivers Road Transport									
Total	948	947	1	451	451				
III	379	378	1						
VI									
VII	5	5		1	1				
VIII	484	484		490	490				
IX	80	80		15	15				
Group 55—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)									
Total	169	169		8	8				
VIII	167	167		8	8				
IX	2	2							
Group 56—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport									
Total	415	414	1	34	34				
III	5	5							
VIII	383	383		30	30				
IX	27	26	1	4	4				
Group 57—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators									
Total	50	50		6	6				
III	8	8							
VIII	33	33		5	5				
IX	9	9							
Group 58—Postmen and Messengers									
Total	132	132		13	13				
III	22	22							
VIII	88	88		13	13				
IX	37	37							
Group 59—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. s. e.									
Total	606	606		99	99				
V				1	1				
VI	5	5							
VII				3	3				
VIII	559	559		81	81				
IX	41	41		5	5				
Division 7-3—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified									
Total	12,599	11,204	1,395	3,000	2,944				
III	1,346	1,344	6	29	29				
IV	2,276	1,907	678	292	292				
V	1,745	1,509	186	1,511	1,511				
VI	857	852	5	265	276				
VII	273	264	9	51	59				
VIII	1,676	1,476		242	242				
IX	5,000	4,302	697	899	892				

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—cont'd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allipar Dears Subdivisions—cont'd.						
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers						
Total	571	284	287	61	58	3
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
IV	435	187	278	11	9	2
V	83	76	7	50	49	1
VI	11	11	..	..	..	..
VII	11	9	2	..	..	..
VIII	25	25	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 71—Tailors, Outfitters, Furriers and Related Workers						
Total	710	693	17	171	167	4
III	8	3	..	..	..	..
IV	265	255	10	20	17	3
V	356	351	5	151	150	1
VI	13	13	..	..	..	..
VII	60	58	2	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 72—Leather Outfitters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers						
Total	171	160	11	33	33	..
IV	66	56	10	..	..	..
V	45	44	1	29	29	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	51	51	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers						
Total	814	811	3	82	82	..
III	65	65	..	..	..	..
IV	138	135	3	28	28	..
V	69	69	..	54	54	..
VI	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	15	15	..	..	..	..
IX	10	10	..	..	..	..
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers						
Total	259	257	2	101	101	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	113	112	1	32	32	..
V	138	132	6	69	69	..
VI	8	8	..	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Blasters and Related Workers

Total	876	871	5	315	215	..
III	900	900	..	1	1	..
IV	28	21	1	27	27	..
V	75	71	4	142	142	..
VI	8	8	..	9	9	..
VII	28	28	..	3	3	..
VIII	531	531	..	21	21	..
IX	22	22	..	12	12	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	119	119	..	36	36	..
III	47	47	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VI	2	2	..	4	4	..
VII	49	49	..	10	10	..
IX	21	21	..	15	15	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	1,154	1,146	8	393	392	1
III	239	237	2	7	7	..
IV	241	237	4	58	58	..
V	516	514	2	277	276	1
VI	20	20	..	27	27	..
VII	25	25	..	2	2	..
VIII	31	31	..	18	18	..
IX	82	82	..	4	4	..

Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers

Total	5	5	..	9	9	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	2	2	..
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	2	2	..	4	4	..

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.

Total	656	652	4	101	101	..
III	187	186	1	..	..	..
IV	21	21	..	..	..	..
V	25	25	..	2	2	..
VI	406	400	6	80	80	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	54	52	2	17	17	..

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	3	3	..	13	13	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	1	1	..	12	12	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	108	108	..	13	13	..
III	85	85	..	..	..	..
VIII	15	15	..	9	9	..
IX	8	8	..	4	4	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. c.

Total	7,028	6,085	943	974	945	29
III	405	402	3	12	12	..
IV	36	32	4	..	..	..
V	65	65	..	72	65	7
VI	364	364	..	158	149	9
VII	4	4	..	18	18	..
VIII	780	780	..	178	178	..
IX	5,374	4,438	936	536	523	13

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	5,524	5,208	316	1,102	945	158
III	1,920	1,955	35	2	2	..
IV	4	2	1	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	82	82	..
VI	3	3	..	7	7	..
VII	82	76	6	22	22	..
VIII	325	327	2	7	7	..
IX	3,119	2,842	276	982	844	138

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	2,010	2,001	9	256	255	1
III	1,590	1,516	4	2	2	..
IV	2	1	1	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	31	31	..
VI	8	8	..	7	7	..
VII	..	..	..	7	7	..
VIII	141	141	..	3	3	..
IX	343	339	4	206	206	1

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	2,300	2,037	263	443	397	96
III	197	177	20	..	..	..
VII	11	9	2	9	9	..
VIII	22	20	2	..	..	..
IX	2,070	1,831	239	434	348	86

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	8	8	..	144	129	15
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	31	31	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	5	5	..	110	96	15

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	401	275	23	47	41	6
III	190	161	9	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	120	124	6	4	4	..
IX	80	73	8	49	37	6

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allipr Dairs Subdivision—contd.						
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	426	424	1	66	66	..
III	31	31	..	..	..	..
VII	57	56	1	..	..	..
IX	397	397	..	66	66	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	144	136	8	55	54	1
III	53	50	3	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	13	11	2	..	..	..
IX	78	74	4	55	54	1
Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators						
Total	6	6	..	63	63	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	21	21	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	39	39	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. o. c.						
Total	200	208	22	29	..	29
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
VII	1	..	1	..	..	..
VIII	40	40	..	..	..	..
IX	154	163	21	29	..	29
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Total	2,900	2,942	147	56	56	..
III	16	16	..	1	1	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	20	20	..	..	..	..
VI	100	95	5	5	5	..
VII	2	2	..	1	1	..
VIII	55	55	..	..	..	..
IX	2,797	2,856	142	47	47	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total	1,417	1,371	146	44	44	..
III	15	15	..	1	1	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	20	20	..	..	..	..
VI	100	95	5	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	1	1	..
VIII	53	53	..	..	..	..
IX	1,237	1,088	141	41	41	..
MADARHAT POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers						
Total	24	24	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..
Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. o. c.						
Total	1	..	1	..	..	..
IX	1	..	1	..	..	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	34	33	1	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	1	..	1	..	..	..
IX	31	31	..	..	..	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	46	46	..	..	..	..
III	37	37	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	46	46	..	..	..	..
III	37	37	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	332	332	..	..	..	..
III	317	317	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	54	54	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	6	6	..	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 19--Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	1,572	1,572	1	12	12
III	1	1	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1
VI	..	..	..	5	5
VIII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	1,570	1,569	1	6	6

MADARIHAT POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	24,954	16,178	8,783	..	..
III	29,342	11,896	8,596	..	..
IV	256	292	64	..	..
V	162	162	..	..	..
VI	66	66	..	..	..
VII	1,669	1,466	26	..	..
VIII	282	282	..	..	..
IX	2,146	1,906	146	..	..

Division 6--Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	218	267	21	..	..
III	142	129	28	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..
VII	26	26	1	..	..
IX	146	141	7	..	..

Group 20--Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	6	6	..	..	..
III	4	4	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..

Group 21--Physicians, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	3	3	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..

Group 22--Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	29	29	..	..	..
III	29	29	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..

Group 23--Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	72	89	22	..	..
III	62	42	20	..	..
IX	10	6	2	..	..

Group 24--Teachers

Total	229	128	7	..	..
III	44	41	3	..	..
IX	96	91	4	..	..

Group 25--Social Scientists

Total	1	1	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..

Group 26--Stenographers and Typists

Total	2	2	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..

Group 27--Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	287	287	..	..	..
III	255	255	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..
IX	24	24	..	..	..

Group 28--Unskilled Office Workers

Total	87	87	..	..	..
III	57	57	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	27	27	..	..	..

Division 2--Sales Workers

Total	1,566	1,569	56	..	..
III	56	56	..	..	..
IV	47	14	22	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..
VII	1,272	1,251	22	..	..
VIII	6	6	..	..	..
IX	181	180	1	..	..

Group 29--Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	1,166	1,146	20	..	..
VII	1,166	1,146	20	..	..

Group 30--Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	148	115	23	..	..
III	49	49	..	..	..
IV	46	12	22	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..
VIII	6	6	..	..	..
IX	45	45	..	..	..

Group 31--Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	251	246	3	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..
VII	107	106	2	..	..
IX	126	125	1	..	..

Division 4--Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	12,529	10,899	2,409	..	..
III	18,515	10,821	2,497	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..
VII	29	29	..	..	..
IX	20	20	2	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers						
Total	18,438	9,966	8,472	..	..	..
III	18,438	9,968	8,470	..	..	..
IX	10	8	2	..	..	..
Group 42—Fishermen and Related Workers						
Total	37	37	..	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	30	30	..	..	..	..
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers						
Total	82	55	27	..	..	..
III	82	55	27	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	284	284	..	..	..	..
III	140	140	..	..	..	..
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	240	240	..	..	..	..
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine						
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	7	7	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	200	200	..	..	..	..
III	107	107	..	..	..	..
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	89	89	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	26	26	..	..	..	..
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
VIII	23	23	..	..	..	..
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers						
Total	46	46	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	26	26	..	..	..	..
V	7	7	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers						
Total	95	95	..	..	..	..
III	43	43	..	..	..	..
IV	12	12	..	..	..	..
V	8	8	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..
VIII	20	20	..	..	..	..
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers						
Total	34	34	..	..	..	..
III	15	15	..	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	17	17	..	..	..	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	117	117	..	..	..	..
III	70	70	..	..	..	..
V	37	37	..	..	..	..
VI	6	6	..	..	..	..
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	67	67	..	..	..	..
III	41	41	..	..	..	..
IV	19	19	..	..	..	..
VI	7	7	..	..	..	..

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	6	6	..	..	..	..
III	6	6	..	..	..	..

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	33	38	..	..	..	..
III	28	23	..	..	..	..
VIII	10	10	..	..	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.

Total	111	111	..	..	..	..
VIII	111	111	..	..	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,378	1,219	159	..	..	..
III	507	507	..	..	..	..
IV	304	275	31	..	..	..
V	103	103	..	..	..	..
VI	86	86	..	..	..	..
VII	115	109	6	..	..	..
VIII	107	107	..	..	..	..
IX	172	..	122	..	..	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	29	11	11	..	..	..
III	6	5	..	..	..	..
IV	10	..	10	..	..	..
VII	7	6	1	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Outlets, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	132	178	3	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
IV	74	71	3	..	..	..
V	53	59	..	..	..	..
VI	17	12	..	..	..	..
VII	35	35	..	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Outlets, Leaders and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	24	34	..	..	..	..
IV	5	5	..	..	..	..
VII	19	19	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	79	79	..	..	..	..
III	22	20	..	..	..	..
IV	14	14	..	..	..	..
V	27	27	..	..	..	..
VI	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	6	6	..	..	..	..

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	9	9	..	..	..	..
IV	9	9	..	..	..	..

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	196	131	5	..	..	..
III	4	4	..	..	..	..
IV	77	75	2	..	..	..
V	23	23	..	..	..	..
VII	18	17	1	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	..	2	..	..	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	24	24	..	..	..	..
III	23	23	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	5	5	..	..	..	..
IV	5	5	..	..	..	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	29	13	16	..	..	..
IV	18	6	12	..	..	..
VI	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	4	..	4	..	..	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	6	6	..	..	..	..
III	6	6	..	..	..	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.

Total	512	393	124	..	..	..
III	274	274	..	..	..	..
IV	35	32	4	..	..	..
V	3	3	..	..	..	..
VI	8	5	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	63	63	..	..	..	..
IX	120	..	120	..	..	..

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	729	602	28	..	..	..
III	622	602	16	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	52	46	6	..	..	..
VIII	23	23	..	..	..	..
IX	21	5	16	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	478	476	2	..	..	..
III	469	467	2	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	94	73	22	..	..	..
III	73	63	10	..	..	..
VII	11	9	2	..	..	..
IX	10	..	10	..	..	..
Group 98—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	48	43	5	..	..	..
III	46	43	3	..	..	..
IX	2	..	2	..	..	..
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	42	41	1	..	..	..
III	11	11	..	..	..	..
VII	31	30	1	..	..	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	34	29	5	..	..	..
III	23	21	1	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	9	7	2	..	..	..
IX	2	..	2	..	..	..
Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators						
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	31	18	3	..	..	..
VII	1	..	1	..	..	..
VIII	18	18	..	..	..	..
IX	2	..	2	..	..	..
PALAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	13	11	2	15	11	4
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	6	4	2	15	11	4
Group 05—Teachers						
Total	184	176	8	55	49	6
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	177	169	8	55	49	6
Group 06—Jurists						
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 07—Social Scientists						
Total	38	37	1	5	5	..
VI	32	32	..	..	..	..
IX	6	5	1	5	5	..
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers						
Total	9	9	..	11	11	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	11	11	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	92	92	..	6	6	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	80	80	..	6	6	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	25	25	..	59	59	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	1	1	..	4	4	..
VI	2	2	..	1	1	..
VII	2	2	..	5	5	..
VIII	..	..	..	5	5	..
IX	17	17	..	43	43	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FALAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 59—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	25	25	..	16	16	..
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	1	1	..
IX	18	18	..	15	15	..
Division 2—Sales Workers						
Total	1,017	929	78	472	472	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	49	8	32	..	..	..
V	13	3	10	1	1	..
VII	981	895	36	471	471	..
IX	33	32	..	..	..	..
Group 60—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade						
Total	837	801	36	401	401	..
VII	837	801	36	401	401	..
Group 81—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers						
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..
Group 82—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers, Agents						
Total	54	14	40	3	3	..
IV	40	8	32	..	..	..
V	8	..	8	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	6	6	..	..	..	..
Group 83—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers						
Total	118	116	2	68	68	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	5	3	2	..	..	..
VII	86	86	..	68	68	..
IX	26	26	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers						
Total	4,889	2,652	2,237	27	27	..
III	4,870	2,633	2,237	26	26	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	14	14	..	1	1	..

FALAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	6	6	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.						
Total	..	..	..	8	8	..
VIII	..	..	..	8	8	..
Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified						
Total	1,932	1,542	400	250	244	6
III	18	18	..	..	..	..
IV	212	144	68	70	69	1
V	132	118	14	58	53	5
VI	228	228	..	3	3	..
VII	84	82	2	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	28	28	..
IX	1,288	972	316	80	80	..
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers						
Total	17	13	5	3	1	1
IV	17	13	5	1	..	1
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers						
Total	64	59	5	18	17	1
IV	10	7	3	3	1	1
V	24	24	..	16	16	..
VII	24	23	2	..	..	..
IX	6	6	..	..	..	..
Group 73—Leather Outfitters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers						
Total	31	31	..	1	1	..
IV	4	4	..	..	..	..
V	14	14	..	1	1	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	28	28	..	..	..
III	10	10	..	..	..
IX	18	18	..	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	4,824	2,537	2,287	2	..
III	4,820	2,533	2,283	1	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..
IX	1	1	1	1	..

Group 42—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	43	43	..	25	25
III	40	40	..	25	25
VII	3	3	..	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	1	1
VI	..	..	..	1	1

Group 51—Wall Drillers and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	1	1
VI	..	..	..	1	1

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	45	45	..	41	41
III	7	7	..	..	..
VIII	20	20	..	39	39
IX	8	8	..	2	2

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship) Range Crews and Boatman

Total	5	5	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	30	30	..	29	29
III	6	6	..	..	..
VIII	20	20	..	27	27
IX	4	4	..	2	2

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	4	4	..	1	1
III	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1
IX	3	3	..	..	..

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	..	..	..	3	3
VIII	..	..	..	3	3

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	92	92	..	11	11
III	2	2	..	..	..
IV	18	18	..	9	9
V	3	3	..	2	2

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	21	21	..	24	24
IV	7	7	..	20	20
V	4	4	..	4	4
VII	10	10	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	28	28	..	16	16
III	4	4	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2
V	8	8	..	9	9
VI	..	..	..	1	1
VII	11	11	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1
IX	5	5	..	3	3

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	15	15	..	2	2
III	3	3	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2
IX	12	12	..	..	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	111	111	..	21	21
III	1	1	..	..	..
IV	34	34	..	17	17
V	27	27	..	8	8
VI	5	5	..	..	..
VII	15	15	..	1	1
IX	19	19	..	..	..

Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers

Total	1	1	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.

Total	83	83	..	2	2
IV	3	3	..	..	..
V	21	21	..	..	..
VII	58	58	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	2	2

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	11	11	..	..	..
IV	10	10	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

PALAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>							
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers							
Total	78	23	55	18	14	4	
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	57	14	43	10	10	..	
V	14	2	12	8	4	4	
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers							
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers							
Total	12	9	3	18	18	..	
IV	2	..	2	7	7	..	
V	4	3	1	11	11	..	
VII	6	6	..	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.							
Total	51	38	13	5	5	..	
IV	51	38	13	2	2	..	
V	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	3	3	..	
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..	
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.							
Total	1,420	1,104	316	109	109	..	
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
V	7	7	..	..	..	..
VI	165	165	..	2	2	..	
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	83	33	..	
IX	1,241	926	316	74	74	..	
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers							
Total	655	613	42	174	144	30	
III	65	65	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IX	568	546	42	172	142	30	

KALCHINI POLICE STATION							
ALL DIVISIONS							
Total	40,714	26,745	13,969	..	..	..
III	31,852	18,586	13,264	..	..	..
IV	146	142	4	..	..	..
V	441	423	8	..	..	..
VI	306	302	4	..	..	..
VII	2,669	2,028	61	..	..	..
VIII	553	553	..	..	..	..
IX	5,327	4,729	598	..	..	..
Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	571	487	84	..	..	..
III	251	190	61	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	8	8	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	310	287	23	..	..	..
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors							
Total	59	59	..	..	..	..
III	34	34	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists							
Total	21	1	20	..	..	..
III	20	..	20	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists							
Total	56	56	..	..	..	..
III	37	37	..	..	..	..
IX	19	19	..	..	..	..
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians							
Total	149	104	45	..	..	..
III	124	83	41	..	..	..
IX	25	21	4	..	..	..

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	85	85	42
III	47	47	..
V	1	..	..
VII	..	..	..
IX	37	37	41

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	390	288	42	86	68
III	8	8	..	..	..
IX	322	280	42	86	68

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	14	4
IX	..	..	..	14	4

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	9	9	..	5	3
III	3	3	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1
IX	5	5	..	4	2

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	99	99	..	16	16
III	4	4	..	..	..
IX	95	95	..	16	16

Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	19	19	..	11	11
III	3	3	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	11	11

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

Total	113	113	..	..	..
IX	113	113	..	..	..

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	16	11	5	8	8
VI	5	..	5	..	..
IX	11	11	..	8	8

Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	16	11	5	7	7
VI	5	..	5	..	..
IX	11	11	..	7	7

Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	..	..	..	1	1
IX	..	..	..	1	1

Group 05—Teachers

Total	180	168	17	..	..
III	32	32	..	..	..
IX	148	136	12	..	..

Group 06—Jurists

Total	1	1	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	4	4	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..

Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	56	54	2	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..
IX	55	53	2	..	..

Group 09—Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.

Total	2	2	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..

Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	43	43	..	..	..
IX	43	43	..	..	..

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

Total	47	47	..	..	..
III	19	19	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	26	26	..	..	..

Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government

Total	12	12	..	..	..
III	4	4	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..

Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	35	35	..	..	..
III	15	15	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	18	18	..	..	..

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	637	631	6	..	..
III	524	523	1	..	..
IV	4	..	4	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	96	94	2	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

KALCHINI POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	817	817	..	..	..	..
III	201	201	..	..	..	..
VI	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	478	478	..	..	..	..
IX	133	133	..	..	..	7

Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 64—Drivers, Road Transport

Total	331	331	..	..	..	..
III	191	191	..	..	..	..
VIII	132	132	..	..	..	..
IX	58	58	..	..	..	..

Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)

Total	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	94	94	..	..	..	..
VIII	75	75	..	..	..	..
IX	19	19	..	..	..	..

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	27	27	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	31	31	..	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	17	17	..	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.

Total	273	273	..	..	..	..
VI	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	231	231	..	..	..	..
IX	86	86	..	..	..	..

KALCHINI POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	54	54	..	..	..	..
III	33	33	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	20	20	..	..	..	..

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	13	13	..	..	..	..
III	12	12	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 23—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	406	402	4	..	..	..
III	355	356	..	..	..	..
IV	4	..	4	..	..	..
V	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	44	44	..	..	..	..

Group 24—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	162	160	2	..	..	..
III	134	133	1	..	..	..
IX	28	27	1	..	..	..

Division 2—Sales Workers

Total	2,299	2,234	65	..	..	..
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
IV	7	7	..	..	..	..
V	23	22	1	..	..	..
VII	2,051	2,020	61	..	..	..
IX	189	176	4	..	..	..

Group 25—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	1,649	1,594	55
VII	1,649	1,594	55

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Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	37	30	4	..
III	6	8
IV	2	2	..	..
V	1	1	..	..
IX	26	22	4	..

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	613	607	6	..
III	1	1	..	..
IV	5	5	..	..
V	91	91	..	..
VII	432	426	6	..
IX	154	154	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	29,190	15,975	13,215	..
III	29,018	15,805	13,213	..
V	2	2	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..
IX	169	167	2	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	87	87	..	..
III	66	66	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..
IX	20	20	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	28,878	15,655	13,219	..
III	28,634	15,531	13,211	..
V	2	2	..	..
IX	42	40	2	..

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	5	5	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..

Group 44—Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

Total	220	213	2	..
III	118	116	2	..
IX	102	103	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	163	163	..	..
III	163	163	..	..

Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen

Total	103	103	..	..
III	103	103	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	4,361	3,899	462	..
III	599	595	4	..
IV	135	135	..	..
V	414	406	8	..
VI	240	236	4	..
VII	1	1	..	..
VIII	42	42	..	..
IX	2,930	2,484	446	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	17	17	..	..
V	17	17	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	170	165	4	..
III	1	1	..	..
IV	49	49	..	..
V	118	114	4	..
IX	2	2	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	26	25	1	..
IV	4	4	..	..
V	13	12	1	..
IX	9	9	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	86	86	..	..
III	28	28	..	..
IV	20	20	..	..
V	25	25	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..
IX	10	10	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	85	84	1	..
IV	1	1	..	..
V	78	77	1	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	194	194	..	..
III	151	151	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..
V	19	19	..	..
VIII	7	7	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	41	41	..	..
III	28	28	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KALCHINI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	325	324	1	..	..	..
III	140	140	..	..	..	..
IV	18	18	..	..	..	..
V	99	98	1	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	63	63	..	..	..	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	230	223	7	..	..	..
III	85	84	1	..	..	..
VI	106	101	4	..	..	..
IX	40	38	2	..	..	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	63	53	4	..	..	..
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	16	16	..	..	..	..
V	34	34	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	8	4	4	..	..	..
Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	86	34	2	..	..	..
IV	20	20	..	..	..	..
V	11	10	1	..	..	..
IX	5	4	1	..	..	..
Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers						
Total	19	19	..	..	..	..
III	19	19	..	..	..	..
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers						
Total	86	86	..	..	..	..
III	76	76	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
KALCHINI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total	133	131	2	..	..	..
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
VI	58	58	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	66	64	2	..	..	..
Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation						
Total	3	2	1	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	1	..	1	..	..	..
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION						
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	18,728	15,155	3,573	8,396	6,012	2,384
III	6,749	3,995	2,754	52	52	..
IV	1,051	644	407	222	194	28
V	893	793	100	1,036	1,605	31
VI	337	336	1	333	379	9
VII	2,567	2,460	107	2,659	2,671	18
VIII	3,904	3,669	235	3,14	310	4
IX	3,227	3,058	169	2,495	2,301	194
Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	947	883	64	576	511	65
III	30	23	7	1	1	..
VI	2	2	..	9	9	..
VII	..	..	..	16	16	..
VIII	146	126	20	4	4	..
IX	769	732	37	546	481	65
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	64	64	..	41	41	..
III	3	3	..	1	1	..
VI	1	1	..	9	9	..
VII	..	..	..	4	4	..
VIII	19	19	..	2	2	..
IX	41	41	..	20	20	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. o. o.

Total	2,983	2,541	443
III	69	66	3
VI	184	184	..
VIII	21	21	..
IX	9,769	2,890	439

Division 8—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	2,553	2,419	134	..	..	..	..	..
III	1,113	1,098	15	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	22	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1,417	1,298	119	..	..	..	..	..

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards

Total	1,045	1,039	6	..	..	..	..	..
III	859	857	2	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	171	167	4	..	..	..	..	..

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	1,081	977	104	..	..	..	..	..
III	91	84	7	..	..	..	..	..
IX	990	893	97	..	..	..	..	..

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	190	179	11	..	..	..	..	..
III	136	131	5	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	47	41	6	..	..	..	..	..

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	119	119	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	119	119	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	74	71	3	..	..	..	..	..
III	37	36	1	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	45	44	2	..	..	..	..	..

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.o.o.

Total	43	32	10	..	..	..	..	..
IX	43	32	10	..	..	..	..	..

Division I—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	136	133	3	..	..	..	..	..
III	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	53	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	67	64	3	..	..	..	..	..

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	103	100	3	..	..	..	..	..
III	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	12	11	1	..	..	..	..	..
IX	83	81	2	..	..	..	..	..

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	80	58	22	..	..	..	..	..
III	17	10	7	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	39	28	11	..	..	..	..	..
IX	24	20	4	..	..	..	..	..

Group 05—Teachers

Total	489	455	34	..	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	44	36	8	..	..	..	..	..
IX	443	417	26	..	..	..	..	..

Group 06—Jurists

Total	24	23	1	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	22	21	1	..	..	..	..	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 09—Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.o.o.

Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	123	119	4	60	57	3
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	111	107	4	60	57	3
Division 1—Administrative Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	70	70	..	288	288	..
III	4	4	..	2	2	..
IV	..	..	..	6	6	..
V	4	4	..	32	32	..
VI	..	..	..	44	44	..
VII	2	2	..	52	52	..
VIII	24	24	..	26	26	..
IX	26	26	..	126	126	..
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government						
Total	52	52	..	42	42	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	21	21	..	..	..	..
IX	29	29	..	42	42	..
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade						
Total	..	..	..	34	34	..
VII	..	..	..	34	34	..
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions						
Total	..	..	..	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..	6	6	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	18	18	..	206	206	..
III	2	2	..	2	2	..
IV	..	..	..	6	6	..
V	4	4	..	32	32	..
VI	..	..	..	44	44	..
VII	2	2	..	12	12	..
VIII	2	2	..	26	26	..
IX	7	7	..	84	84	..

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	2,393	2,199	98	2,015	2,000	15
VII	2,393	2,199	98	2,015	2,000	15
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers						
Total	..	..	..	9	9	..
VII	..	..	..	9	9	..
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents						
Total	185	113	22	24	24	..
III	19	6	13	1	1	..
IV	29	23	6	..	..	..
V	3	1	2	9	9	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
VIII	26	26	..	..	..	..
IX	46	45	1	11	11	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers						
Total	247	234	13	493	491	1
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	6	6	..	4	4	..
VII	156	143	13	484	483	1
IX	83	83	..	4	4	..
Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn Brokers						
Total	..	..	..	5	5	..
VII	..	..	..	5	5	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers						
Total	6,311	2,583	2,728	18	17	1
III	6,277	2,550	2,727	16	16	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..
VII	15	15	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	1	1	..
IX	13	13	..	1	..	1
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers						
Total	87	87	..	8	8	..
III	83	83	..	8	8	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	840	852	8
III	81	81	..
IV	..	..	..
V	..	..	..
VI	12	12	..
VII	..	..	..
VIII	971	964	7
IX	145	145	1

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	46	46	..
IV	..	..	..
V	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..
VIII	28	28	..
IX	18	18	..

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	11	11	..
III	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..
VIII	11	11	..
IX	..	..	..

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	8	8	..
VIII	8	8	..

Group 23—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	641	644	7
III	19	19	..
IV	..	..	..
V	..	..	..
VI	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..
VIII	590	594	6
IX	94	96	1

Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	149	148	1
III	19	19	..
VI	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..
VIII	99	98	1
IX	29	29	..

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	2,694	2,646	129
III	21	8	13
IV	29	28	6
V	9	7	2
VI	2	2	..
VII	2,443	2,412	106
VIII	26	26	..
IX	129	129	1

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	5,956	5,949	2,706	10	9	1
III	5,941	5,926	2,706	8	8	..
VII	3	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	9	9	..	1	1	..
IX	10	10	..	1	..	1

Group 42—Hunters and Related Workers

Total	1	..	1	..	..	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	103	103	..	..	..	..
III	90	90	..	..	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..

Group 44—Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

Total	165	164	31	..	..	..
III	164	163	31	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	1,510	1,498	2	358	546	2
III	71	70	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5	..
VII	..	..	..	4	4	..
VIII	1,401	1,401	..	526	526	2
IX	28	27	1	22	22	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	3	3	..	2	2	..
VIII	3	3	..	2	2	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 62—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

Total	536	535	..	1	1	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	533	533	..	1	1	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—cont'd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION—cont'd.						
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	283	283	1	422	422	..
III	62	61	1	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	206	206	..	403	403	..
IX	16	16	..	13	13	..
Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)						
Total	166	166	..	3	3	..
VIII	163	163	..	3	3	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	278	277	1	33	33	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	273	273	..	29	29	..
IX	5	4	1	4	4	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators						
Total	17	17	..	2	..	2
VIII	17	17	..	2	..	2
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	87	87	..	13	13	..
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
VIII	20	20	..	13	13	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.						
Total	190	190	..	82	82	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
VIII	188	188	..	73	73	..
IX	2	2	..	5	5	..
Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified						
Total	5,045	4,491	564	2,756	2,670	86
III	116	114	2	20	20	..
IV	1,020	621	399	212	184	28
V	879	761	98	1,489	1,458	31
VI	281	280	1	282	273	9
VII	73	72	1	30	28	2
VIII	1,327	1,327	..	204	204	..
IX	1,349	1,336	63	519	503	16
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION—cont'd.						
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	503	503	5	373	371	1
III	28	28	2	7	7	..
IV	130	128	2	41	41	..
V	303	308	1	274	273	1
VI	8	8	..	27	27	..
VII	6	6	..	1	1	..
VIII	27	27	..	18	18	..
IX	..	..	..	4	4	..
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers						
Total	3	3	..	9	9	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	3	3	..	4	4	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	286	285	1	99	99	..
III	11	11	..	..	..	..
V	14	14	..	2	2	..
VI	235	234	1	80	80	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	12	12	..	15	15	..
Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total	8	8	..	13	13	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	1	1	..	12	12	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	44	39	5	23	18	5
IV	27	26	1	6	4	2
V	10	8	2	16	13	3
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	2	..	2	..	..	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	467	161	306	218	189	29
IV	271	53	219	17	16	1
V	111	24	87	171	163	8
VII	5	5	..	4	4	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	75	75	..	8	5	3

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	841	218	123	59	57	2
IV	235	120	115	10	9	1
V	65	58	7	49	48	1
VI	11	11	..	..	..	..
VII	4	3	1	..	..	..
VIII	25	25	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Outfitters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	208	204	4	153	150	3
IV	63	60	3	18	15	8
V	138	137	1	135	135	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	68	58	10	32	32	..
IV	33	23	10	..	..	..
V	16	16	..	28	28	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	19	19	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	101	99	2	71	71	..
III	13	13	..	..	..	..
IV	62	60	2	19	19	..
V	13	13	..	52	52	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	12	12	..	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	71	70	1	77	77	..
IV	39	33	1	12	12	..
V	33	32	..	65	65	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	560	559	1	199	199	..
III	3	3	..	1	1	..
IV	9	8	1	25	25	..
V	41	41	..	133	133	..
VI	..	..	..	8	8	..
VII	2	2	..	3	3	..
VIII	504	504	..	20	20	..
IX	1	1	..	9	9	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	29	29	..	34	34	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VIII	25	25	..	8	8	..
IX	..	..	..	15	15	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	3	3	..	25	25	..
IV	..	..	..	4	4	..
V	1	1	..	30	30	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	127	126	1	425	411	14
IV	52	51	1	35	35	6
V	73	73	..	894	895	9
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	127	83	44	60	57	3
IV	99	55	44	12	11	1
V	..	..	..	46	44	2
VII	28	28	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	1	1	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	16	16	..	10	10	..
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	12	12	..	7	7	..
IX	..	..	..	3	3	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.

Total	2,083	2,023	61	956	956	29
III	56	56	..	12	12	..
V	55	55	..	72	65	7
VI	27	27	..	166	167	9
VII	..	..	..	18	18	..
VIII	691	691	..	145	145	..
IX	1,254	1,193	61	462	449	13

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	1,226	1,157	79	929	921	108
III	199	186	4	2	2	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	33	33	..
VI	3	3	..	7	7	..
VII	29	29	..	21	21	..
VIII	299	282	8	6	6	..
IX	725	657	66	810	792	108

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 20—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	359	358	1	214	213	1
III	145	145	..	2	2	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	31	31	..
VI	3	3	..	7	7	..
VII	..	..	..	6	6	..
VIII	123	123	..	3	3	..
IX	87	87	..	165	164	1
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	547	485	62	357	289	68
III	25	22	3	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	9	9	..
VIII	22	20	2	..	..	..
IX	500	443	57	348	280	68
Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers						
Total	3	3	..	130	125	5
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	31	31	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	..	..	..	96	91	5
Group 93—Betting Overseers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	154	147	7	42	38	4
III	5	4	1	..	..	..
VIII	123	117	6	3	3	..
IX	26	25	..	39	35	4
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	109	109	..	50	50	..
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
VII	26	26	..	..	..	..
IX	77	77	..	50	50	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	9	9	..	44	43	1
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	6	6	..	44	43	1
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	23	23	..	..	..	..
VI	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	18	18	..	..	..	..
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	30	27	3	..	..	..
IX	30	27	3	..	..	..
Group 05—Teachers						
Total	127	118	9	..	..	..
IX	127	118	9	..	..	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	35	35	..	..	..	..
IX	35	35	..	..	..	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	11	11	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government						
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	9	9	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	130	130	..	..	..	..
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
VH	53	53	..	..	..	..
IX	72	72	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Total	1	1	..	63	68
III	1	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	21	21
VII	..	..	..	3	3
IX	..	..	..	39	39

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

Total	54	45	9	* 29	..
III	5	5	..	..	..
VIII	22	22	..	..	..
IX	27	18	9	29	..

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	73	73	..	48	48
III	9	9	..	1	1
IV	..	..	..	2	2
V	1	1	..	..	..
VI	37	37	..	5	5
VII	..	..	..	1	1
VIII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	24	24	..	39	39

Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	73	73	..	37	37
III	9	9	..	1	1
IV	..	..	..	1	1
V	1	1	..	..	..
VI	37	37	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1
VIII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	24	24	..	34	34

Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	..	..	..	11	11
IV	..	..	..	1	1
VI	..	..	..	5	5
IX	..	..	..	5	5

KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	14,849	9,345	4,704	..	..
III	10,327	6,036	4,231	..	..
IV	692	422	180	..	..
V	176	140	36	..	..
VI	35	25	..	..	..
VII	999	946	13	..	..
VIII	123	123	..	..	..
IX	1,777	1,903	184	..	..

Division 9—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	215	203	12	..	..
VI	5	5	..	..	..
IX	210	198	12	..	..

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	3	3	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..

Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	74	74	..	..	..
VII	40	40	..	..	..
IX	34	34	..	..	..

Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	46	46	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..
IX	30	30	..	..	..

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	943	930	13	..	..
VII	943	930	13	..	..

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	912	899	13	..	..
VII	912	899	13	..	..

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	31	31	..	..	..
VIII	31	31	..	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	10,316	6,018	4,296	..	..
III	10,309	6,018	4,291	..	..
IV	5	..	5	..	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	10,310	5,945	4,295	..	..
III	10,235	5,945	4,290	..	..
IV	5	..	5	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	74	73	1	..	..
III	74	73	1	..	..

Division 6—Workers are Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	121	121	..	..	..
III	13	13	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..
VIII	62	62	..	..	..
IX	23	23	..	..	..

Group 60—Leak Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship

Total	2	2	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—cont'd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KUMABGRAM POLICE STATION—cont'd.						
Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen						
Total	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	54	54	..	..	..	..
III	13	13	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	38	38	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	13	13	..	..	..	..
VIII	13	13	..	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	15	15	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	14	14	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.						
Total	32	32	..	..	..	..
VIII	29	29	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified						
Total	704	573	211	..	..	..
IV	597	422	175	..	..	..
V	137	121	36	..	..	..
VI	30	30	..	..	..	..
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters Dyers and Related Workers						
Total	174	26	148	..	..	..
IV	173	25	148	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers						
Total	37	36	1	..	..	..
IV	69	68	1	..	..	..
V	10	10	..	..	..	..
KUMABGRAM POLICE STATION—cont'd.						
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	93	91	2	..	..	..
IV	59	57	2	..	..	..
V	34	34	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	92	92	..	..	..	..
IV	57	57	..	..	..	..
V	35	35	..	..	..	..
Group 83—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	186	97	89	..	..	..
IV	81	74	7	..	..	..
V	55	23	32	..	..	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers						
Total	15	13	2	..	..	..
IV	15	13	2	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	69	55	14	..	..	..
IV	65	51	14	..	..	..
V	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 89—Labourers, n. e. c.						
Total	30	30	..	..	..	..
VI	30	30	..	..	..	..
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers						
Total	370	337	33	..	..	..
IX	370	337	33	..	..	..
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	43	43	..	..	..	..
IX	43	43	..	..	..	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	248	215	33	..	..	..
IX	248	215	33	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Outters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	93	22	..	..	..
IV	90	20	..	..	..
V	3	2	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	26	25	1	..	..
IV	24	23	1	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	86	86	..	..	..
IV	84	84	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	4	..	4	..	..
V	4	..	4	..	..

Group 93—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	5	5	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	66	66	..	..	..
IX	66	66	..	..	..

Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	8	8	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	1,161	1,022	139	..	..
V	19	19	..	..	..
VIII	49	49	..	..	..
IX	1,093	954	139	..	..

Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	1,161	1,022	139	..	..
V	19	19	..	..	..
VIII	49	49	..	..	..
IX	1,093	954	139	..	..

**TABLE B-VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN**

		Educational Levels													
Occupational Division No.	Age- Group	Total Workers			Total Literate Workers		Literate (with- out educational levels)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
JALPAIGURI															
ALL DIVISIONS	Total	83,754	81,862	1,892	21,205	695	8,217	102	7,528	286	2,636	136	154	9	
	0-14	854	828	26	68	..	56	..	11	..	1	..	..	..
	15-34	18,422	17,866	1,056	11,151	518	4,251	85	4,325	178	1,211	115	51	7	
	35-59	18,796	18,034	762	9,188	176	3,561	64	2,977	55	1,299	21	102	2	
	60+	1,182	1,134	48	798	6	349	8	215	3	125	..	1	..	
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0	Total	2,895	2,887	559	2,262	534	457	35	403	179	497	112	57	9	
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	900	492	232	10	162	142	177	94	20	7
	35-59	..	..	..	1,168	109	193	23	207	36	278	18	26	2
	60+	..	..	..	194	8	32	2	34	1	42	..	1	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1	Total	1,125	1,115	10	1,077	2	268	1	819	..	252	..	15	..	
	0-14	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	447	1	122	1	141	..	108	..	8	..
	35-59	..	..	..	587	1	128	..	165	..	141	..	12	..
	60+	..	..	..	42	..	17	..	13	..	8	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2	Total	4,108	4,040	68	3,206	50	799	2	773	15	728	22	42	..	
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	1,537	40	333	2	835	10	852	19	14	..
	35-59	..	..	..	1,580	10	442	..	405	5	350	3	28	..
	60+	..	..	..	59	..	24	..	33	..	26	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3	Total	8,603	8,517	86	6,647	8	2,892	2	3,047	6	562	..	5	..	
	0-14	..	..	..	28	..	29	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	8,512	4	1,430	1	1,712	8	289	..	1	..
	35-59	..	..	..	2,790	4	1,262	1	1,280	3	335	..	4	..
	60+	..	..	..	817	..	177	..	101	..	37	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4	Total	554	491	63	187	2	95	1	28	..	82	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	82	..	46	..	15	..	9	..	..	..
	35-59	..	..	..	85	2	45	1	11	..	19	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	20	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5	Total	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Educational Levels																	
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																	
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Forestry		Technology		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
DISTRICT																	
1,020	68	1,067	92	108	..	171	1	27	..	11	..	28	..	140	51	22	..
..
543	58	451	79	54	..	89	..	16	..	8	..	28	..	25	41	39	..
446	10	594	18	51	..	74	1	11	..	3	..	10	..	27	10	23	..
81	..	22	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	26	..
..
249	58	363	89	33	..	75	1	5	..	1	..	14	..	64	51	44	..
..
108	51	109	77	14	..	29	..	2	..	1	..	12	..	26	41	8	..
126	7	287	12	16	..	39	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	20	10	11	..
15	..	17	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	25	..
..
100	1	103	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	..
..
45	..	25	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..
64	1	77	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..
350	8	349	8	35	..	45	..	12	..	6	..	11	..	25	..	21	..
..
212	7	181	2	19	..	28	..	8	..	4	..	7	..	28	..	16	..
132	1	168	1	16	..	17	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	7	..	6	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
88	..	51	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
50	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	20	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
22	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..

**TABLE B-VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN**

[illegible]

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

[illegible]

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (II) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (III) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (II) AS CULTIVATOR OR (III) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Secondary Work						
	Rural Urban	I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT							
Cultivator	Rural	886	288	..	..	4,528	884
	Urban	8	..	..	..	97	1
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	55	11	445	77	..	..
	Urban	..	..	60	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions and Major Groups	Rural	..	..	192	22	80	5
	Urban	..	..	6	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	192	22	80	5
	Urban	..	..	6	..	..	..
Major Group 20	Rural	..	..	36	7	4	1
	Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..
22	Rural	..	..	27	1	8	..
	Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	Rural	..	..	14	1	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Rural	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Rural	..	..	4	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Rural	..	..	16	..	8	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Rural	..	..	54	4	19	2
	Urban	..	..	2	..	..	..
29	Rural	..	..	5	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	2	..	..	..
34-35	Rural	..	..	21	4	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Rural	..	..	7	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Rural	..	..	4	4	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar Subdivision							
Cultivator	Rural	489	50	..	..	2,566	229
	Urban	8	..	..	..	86	1
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	11	11	289	50	..	..
	Urban	..	..	60	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	119	15	13	5
	Urban	..	..	6	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	119	15	13	5
	Urban	..	..	6	..	..	..

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (II) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (III) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (II) AS CULTIVATOR OR (III) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—contd.

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
		I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	40	10	..	..	683	15
	Urban	..	..	..	..	37	1
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	2	..	87	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	14	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	40	..	4	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	40	..	4	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	75	2	..	..	651	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	2	..	16	7	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	169	4	..	..	371	..
	Urban	2	..	..	..	22	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	4	4	8	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	42	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	31	2	6	..
	Urban	..	..	5	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	31	2	6	..
	Urban	..	..	5	..	..	..
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	..	..	..	..	155	90
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	40	..	40	31	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	6	5	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	6	5	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	141	90	..	..	268	8
	Urban	1	..	..	..	27	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	1	7	74	6	..	..
	Urban	..	..	4	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	40	6	2	1
	Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	40	6	2	1
	Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (II) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (III) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (II) AS CULTIVATOR OR (III) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—*contd.*

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
		I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAL POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	64	1	..	..	188	3
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	2	..	9	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
MITIALI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	..	18	..	..	162	117
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	..	..	5	6	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	1	2	1	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	1	2	1	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allpur Duars Subdivision							
Cultivator	Rural	347	238	..	..	1,962	155
	Urban	..	..	..	..	11	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	44	..	206	27	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	73	7	17	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	73	7	17	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	49	2	..	..	296	22
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	1	..	17	14	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	9	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	9	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
FALAKATA POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	46	2	..	..	529	57
	Urban	..	..	..	..	11	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	..	..	45	8	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (II) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (III) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (II) AS CULTIVATOR OR (III) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—*concl'd.*

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
		I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FALAKATA POLICE STATION—*concl'd.*

Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	4	..	10	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	4	..	10	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

KALOHINI POLICE STATION

Cultivator	Rural	18	40	..	..	162	24
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	33	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION

Cultivator	Rural	140	51	..	..	608	49
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	3	..	123	9	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	22	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	22	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

KUMARGBAM POLICE STATION

Cultivator	Rural	94	138	..	..	367	8
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	7	..	21	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	38	7	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	38	7	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE B-VII PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN
NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE
WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY**

Principal Work			Principal Work				
Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)			Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)				
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	1	2	3		
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT			JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.				
RURAL			RURAL—contd.				
P. W. Division	0	101,341	74,067	P. W. Major Group	89	4,125	56
A. W. Division	0	38	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	12	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	7	..	P. W. Division	9	12,407	1,751
P. W. Major Group	00	25	1	A. W. Division	2 & 3	53	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	6	..	P. W. Major Group	90	12,407	1,751
P. W. Major Group	01	96,580	78,900	A. W. Division	2 & 3	53	..
A. W. Division	0	2	..	URBAN			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	P. W. Division	2 & 3	4,308	155
P. W. Major Group	04	1,198	84	A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
A. W. Division	0	36	..	P. W. Major Group	27	544	8
P. W. Division	2 & 3	2,184	318	A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	24	..	P. W. Division	6	9,770	93
P. W. Major Group	20	801	215	A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	22	..	P. W. Major Group	64-68	8,658	93
P. W. Major Group	31	74	2	A. W. Division	2 & 3	4	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..	P. W. Major Group	69	595	..
P. W. Division	5	104	8	A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	..	Sadar Subdivision			
P. W. Major Group	50	34	2	RURAL			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..	P. W. Division	0	58,145	42,955
P. W. Major Group	51	70	1	A. W. Division	0	28	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	8	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	7	..
P. W. Division	6	16,888	688	P. W. Division	2 & 3	1,532	150
A. W. Division	2 & 3	101	1	A. W. Division	2 & 3	22	..
P. W. Major Group	64-68	18,138	684	P. W. Division	5	29	3
A. W. Division	2 & 3	101	1	A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	..
P. W. Division	2	19,455	859	P. W. Division	6	8,948	434
A. W. Division	2 & 3	28	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	101	1
P. W. Major Group	81	2,408	159	P. W. Division	8	11,977	436
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	19	..
P. W. Major Group	82	700	6	P. W. Division	9	6,579	632
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	53	..
P. W. Major Group	88	6,884	467				
A. W. Division	2 & 3	9	..				

**TABLE B-VH PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN
NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE
WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—*contd.***

Principal Work
Additional Work at Household Industry
(Division and Major Group)

1 2 3

Sadar Subdivision—*contd.*

URBAN

P. W. Division	2 & 3	2,643	119
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
P. W. Division	6	6,614	75
A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	..

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION

RURAL

P. W. Division	5	8	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION

RURAL

NIL

URBAN

P. W. Division	2 & 3	502	45
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
P. W. Division	6	1,187	13
A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	..

NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION

RURAL

P. W. Division	0	9,717	7,151
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
P. W. Division	6	947	40
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..

DHUBGURI POLICE STATION

RURAL

P. W. Division	0	15,655	12,025
A. W. Division	2 & 3	6	..
P. W. Division	2 & 3	104	24
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..
P. W. Division	5	21	1
A. W. Division	2 & 3	3	..
P. W. Division	6	1,974	86
A. W. Division	2 & 3	84	..
P. W. Division	8	2,264	68
A. W. Division	2 & 3	14	..
P. W. Division	9	1,251	112
A. W. Division	2 & 3	38	..

Principal Work
Additional Work at Household Industry
(Division and Major Group)

1 2 3

DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—*contd.*

URBAN

NIL

MAL POLICE STATION

RURAL

P. W. Division	0	17,644	12,762
A. W. Division	0	88	..
P. W. Division	2 & 3	349	29
A. W. Division	2 & 3	20	..
P. W. Division	6	1,767	88
A. W. Division	2 & 3	15	..
P. W. Division	8	1,624	68
A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	..
P. W. Division	9	1,375	351
A. W. Division	2 & 3	15	..

URBAN

NIL

Alipur Duars Subdivision

RURAL

P. W. Division	2 & 3	1,652	168
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..
P. W. Division	8	7,478	400
A. W. Division	2 & 3	4	..

URBAN

NIL

FALAKATA POLICE STATION

RURAL

P. W. Division	2 & 3	122	24
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..

URBAN

NIL

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION

RURAL

P. W. Division	8	1,850	109
A. W. Division	2 & 3	4	..

URBAN

NIL

TABLE B-VIII PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE B-VIII PART B—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural unemployed by educational levels														
	Total unemployed			Illiterate			Literate (without educational level			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	12,579	9,239	2,340	9,862	6,442	3,320	1,472	1,407	65	1,018	988	30	427	402	25
Sadar Subdivision	6,223	4,540	1,698	4,908	3,283	1,625	760	718	42	399	382	17	171	157	14
Jalpaiguri	591	555	36	281	253	28	139	136	3	153	151	4	16	15	1
Raiganj	156	136	20	46	28	18	41	39	2	41	41	..	28	28	..
Maynaguri	81	79	2	40	38	2	30	30	..	14	14	..	7	7	..
Nagrakata	1,004	825	179	789	617	172	148	144	4	38	37	1	29	27	2
Dhubguri	1,942	1,407	535	1,632	1,125	507	179	164	15	72	67	5	69	51	8
Mal	1,822	1,174	648	1,534	904	630	194	188	11	68	62	6	26	25	1
Mitiali	642	364	278	586	318	268	39	32	7	11	10	1	6	4	2
Alipur Duars Subdivision	6,341	4,699	1,642	4,754	3,159	1,595	712	689	23	619	606	13	256	245	11
Madarihat	1,578	1,238	340	1,291	963	328	181	177	4	84	77	7	22	21	1
Falakata	368	298	70	299	214	75	22	22	..	41	41	..	16	16	..
Kalchini	3,065	2,104	961	2,445	1,592	943	358	341	12	212	207	5	55	54	1
Alipur Duars	718	657	61	266	217	49	93	90	3	226	225	1	133	125	8
Kumargram	612	407	205	463	263	200	63	59	4	56	56	..	30	29	1

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	Total	Total	836,795	396,963	505,832	67,165	26,754	..	192,889
		0—14	559,144	278,906	280,238	54,768	22,564	..	18,886
		15—24	169,401	83,197	126,204	12,869	4,179	..	114,889
		25—59	80,135	10,666	69,469	26	5	..	57,798
		60+	27,788	8,132	19,656	..	..	..	7,167
		Age not stated	327	162	165	2	6	..	41
	Rural	Total	749,431	295,385	454,046	52,617	17,950	..	171,971
		0—14	510,777	254,542	256,235	44,975	15,966	..	12,259
		15—24	144,687	25,838	119,849	7,626	2,633	..	101,799
		25—59	69,773	8,600	61,173	14	5	..	50,695
		60+	23,874	6,745	17,129	..	..	..	6,171
		Age not stated	320	160	160	2	6	..	31
	Urban	Total	87,364	35,578	51,786	14,548	8,804	..	20,909
		0—14	48,867	24,264	24,103	9,793	6,658	..	876
		15—24	24,714	7,639	16,855	4,743	2,146	..	12,560
		25—59	10,362	2,066	8,296	12	..	..	7,043
		60+	3,914	1,387	2,527	..	..	..	928
		Age not stated	7	2	5	..	..	..	2
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	Total	430,843	164,986	265,857	31,141	9,912	..	110,504
		0—14	289,628	143,471	146,157	26,888	8,635	..	10,774
		15—24	84,551	13,014	71,537	4,294	1,272	..	63,115
		25—59	43,026	4,867	38,159	9	3	..	32,648
		60+	13,532	3,581	9,951	..	..	..	3,947
		Age not stated	106	53	53	..	2	..	30
	Urban	Total	63,044	25,381	36,663	11,368	6,482	..	14,799
		0—14	33,974	16,883	17,091	7,599	4,739	..	272
		15—24	18,097	6,068	12,029	3,757	1,743	..	8,758
		25—59	7,810	1,481	6,329	12	..	..	5,057
Jalpaiguri	Rural	Total	88,086	29,200	58,886	6,889	2,484	..	26,162
		0—14	50,823	25,299	25,524	5,389	2,144	..	1,805
		15—24	16,115	2,586	13,529	1,550	286	..	15,575
		25—59	10,105	639	9,466	..	8	..	8,400
		60+	2,956	709	2,247	..	..	..	876
		Age not stated	37	17	20	..	1	..	6
	Urban	Total	83,473	13,556	19,917	8,310	3,865	..	6,013
		0—14	17,624	8,542	9,082	5,121	2,417	..	41
		15—24	10,682	4,060	6,622	3,179	1,443	..	4,632
		25—59	8,661	425	8,236	10	..	..	2,875
Bajganj	Rural	Total	51,894	17,873	33,531	6,930	1,670	..	16,245
		0—14	32,785	16,328	16,457	6,334	1,522	..	1,160
		15—24	11,233	916	10,317	546	147	..	9,807
		25—59	6,624	804	5,820	..	..	..	4,743
		60+	1,717	423	1,294	..	..	..	531
		Age not stated	15	9	18	..	1	..	8
	Urban	Total	70,238	23,123	47,115	4,604	1,358	..	29,326
		0—14	42,321	20,818	21,503	4,034	921	..	6,612
		15—24	16,194	1,852	14,342	570	437	..	13,994
		25—59	9,293	551	8,742	..	..	..	8,140
Maynaguri	Rural	60+	2,407	495	1,912	..	..	..	1,031
		Age not stated	33	12	11	..	..	..	1

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
323,255	272,986	4,396	2,782	1,902	1,554	6,892	5,117	5,844	2,393	5,008	1,005
221,111	241,704	2	5	80	42	2,499	2,005	243	252	102	120
9,662	12,748	199	52	414	260	2,269	1,801	4,815	1,746	2,568	1,059
2,854	2,226	1,486	1,098	925	847	1,811	990	774	194	1,780	871
4,465	10,140	2,708	1,628	478	465	298	321	12	10	156	45
143	118	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	1	..
222,026	251,229	2,195	2,600	1,516	1,389	6,448	5,114	4,746	2,128	4,827	1,200
206,676	224,447	2	5	78	30	2,477	2,005	222	252	102	120
8,518	10,720	84	51	266	221	2,052	1,799	2,908	1,892	2,094	1,042
2,065	7,111	1,064	1,044	752	770	1,628	989	600	192	1,479	867
2,840	8,648	2,045	1,560	429	368	278	321	11	10	161	45
142	115	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..
17,219	21,897	1,101	128	386	165	445	2	1,098	65	781	20
14,485	17,057	..	..	2	12	22	..	11	..	1	..
1,349	2,028	16	1	146	89	217	2	912	62	474	16
789	1,115	422	54	182	77	185	1	174	2	301	4
645	1,494	663	68	58	37	20	..	1	..	5	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
122,578	128,048	1,755	1,266	948	812	3,852	3,316	2,141	1,061	2,576	846
114,769	125,216	1	2	55	24	1,631	1,296	110	105	67	104
4,158	4,490	41	24	140	187	1,056	1,145	1,692	811	1,822	542
1,658	2,598	567	488	484	427	1,008	676	235	189	596	199
1,946	4,718	1,146	842	269	224	146	199	4	6	70	19
42	31	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
11,004	15,081	972	128	126	117	425	2	875	48	611	15
9,256	12,070	..	..	1	10	22	..	5	..	..	..
927	1,452	15	1	49	21	204	2	722	41	284	11
479	656	286	54	55	55	180	1	147	2	222	4
321	900	571	68	21	31	18	..	1	..	5	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
21,308	24,766	215	262	161	172	90	2	388	25	219	12
20,007	22,072	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..
500	660	15	2	25	24	8	1	292	22	145	9
351	864	91	97	77	96	10	1	48	2	67	3
428	1,157	209	164	59	50	1	..	2	..	5	..
17	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,964	7,874	511	72	49	36	110	2	326	39	286	12
2,421	6,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
264	481	15	1	28	10	78	2	297	27	199	11
156	314	102	27	17	12	30	1	28	2	82	4
122	455	294	44	4	12	2	..	1	..	5	..
..
10,289	15,440	81	50	120	96	..	..	85	15	66	5
2,798	12,870	..	2	29	2	..	..	18	..	4	..
262	252	2	2	11	11	..	..	52	12	49	4
201	524	22	6	52	44	..	..	19	2	10	1
226	684	25	29	26	29	..	..	..	..	5	..
2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17,152	14,706	181	180	205	187	905	848	62	2	12	1
12,287	12,271	1	..	..	2	295	288	1	..	..	1
220	196	16	4	26	41	249	262	54	2	7	..
120	272	27	74	120	107	228	148	12	..	5	..
224	622	107	102	59	26	25	50	..	..	..	..
12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX.

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maynaguri	Urban	Total	14,741	6,018	8,723	1,575	1,080	..	2,968
		0—14	8,899	4,253	4,186	1,276	911	..	102
		15—34	3,757	1,001	2,756	297	169	..	2,458
		35—59	1,990	545	1,445	2	..	..	1,261
		60+	605	219	596	..	..	..	187
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagrakata	Rural	Total	31,918	13,970	17,948	1,726	695	..	4,808
		0—14	24,080	11,961	12,119	1,514	636	..	305
		15—34	4,817	1,261	3,556	212	59	..	3,006
		35—59	2,100	418	1,682	..	..	..	1,386
		60+	913	327	586	..	..	..	161
		Age not stated	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dhubguri	Rural	Total	98,698	38,266	55,402	5,252	1,640	..	16,948
		0—14	65,241	22,119	33,122	4,510	1,480	..	588
		15—34	17,481	3,748	13,685	933	160	..	10,625
		35—59	8,284	1,707	6,577	9	..	..	5,085
		60+	2,723	705	2,018	..	..	..	700
		Age not stated	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	7,534	3,119	4,415	322	576	..	1,741
		0—14	4,847	2,203	2,144	672	522	..	17
		15—34	1,957	535	1,422	180	84	..	1,116
		35—59	905	263	642	..	..	..	527
		60+	325	118	207	..	..	..	81
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mal	Rural	Total	70,454	29,075	41,379	3,932	1,394	..	12,486
		0—14	51,285	25,839	25,946	3,472	1,280	..	605
		15—34	11,520	2,194	9,326	460	114	..	7,718
		35—59	5,646	884	4,762	..	..	..	3,711
		60+	1,994	653	1,336	..	..	..	450
		Age not stated	9	..	9	..	..	..	2
	Urban	Total	6,296	2,688	3,608	661	961	..	1,082
		0—14	3,614	1,885	1,729	530	689	..	112
		15—34	1,701	472	1,229	181	72	..	547
		35—59	754	248	506	..	..	..	394
		60+	220	81	139	..	..	..	27
		Age not stated	7	2	5	..	..	..	2
Mitail	Rural	Total	30,110	13,444	16,666	1,858	721	..	4,027
		0—14	23,093	11,707	11,386	1,635	659	..	192
		15—34	4,221	1,109	3,112	23	69	..	2,386
		35—59	1,974	364	1,610	..	..	..	1,283
		60+	822	264	558	..	..	..	164
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alipur Duars Subdivision	Rural	Total	218,568	130,399	188,189	21,476	8,033	..	61,467
		0—14	221,149	111,071	110,078	18,137	7,271	..	2,481
		15—34	60,136	12,324	47,812	2,222	761	..	33,684
		35—59	26,747	3,733	23,014	5	2	..	18,047
		60+	10,342	3,164	7,178	..	..	..	2,231
		Age not stated	214	107	107	2	4	..	11
	Urban	Total	25,320	10,197	15,123	3,189	2,322	..	6,117
		0—14	14,393	7,351	7,012	2,194	1,619	..	19
		15—34	6,617	1,791	4,826	986	403	..	2,397
		35—59	2,052	565	1,487	..	..	..	1,901
		60+	1,258	440	818	..	..	..	217
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—cont'd.

Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
3,863	3,623	370	12	34	41	..	..	419	4	957	..
2,971	3,123	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
225	114	..	..	12	6	..	..	396	4	171	..
64	156	264	3	11	25	..	..	118	..	86	..
108	230	106	9	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
11,089	11,999	240	223	59	23	..	..	338	108	318	99
10,414	11,162	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	14	12	2
408	324	3	11	18	6	..	..	231	82	339	68
106	209	99	94	24	14	..	..	38	7	151	23
153	304	138	113	15	3	..	..	..	..	16	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28,443	33,323	363	278	240	167	2,616	2,406	557	286	235	254
26,521	30,031	..	..	18	19	1,195	908	43	41	32	64
1,172	1,585	..	..	30	23	843	846	432	222	536	214
393	801	96	54	133	87	672	508	81	18	223	74
349	906	167	224	59	35	95	146	1	5	34	2
8	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
2,196	2,058	37	..	32	40	..	..	17	..	15	..
1,531	1,595	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
346	247	..	..	9	5	..	..	16	..	14	..
240	96	5	..	16	17	..	..	1	..	1	..
79	118	32	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
22,993	26,375	516	242	128	150	311	60	477	353	718	314
21,601	24,030	..	..	5	5	40	2	10	..	11	24
679	953	3	4	36	19	166	36	379	276	461	206
260	693	159	118	60	71	100	19	87	31	213	69
253	692	354	190	27	55	15	3	1	1	6	16
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,481	1,526	54	39	11	..	315	..	113	..	53	..
1,333	728	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
102	610	..	..	..	..	126	..	113	..	..	..
19	88	15	24	11	..	150	..	..	..	53	..
26	97	32	15	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10,998	11,489	159	122	35	17	..	..	278	272	116	68
9,841	10,480	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	49	7	13
807	417	1	1	2	3	..	..	201	194	75	42
217	234	43	45	13	8	..	..	54	29	32	11
133	303	115	76	14	6	..	..	..	..	2	2
..
99,433	113,191	1,440	1,302	563	577	2,594	1,793	2,665	1,077	2,251	739
91,907	99,431	1	2	23	6	344	799	122	143	35	26
4,155	6,230	43	27	125	34	996	654	2,211	872	1,461	500
1,497	2,513	497	556	268	243	613	313	265	53	673	157
1,394	2,333	399	717	151	144	132	122	7	4	31	26
100	34	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
6,215	6,616	129	..	260	43	20	..	223	22	179	5
5,179	4,967	..	..	1	2	..	..	6	..	1	..
412	576	1	..	99	13	..	..	199	22	99	5
319	459	36	..	123	22	5	..	27	..	79	..
314	534	92	..	32	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
..

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX,

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madanihat	Rural	Total	46,649	20,349	26,300	1,990	896	..	6,827
		0—14	33,469	16,776	16,693	1,577	760	..	821
		15—24	8,290	2,880	5,410	361	165	..	4,087
		25—59	3,338	694	2,644	2	1	..	1,902
		60+	1,484	509	975	..	..	..	316
		Age not stated	68	40	28	..	..	..	1
Walakata	Rural	Total	52,591	19,411	33,180	3,525	921	..	12,824
		0—14	35,630	17,566	18,064	3,037	857	..	753
		15—24	10,329	1,074	9,255	487	64	..	7,722
		25—59	5,003	368	4,634	..	..	..	3,543
		60+	1,598	386	1,212	..	..	..	501
		Age not stated	82	17	15	1	..	..	6
	Urban	Total	4,978	2,148	2,830	485	285	..	1,067
		0—14	2,771	1,409	1,362	375	252	..	29
		15—24	1,293	408	885	110	88	..	643
		25—59	711	255	456	..	..	..	350
		60+	208	76	132	..	..	..	45
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Katchini	Rural	Total	68,005	31,254	36,751	4,621	1,695	..	8,838
		0—14	49,990	25,386	24,604	3,340	1,481	..	155
		15—24	11,804	4,123	7,681	680	214	..	5,356
		25—59	4,395	1,025	3,370	1	..	..	2,483
		60+	1,808	718	1,090	..	..	..	313
		Age not stated	8	2	6	..	..	..	1
Alipur Duars	Rural	Total	109,106	41,575	67,531	8,585	3,754	..	26,811
		0—14	70,863	35,680	35,183	7,129	3,428	..	872
		15—24	28,243	3,519	19,724	1,406	321	..	17,115
		25—59	10,889	1,257	9,632	..	1	..	7,942
		60+	4,024	1,083	2,941	..	..	..	872
		Age not stated	87	36	51	..	4	..	10
	Urban	Total	20,342	8,049	12,293	2,695	2,037	..	5,043
		0—14	11,622	5,972	5,650	1,819	1,667	..	75
		15—24	5,824	1,383	4,441	876	370	..	3,159
		25—59	2,341	330	2,011	..	..	..	1,636
		60+	1,055	364	691	..	..	..	173
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumargram	Rural	Total	42,237	17,810	24,427	2,965	782	..	7,067
		0—14	31,127	15,663	15,464	2,354	725	..	355
		15—24	6,470	1,276	5,192	408	57	..	4,404
		25—59	3,123	389	2,734	3	..	..	2,077
		60+	1,428	468	960	..	..	..	230
		Age not stated	19	12	7	1	..	..	1

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—concl'd.

Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
16,787	18,120	265	223	89	64	..	..	598	234	680	168
15,159	15,551	..	..	..	1	..	..	80	84	10	6
1,010	1,466	2	8	31	14	..	..	470	181	466	104
289	573	74	98	49	20	..	..	98	18	182	89
290	508	189	122	9	29	..	..	..	1	21	4
39	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
15,284	19,410	126	51	124	82	45	..	115	35	192	57
14,494	16,438	..	..	11	..	10	..	18	15	1	2
826	1,405	7	2	20	6	1	..	94	19	189	37
173	889	41	30	60	54	34	..	8	1	52	17
275	669	78	19	33	22	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,372	1,450	24	..	228	28	..	..	29	..	10	..
1,083	1,079	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	194	..	..	93	15	..	..	24	..	5	..
129	96	5	..	111	10	..	..	5	..	5	..
84	81	19	..	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
23,185	24,924	624	637	93	63	648	30	1,392	742	791	322
21,459	22,828	..	..	8	4	..	3	69	94	10	9
1,216	1,247	20	15	19	19	514	17	1,199	613	475	203
286	419	218	296	49	30	181	8	110	34	275	100
272	425	391	326	17	10	3	2	5	1	80	13
2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30,182	34,750	145	119	171	265	1,902	1,768	333	23	327	41
27,711	30,174	..	..	1	..	836	706	3	2	..	1
1,076	1,566	6	8	31	29	481	637	308	21	215	32
546	1,176	70	40	73	164	453	305	25	..	90	4
797	1,797	69	76	66	72	128	120	2	..	21	4
32	37	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
4,843	5,166	105	..	32	20	20	..	194	22	160	5
4,146	3,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..
286	362	1	..	6	3	13	..	166	22	85	5
181	363	31	..	17	12	5	..	22	..	74	..
230	513	73	..	9	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
..
14,045	15,987	280	272	91	103	1	..	167	43	261	173
13,084	14,440	1	2	3	1	..	..	7	3	14	3
527	546	8	4	25	16	..	..	145	38	165	127
153	456	99	92	37	75	..	..	15	..	73	24
260	539	172	174	26	11	1	..	..	2	9	4
11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-X—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (I) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (II) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (III) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

District/Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	T	53,276	27,686	24,452	816	323
	R	50,861	25,431	24,339	778	318
	U	2,415	2,255	113	43	4
<i>Rural Areas</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>50,861</i>	<i>25,431</i>	<i>24,339</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>318</i>
Jalpaiguri	R	4,631	1,340	3,267	92	82
Raiganj	R	2,959	839	2,059	43	16
Maynaguri	R	4,388	936	3,813	97	42
Nagrakata	R	2,655	1,839	765	39	12
Dhubguri	R	6,817	3,609	3,049	123	36
Mal	R	5,632	3,999	1,557	64	13
Mitiali	R	2,666	1,672	752	34	8
Nadarhat	R	3,462	1,986	1,426	35	15
Falakata	R	3,416	1,076	2,389	34	17
Kalchini	R	5,133	4,880	691	45	17
Alipur Duars	R	6,226	2,240	3,815	115	56
Kumargram	R	2,876	1,415	1,356	52	53
<i>Urban Areas</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>2,415</i>	<i>2,255</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>4</i>

TABLE B-XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RURAL AREAS												
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT												
Total	24,657	2,084	3,540	7,468	7,410	1,407	1,543	298	626	42	15	59
(a)	9,743	890	1,489	2,565	2,909	651	895	174	575	82	8	55
(b)	11,521	1,681	1,840	3,757	3,443	348	386	80	76	4	2	4
(c)	3,393	13	211	1,161	1,058	408	262	94	175	6	5	..
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION												
Total	3,299	170	529	1,148	938	163	201	40	108	4	2	1
(a)	1,858	72	239	420	347	68	117	22	63	8	1	1
(b)	1,180	94	221	393	359	22	82	3	5	1	..	..
(c)	816	4	69	335	232	73	52	15	35	..	1	..
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION												
Total	2,077	16	202	406	858	175	236	38	137	5	..	4
(a)	1,188	15	157	227	409	97	156	23	98	4	..	2
(b)	549	..	88	102	324	25	43	5	10	..	..	2
(c)	340	1	7	77	125	53	37	10	29	1	..	..
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION												
Total	3,355	61	285	804	1,411	273	317	56	120	2	..	26
(a)	1,597	43	162	387	565	134	165	33	81	1	..	26
(b)	1,487	15	108	345	748	87	109	6	19	..	..	..
(c)	321	3	15	72	98	52	43	17	20	1	..	..
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION												
Total	777	277	154	148	142	25	18	3	8	1	..	1
(a)	169	4	85	45	52	10	14	2	5	1	..	1
(b)	579	273	117	96	80	8	4	1	..	..	..	..
(c)	99	..	2	7	10	7	..	..	3	..	..	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION												
Total	3,085	302	528	1,070	750	143	152	37	91	6	1	5
(a)	1,245	53	211	357	327	84	111	25	67	5	..	5
(b)	1,514	247	295	583	390	24	29	5	9	1	1	..
(c)	326	2	22	130	103	35	12	7	15	..	..	..
MAL POLICE STATION												
Total	1,569	5	170	491	628	102	95	15	56	4	..	3
(a)	575	3	82	144	213	38	45	9	37	2	..	2
(b)	894	2	84	331	382	46	42	1	5	..	..	1
(c)	100	..	4	16	33	18	8	5	14	2	..	..
MITIALI POLICE STATION												
Total	760	409	53	133	111	24	20	3	6	..	..	1
(a)	114	3	11	39	41	6	10	1	3	..	..	..
(b)	698	406	41	93	65	16	7	1	3	..	..	1
(c)	48	..	1	6	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—*contd.**(Based on 20% Sample)*

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION												
Total	1,441	472	335	257	270	24	52	5	22	1	2	1
(a)	311	33	53	72	99	9	27	2	13	1	1	1
(b)	1,093	439	278	177	162	11	21	2	2	..	1	..
(c)	37	..	4	8	9	4	4	1	7	..	..	..
FALAKATA POLICE STATION												
Total	2,306	96	362	1,014	465	149	102	29	78	8	2	1
(a)	774	8	132	255	178	54	60	17	62	7	..	1
(b)	1,131	87	213	587	181	40	17	1	4	1	..	..
(c)	401	1	17	172	106	55	25	11	12	..	2	..
KALCHINI POLICE STATION												
Total	708	78	147	208	200	20	30	5	12	1	1	6
(a)	268	46	37	84	55	13	15	2	8	1	1	6
(b)	408	32	110	121	125	5	12	1	2	..	..	..
(c)	32	..	..	3	20	2	3	2	2	..	..	..
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION												
Total	3,871	109	500	1,278	1,261	235	254	59	159	10	5	10
(a)	1,610	85	260	386	484	104	135	28	108	7	3	10
(b)	1,523	22	186	633	547	56	58	4	16	1	..	..
(c)	738	2	54	259	230	75	61	18	35	2	2	..
KUMABGRAM POLICE STATION												
Total	1,409	39	275	526	376	74	66	17	34	..	2	..
(a)	539	25	110	149	139	34	40	10	30	..	2	..
(b)	635	14	149	301	150	8	12	..	1	..	..	..
(c)	235	..	16	76	87	32	14	7	3	..	..	..
URBAN AREAS												
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT												
Total	117	11	26	23	23	7	9	4	14	..	..	..
(a)	68	11	16	10	14	5	6	3	3	..	..	..
(b)	35	..	8	10	5	..	2	..	10	..	..	..
(c)	14	..	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..

(a) Owned or held from Government.

(b) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

**TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED
RURAL AND URBAN**

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to							
					1 Person			2 persons				3-5
	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RURAL												
JALPAIGURI												
All Sizes	24,339	39,838	9,536	1,867	9,058	8,925	128	8,008	12,652	2,915	439	6,127
Less than 1	2,007	1,956	894	95	932	885	47	626	706	540	6	178
1.0-2.4	3,480	4,436	1,143	158	1,875	1,842	33	1,044	1,501	545	42	436
2.5-4.9	7,882	10,789	2,526	263	3,329	3,309	20	2,583	4,075	976	115	1,351
5.0-7.4	7,337	12,683	2,860	522	2,390	2,371	19	2,611	4,545	707	170	2,126
7.5-9.9	1,885	3,097	632	151	215	215	..	454	814	62	82	623
10.0-12.4	1,524	3,782	749	278	155	152	3	438	784	47	45	786
12.5-14.9	288	769	169	90	27	27	..	59	106	6	6	162
15.0-19.9	821	2,135	479	278	95	90	5	163	278	26	22	428
20.0-49.9	41	114	22	17	5	5	..	7	14	..	..	23
50+	15	46	9	15	1	1	..	3	5	..	1	4
Unspecified	59	81	33	..	29	28	1	15	24	6	..	10
JALPAIGURI												
All Sizes	3,267	5,331	268	272	1,522	1,509	13	1,077	1,934	109	111	587
Less than 1	166	169	64	6	87	86	1	51	58	44	..	13
1.0-2.4	519	653	40	22	343	340	8	121	214	18	10	37
2.5-4.9	1,141	1,692	61	57	616	615	1	390	718	26	36	123
5.0-7.4	932	1,586	59	78	386	384	2	356	655	14	43	176
7.5-9.9	160	361	11	18	87	87	..	58	107	1	8	58
10.0-12.4	199	485	12	46	23	23	..	73	131	5	10	96
12.5-14.9	40	96	1	20	4	4	..	11	19	..	3	22
15.0-19.9	103	273	15	22	19	18	1	15	28	1	1	60
20.0-49.9	4	9	..	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	2
50+	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAJGANJ												
All Sizes	2,059	3,421	552	200	825	815	10	655	1,098	146	66	509
Less than 1	16	11	4	..	9	8	1	3	3	3	..	..
1.0-2.4	198	339	31	5	135	132	3	37	58	13	3	16
2.5-4.9	401	552	61	20	221	217	4	135	229	32	9	41
5.0-7.4	855	1,301	232	48	379	377	2	234	463	60	25	181
7.5-9.9	178	380	57	20	89	89	..	64	113	7	3	64
10.0-12.4	234	510	71	52	26	26	..	96	168	7	17	99
12.5-14.9	36	91	27	7	3	3	..	3	14	1	1	20
15.0-19.9	137	364	67	47	10	10	..	28	50	3	3	33
20.0-49.9	5	17	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	4	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
MAYNAGURI												
All Sizes	3,313	5,732	273	121	1,513	1,503	10	1,051	1,982	74	46	664
Less than 1	59	50	1	1	25	25	..	3	15	1	..	3
1.0-2.4	933	355	24	7	199	198	1	63	111	10	5	15
2.5-4.9	791	1,099	49	12	493	489	4	226	423	17	7	66
5.0-7.4	1,395	2,255	106	44	673	668	5	438	915	38	23	219
7.5-9.9	371	594	37	13	47	47	..	113	229	3	4	101
10.0-12.4	313	327	37	24	36	36	..	100	193	2	5	164
12.5-14.9	54	159	9	4	9	9	..	11	21	1	..	29
15.0-19.9	190	343	9	15	13	13	..	23	53	1	2	63
20.0-49.9	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	26	39	1	..	13	13	..	9	17	1	..	3

BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS AREAS SEPARATELY

20% Sample)

number of persons engaged in cultivation

Persons			6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

AREAS

DISTRICT

15,704	4,833	1,006	635	2,451	1,563	318	20	106	97	38	591	..	..	66
220	260	24	18	41	46	46	1	4	1	9	252	..	..	10
963	476	55	38	124	81	48	1	6	8	..	86	..	..	13
3,128	1,354	125	61	220	170	6	1	7	6	..	57	..	..	17
5,368	1,736	269	160	599	418	71	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	12
1,756	376	97	76	303	185	12	2	9	9	7	16	..	..	3
2,307	375	190	119	493	279	39	8	46	45	2	18	..	..	2
487	71	54	36	138	78	26	2	11	14	1	2	..	..	3
1,275	164	179	114	472	270	61	4	20	14	11	17	..	..	5
63	8	13	6	32	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	5	21	8	5	1	3	..	8	1	..	..	1
21	12	..	3	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

1,748	119	119	28	140	22	23	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	19
24	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	4
99	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	8
353	34	15	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	6
522	37	27	5	25	6	4	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	4
189	4	8	6	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
298	6	33	6	33	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
71	..	5	2	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
192	5	18	7	35	8	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..

POLICE STATION

1,368	308	115	33	136	81	7	1	4	7	2	36	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
48	13	1	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1
106	25	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1
448	145	21	3	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2
163	46	13	3	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
281	40	25	8	31	17	5	1	4	7	2	4	..	..	2
55	12	6	5	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
257	27	38	12	47	37	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
12	..	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

2,043	139	66	35	176	46	2	1	8	4	..	49	..	..	7
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	1
40	7	1	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1
162	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	2
638	55	18	7	34	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	3
305	25	9	3	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
546	17	18	9	44	14	1	1	8	4	..	2	..	..	..
104	1	4	5	25	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
223	6	12	9	54	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

**TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED
RURAL AND URBAN**

(Based on

Cultivating households according to																		
Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				1 Person								2 persons				3-5	
	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds						
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
NAGRAKATA																		
All Sizes	765	1,151	518	89	237	218	19	284	359	205	4	218						
Less than 1	277	293	193	8	104	87	17	188	147	128	1	31						
1.0-2.4	149	215	111	18	42	41	1	50	65	33	2	53						
2.5-4.9	145	232	95	4	53	52	1	45	63	27	..	41						
5.0-7.4	189	277	84	6	33	33	..	35	55	14	1	64						
7.5-9.9	25	64	22	..	8	8	..	6	10	2	..	14						
10.0-12.4	17	36	9	4	1	1	..	6	11	1	..	8						
12.5-14.9	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1
15.0-29.9	8	24	8	1	1	1	..	2	4	..	..	4				
30.0-49.9	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
DHUBGURI																		
All Sizes	3,049	5,036	1,858	166	1,089	1,076	13	1,018	1,577	414	45	810						
Less than 1	299	812	61	2	219	217	2	50	65	34	1	12						
1.0-2.4	517	672	181	9	258	253	5	182	254	105	5	65						
2.5-4.9	1,057	1,647	460	23	388	387	1	397	620	163	11	251						
5.0-7.4	746	1,348	367	58	172	170	2	287	463	91	20	257						
7.5-9.9	141	318	103	9	30	20	..	38	64	10	2	71						
10.0-12.4	151	389	100	17	16	14	2	33	58	4	4	86						
12.5-14.9	85	102	29	14	..	..	..	9	16	2	..	19			
15.0-29.9	91	222	44	32	10	9	1	20	34	4	2	47						
30.0-49.9	6	19	5	2	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	1				
50+	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	5	6	8	..	8	8	..	1	1	1	..	1						
MAL																		
All Sizes	1,557	2,869	769	105	444	443	1	521	847	171	24	519						
Less than 1	5	6	5	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	2						
1.0-2.4	166	282	53	4	87	87	..	49	75	20	3	23						
2.5-4.9	487	740	242	15	178	172	1	182	274	66	4	123						
5.0-7.4	626	1,175	300	24	157	157	..	225	385	59	6	227						
7.5-9.9	102	270	65	12	8	8	..	28	50	8	8	51						
10.0-12.4	95	270	61	20	6	6	..	18	31	2	3	58						
12.5-14.9	14	37	13	2	2	2	..	5	10	..	..	5				
15.0-29.9	56	128	19	28	8	8	..	12	19	..	5	27						
30.0-49.9	8	7	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1		
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	8	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
MITIALI																		
All Sizes	752	1,105	677	113	183	179	4	314	355	263	5	208						
Less than 1	409	474	340	75	108	99	4	221	231	209	2	69						
1.0-2.4	53	76	44	10	18	18	..	18	21	15	..	13						
2.5-4.9	129	194	85	4	44	44	..	41	55	26	1	42						
5.0-7.4	107	205	113	10	18	18	..	29	42	14	2	50						
7.5-9.9	24	68	36	2	..	..	..	4	5	3	..	16			
10.0-12.4	20	64	38	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
12.5-14.9	8	9	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15.0-29.9	6	13	13	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3			
30.0-49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS SEPARATELY—contd.

20% Sample)

number of persons engaged in cultivation

Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired	House-	Family Workers		Hired	House-	Family Workers		Hired	House-	Family Workers		Hired	
Males	Females	Workers	holds	Males	Females	Workers	holds	Males	Females	Workers	holds	Males	Females	Workers	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

**TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED
RURAL AND URBAN**

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to											
	Total of cultivating households				1 Person			2 persons			3-5	
	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADARIHAT												
All Sizes	1,426	1,990	812	93	508	491	17	421	554	283	5	323
Less than 1	471	890	121	2	248	236	12	79	96	62	..	29
1.0-2.4	333	412	185	17	188	136	2	130	160	100	..	58
2.5-4.9	251	866	156	5	75	73	2	94	132	55	1	74
5.0-7.4	265	484	223	40	41	40	1	98	138	54	4	110
7.5-9.9	24	46	30	5	1	1	..	7	10	4	..	18
10.0-12.4	51	118	59	14	5	5	..	6	9	8	..	36
12.5-14.9	5	16	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
15.0-29.9	22	67	33	5	..	..	..	7	9	5	..	7
30.0-49.9	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
50+	2	8	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unspecified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FALAKATA												
All Sizes	2,289	3,747	860	195	856	851	5	717	1,145	246	43	596
Less than 1	94	68	45	..	21	20	1	32	84	30	..	8
1.0-2.4	357	434	102	10	200	198	2	99	146	49	3	43
2.5-4.9	1,009	1,469	330	29	490	489	1	324	517	118	13	182
5.0-7.4	464	887	220	45	101	100	1	179	299	42	17	167
7.5-9.9	146	342	51	27	21	21	..	32	59	3	2	85
10.0-12.4	101	258	53	17	10	10	..	29	61	3	4	46
12.5-14.9	29	77	12	11	3	3	..	3	5	..	1	21
15.0-29.9	78	189	43	50	10	10	..	15	27	..	3	39
30.0-49.9	8	26	3	6	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	4
50+	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1
Unspecified	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
KALCHINI												
All Sizes	691	1,082	673	159	134	124	10	233	282	169	15	256
Less than 1	74	69	30	..	43	42	6	18	20	16	..	5
1.0-2.4	146	203	105	41	27	24	3	67	83	47	4	34
2.5-4.9	208	314	205	25	32	31	1	77	93	53	8	85
5.0-7.4	193	320	224	40	20	20	..	66	81	49	3	92
7.5-9.9	30	48	29	6	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	15
10.0-12.4	30	71	43	13	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	17
12.5-14.9	5	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
15.0-29.9	12	38	23	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
30.0-49.9	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
50+	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	6	6	1	..	5	5	..	1	1	1	..	..
ALIPUR DUARS												
All Sizes	3,315	6,300	1,753	289	1,332	1,358	24	1,229	1,890	504	64	1,021
Less than 1	99	32	27	6	43	40	2	19	26	10	2	6
1.0-2.4	490	607	131	9	301	293	3	134	197	66	5	33
2.5-4.9	1,259	1,743	433	49	601	593	3	439	653	201	19	201
5.0-7.4	1,252	2,169	629	89	352	346	6	442	680	179	25	423
7.5-9.9	332	509	194	28	35	35	..	32	140	19	5	101
10.0-12.4	254	610	173	42	25	24	1	69	121	15	2	133
12.5-14.9	49	130	33	13	6	6	..	9	15	2	1	27
15.0-29.9	153	333	170	50	15	12	3	29	44	10	4	73
30.0-49.9	10	25	10	2	1	1	..	2	4	..	..	6
50+	5	13	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
Unspecified	10	14	14	..	4	3	1	3	4	2	..	1

number of persons engaged in cultivation

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

**TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED
RURAL AND URBAN**

(**Based on**

[illegible]

**BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS
AREAS SEPARATELY—concl'd.**

20% Sample)

number of persons engaged in cultivation

Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

AREAS

DISTRICT[illegible]

**TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS**

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part A—Households classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of Indian Standard Industrial Classification)	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to the number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT									
	ALL INDUSTRIES	Total	816	508	167	94	15	5	29
		Rural	778	484	159	86	13	3	38
		Urban	48	24	8	8	2	..	1
	<i>Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</i>	Total	22	15	3	..	..	..	4
		Rural	22	15	3	..	..	..	4
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Plantation crops	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
03	Fishing	Total	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
		Rural	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	Livestock and Hunting	Total	19	15	1	..	..	..	3
		Rural	19	15	1	..	..	..	3
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	794	493	164	94	15	3	25
		Rural	751	459	156	86	13	3	24
		Urban	43	24	8	8	2	..	1
20	Foodstuffs	Total	194	129	87	17	1	2	8
		Rural	185	124	85	16	..	2	7
		Urban	9	5	1	1	1	..	1
21	Beverages	Total	5	1	2	1	..	..	1
		Rural	5	1	2	1	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Tobacco Products	Total	35	23	7	2	2	..	1
		Rural	32	20	7	2	2	..	1
		Urban	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textile—Cotton	Total	33	17	6	7	3	..	..
		Rural	30	16	5	6	3	..	..
		Urban	3	1	1	1	..	..	..
24	Textile—Jute	Total	6	4	2	..	..	..	..
		Rural	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
		Urban	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	Total	130	86	26	11	3	..	4
		Rural	127	84	25	11	3	..	4
		Urban	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	Total	168	95	40	24	2	..	7
		Rural	157	91	37	21	1	..	7
		Urban	11	4	3	3	1	..	..
29	Paper and Paper Products	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
		Rural	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Printing and Publishing	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—*contd.***

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part A—Households classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of Indian Standard Industrial Classification)	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to the number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspeci-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i>									
81	Leather and Leather Products	Total	27	12	6	7	2	..	..
		Rural	27	12	6	7	2	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Chemical and Chemical Products	Total	6	5	..	1	..	..	..
		Rural	6	5	..	1	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84-85	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	Total	83	17	7	5	1	1	2
		Rural	81	15	7	5	1	1	2
		Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
86	Basic Metals and their Products ex- cept Machinery and Transport Equipment	Total	68	41	19	7	..	..	1
		Rural	64	40	18	5	..	..	1
		Urban	4	1	1	2	..	..	..
88	Transport Equipment	Total	24	18	2	3	..	..	1
		Rural	24	18	2	3	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Total	60	42	8	9	1	..	..
		Rural	56	39	8	8	1	..	..
		Urban	4	3	..	1	..	..	..

**TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS**

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part B—Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT				
	ALL INDUSTRIES	816	778	48
015.1	Pan Cultivation	1	1	..
080	Production of fish by fishing in sea	1	1	..
031	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	1	1	..
040.2	Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power	2	2	..
040.8	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	14	14	..
040.5	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n. e. o.	1	1	..
042.1	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter)	1	1	..
042.2	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds s. g. pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina, etc.	1	1	..
900.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	96	96	..
900.5	Production of pulses	1	..	1

**TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—contd.**

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part B—Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

Code No. of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.				
205	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products	11	10	1
206	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khawa and other dairy products	6	6	..
207	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	3	2	1
209.2	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa, etc.	44	41	3
209.3	Battu, bhunja, papar, barri, dansuri, tilauri, sowal, apalam, etc.	1	1	..
209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, kholi	25	25	..
209.6	Making of dalnot, chanaohur (jor) garam, rewari, etc.	7	4	3
210.2	Manufacture of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	2	2	..
214.2	Production of aerated water such as sodawater, lemonade, etc.	3	3	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	35	32	3
231	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	4	2	2
235	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	29	28	1
244.2	Making of rope and cordage, out of jute	6	3	3
273.2	Traditional garments	125	122	3
274.3	Manufacture of other made-up textile goods like mattress, quilt, renal, etc. n. e. o.	1	1	..
278	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	2	2	..
279.3	Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified	2	2	..
280	Sawing, planing and milling of wood	2	2	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	8	8	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	27	27	..
283.1	Carpentary works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	2	2	..
284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n. e. o.	55	53	2
288.2	Making of rope mats, etc. from moonj and sawal grass and making of cadjar for thatching purposes	1	1	..
288.3	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	1	1	..
288.4	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	12	12	..
288.5	Making of baskets and broomsticks	16	16	1
288.7	Caning of chairs	9	1	1
288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n. e. o.	31	25	6
289.3	Making of artwheels	10	9	1
289.4	Manufacture of other wood and allied products n. e. o.	1	1	..
292.1	Making of envelopes and paper bags	3	3	..
305	Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry	1	..	1
310.2	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather	1	1	..
311.1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sundals)	20	20	..
313	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, aquaducts (Kos), charas and other articles	2	2	..
314	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	4	4	..
321	Manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear	1	1	..
335.2	Manufacture of Agarhatti	1	1	..
336.1	Manufacture of soap and washing soda	5	5	..
342.2	Manufacture of lime	3	3	..
350	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	27	25	2
355	Making of clay models, earthen images, busts and statues	1	..	1
365.1	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	3	3	..
365.5	Making of other brass and bell metal products n. e. o.	1	..	1
366.1	Making of aluminium utensils	1	1	..
367.2	Making of articles from tin sheets	2	2	..
368.3	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	13	13	..
369.1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal, etc.	8	8	..
369.5	Outlery	39	37	2
369.8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	24	24	..
388	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	2	2	..
392	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	49	46	3
393.2	Goldsmithy	6	5	1
394	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri, etc.	1	1	..
399.7	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads, etc.	1	1	..
399.8	Repair of petrolmax lights, etc.	1	1	..

engaged in Household Industry

DISTRICT

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

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[illegible]

TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS

(Based on

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND SEPARATELY—contd.

20% Sample)

engaged in Household Industry

Persons			6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

engaged in Household Industry

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS

(Based on

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND SEPARATELY—concl'd.

20% Sample)

engaged in Household Industry

Persons			6-10 Persons					More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

AREAS

DISTRICT[illegible]

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on

Code No. of Indian Stand- ard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months				4-6
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
				Males	Females			Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
ALL INDUSTRIES		Total	1,188	1,533	459	278	57	108	46	2	126
		(a)	322	560	235	64	43	76	45	2	75
		(b)	816	973	224	214	14	32	1	..	51
		Rural	1,091	1,468	446	270	57	108	46	2	123
		(a)	318	553	235	64	43	76	45	2	74
		(b)	773	915	211	206	14	32	1	..	49
		Urban	47	65	13	8	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(b)	43	58	13	8	..	..	..	..	2
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Total	45	65	23	16	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	28	46	21	13	..	..	..	..	2
		(b)	28	19	2	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Rural	45	65	23	16	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	28	46	21	13	..	..	..	..	2
		(b)	28	19	2	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Major Group 01	Plantation Crops	Total	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 03	Fishing	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	Total	42	62	22	16	..	..	3
		(a)	23	46	21	13	..	..	..	..	2
		(b)	19	16	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Rural	42	62	22	16	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	23	46	21	13	..	..	..	..	2
		(b)	19	16	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) With Cultivation
(b) Without Cultivation

**PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN
IN ALL AREAS**

20% Sample)

[illegible]

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months				4-6
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
				Males	Females			Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	1,093	1,468	436	263	57	108	46	2	123
		(a)	299	514	214	51	43	76	45	2	73
		(b)	794	954	222	211	14	32	1	..	50
		Rural	1,046	1,403	423	254	57	108	46	2	120
		(a)	295	507	214	51	43	76	45	2	72
		(b)	751	896	209	203	14	32	1	..	48
		Urban	47	65	13	8	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(b)	43	58	13	8	..	..	..	..	2
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	Total	271	247	180	129	7	9	3	1	19
		(a)	77	113	57	9	5	8	2	1	14
		(b)	194	184	123	120	2	1	1	..	5
		Rural	260	229	177	127	7	9	3	1	19
		(a)	75	108	57	9	5	8	2	1	14
		(b)	185	121	120	118	2	1	1	..	5
		Urban	11	18	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	9	13	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 21	Beverages	Total	6	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	2
		(a)	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	5	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	2
		Rural	6	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	2
		(a)	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	5	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	2
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 22	Tobacco Products	Total	48	58	10	14	..	..	..	..	6
		(a)	13	19	3	4	..	..	..	..	5
		(b)	35	39	7	10	..	..	..	..	1
		Rural	44	54	10	14	..	..	..	..	5
		(a)	12	18	3	4	..	..	..	..	4
		(b)	32	36	7	10	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(b)	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 23	Textile—Cotton	Total	100	178	146	21	22	37	39	1	29
		(a)	67	133	120	16	21	36	39	1	25
		(b)	33	45	26	5	1	1	..	..	4
		Rural	97	176	142	21	22	37	39	1	29
		(a)	67	133	120	16	21	36	39	1	25
		(b)	30	43	22	5	1	1	..	..	4
		Urban	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) With Cultivation
(b) Without Cultivation

PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN IN ALL AREAS—*contd.*

20% Sample)

Months			7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
Family Workers			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
Males	Females	Workers		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DISTRICT														
199	76	23	43	55	20	9	782	1,001	255	208	88	112	39	20
127	69	17	14	20	7	2	150	258	77	20	19	33	23	10
65	14	6	22	35	13	7	632	743	178	188	69	79	16	10
188	75	23	42	53	19	9	741	944	245	200	86	110	39	20
126	62	17	14	20	7	2	147	252	77	20	19	33	23	10
62	13	6	22	33	12	7	694	692	168	180	67	77	15	10
4	1	..	1	2	1	..	41	57	10	8	2	2	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	1	2	1	..	38	51	10	8	2	2	1	..
17	12	2	11	13	9	1	211	195	142	123	23	13	14	2
16	7	2	2	3	3	..	53	84	44	4	3	2	1	2
1	5	..	9	10	6	1	158	111	98	119	20	11	13	..
17	12	2	11	13	9	1	200	177	139	121	23	13	14	2
16	7	2	2	3	3	..	51	79	44	4	3	2	1	2
1	5	..	9	10	6	1	149	98	95	117	20	11	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	3	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	8	2	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
7	2	..	2	2	1	..	35	44	7	9	5	5	..	5
6	2	..	2	2	1	..	6	11	..	4	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	33	7	5	5	5	..	5
6	2	..	2	2	1	..	32	41	7	9	5	5	..	5
5	2	..	2	2	1	..	6	11	..	4	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	30	7	5	5	5	..	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	49	6	4	6	3	6	37	93	38	2	8	16	17	6
54	47	6	2	3	2	1	14	27	16	2	5	13	16	6
3	2	..	2	3	1	5	23	35	22	..	3	3	1	..
57	49	6	3	4	2	6	35	62	35	2	8	16	17	6
54	47	6	2	3	2	1	14	27	16	2	5	13	16	6
3	2	..	1	1	..	5	21	35	19	..	3	3	1	..
..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months				4-6
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
				Males	Females			Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
Major Group 24	Textile—Jute	Total	11	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	5	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	8	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	5	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 27	Textile— Miscellaneous	Total	149	201	10	36	4	5	..	..	10
		(a)	19	35	3	8	2	4	..	..	5
		(b)	130	166	7	28	2	1	..	..	5
		Rural	146	198	9	33	4	5	..	..	10
		(a)	19	35	3	8	2	4	..	..	5
		(b)	127	163	6	25	2	1	..	..	5
		Urban	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	Total	236	331	53	22	14	22	2	..	34
		(a)	68	111	15	7	11	17	2	..	15
		(b)	168	220	38	15	3	5	..	..	19
		Rural	225	313	48	20	14	22	2	..	33
		(a)	68	111	15	7	11	17	2	..	15
		(b)	157	202	33	13	3	5	..	..	18
		Urban	11	18	5	2	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	11	18	5	2	..	..	..	..	1
Major Group 29	Paper and Paper Products	Total	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 30	Printing and Publishing	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) With Cultivation

(b) Without Cultivation

**PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN
IN ALL AREAS—contd.**

20% Sample)

[illegible]

**TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY**

(Based on

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-8 Months				4-6
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House holds
				Males	Females			Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
Major Group 31	Leather and Leather Products	Total	29	57	2	7	1	1	..	..	1
		(a)	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	27	54	2	7	1	1	..	..	1
		Rural	29	57	2	7	1	1	..	..	1
		(a)	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	27	54	2	7	1	1	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	Total	6	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	6	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Rural	6	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	6	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petro- leum and Coal	Total	44	92	11	1	8	22	1	..	7
		(a)	11	24	6	..	1	8	1	..	3
		(b)	33	68	5	1	7	19	..	..	4
		Rural	41	89	11	1	8	22	1	..	7
		(a)	10	23	6	..	1	8	1	..	3
		(b)	31	66	5	1	7	19	..	..	4
		Urban	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 36	Basic Metals and their Products Except Machinery and Trans- port Equipment	Total	76	112	10	9	5	10	1	..	4
		(a)	8	22	4	2	2	6	1	..	1
		(b)	68	90	6	7	3	4	..	..	3
		Rural	72	106	10	8	5	10	1	..	4
		(a)	8	22	4	2	2	6	1	..	1
		(b)	64	84	6	7	3	4	..	..	3
		Urban	4	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	4	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) With Cultivation

(b) Without Cultivation

**PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN
IN ALL AREAS—contd.**

20% Sample)

Months			7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DISTRICT														
4	24	44	2	7	3	8	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
4	23	42	2	7	2	7	..	..
4	24	44	2	7	3	8	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
4	23	42	2	7	2	7	..	..
..
..
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
1	4	..	4	..	1	1	..	3
..
1	4	..	4	..	1	1	..	3
1	4	..	4	..	1	1	..	3
..
1	4	..	4	..	1	1	..	3
..
..
..
..
..
15	33	54	10	1	1	1	..	..
7	7	14	5	..	..	..	..	..
8	26	40	5	1	1	1	..	..
15	30	51	10	1	1	1	..	..
7	6	13	5	..	..	..	..	..
8	24	38	5	1	1	1	..	..
..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	4	2	..	58	83	7	9	7	11	..	..
1	1	2	..	..	4	18	8	2	..	..	..	..
8	1	2	2	..	54	70	4	7	7	11	..	..
4	2	4	2	..	54	77	7	5	7	11	..	..
1	1	2	..	..	4	13	3	2	..	..	..	..
8	1	2	2	..	50	64	4	3	7	11	..	..
..	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	..
..
..	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-XVI-- SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Based on

Code No. of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months				4-6
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
				Males	Females			Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
Major Group 88	Transport Equipment	Total	25	80	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	24	29	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		Rural	25	80	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	24	29	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	87	131	5	12	1	2	..	..	9
		(a)	27	48	3	3	1	2	..	..	5
		(b)	60	88	2	9	..	..	..	..	4
Major Group 89	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Rural	83	125	5	12	1	2	..	..	8
		(a)	27	43	3	3	1	2	..	..	5
		(b)	56	82	2	9	..	..	..	..	3
		Urban	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(a) With Cultivation
(b) Without Cultivation

**PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN
IN ALL AREAS—concl.**

20% Sample)

Months			7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
Family Workers			House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers			Hired Workers
Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males	Females		
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DISTRICT														
2	23	27	..	2	1	1	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	26	..	2	1	1	..	..
2	23	27	..	2	1	1	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	26	..	2	1	1	..	..
..
..
..
11	..	1	3	1	2	..	67	109	3	11	7	8	..	..
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	31	3	2	2	3	..	..
4	3	1	2	..	48	78	..	9	5	5	..	..
10	..	1	3	1	2	..	65	105	3	11	6	7	..	..
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	31	3	2	2	3	..	..
3	3	1	2	..	45	74	..	9	4	4	..	..
1	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..
..
1	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..

**TABLE B-XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (1) NUMBER OF MALE AND
IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY (2) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY**

(Based on

Interest in land cultivated with class ranges in acres	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Population			Size of Sample		
		Persons	Males	Females	Single Member		
					Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JALPAIGURI							
TOTAL	53,276	265,229	142,187	123,092	4,245	3,370	875
Rural Areas	50,861	250,929	134,256	116,673	3,998	3,173	825
(i) Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor in Household Industry	25,481	107,664	58,117	49,547	3,349	2,627	722
(ii) Households engaged in House- hold Industry only	778	3,270	1,917	1,353	117	72	45
(iii) Households engaged in Cultivation	24,657	139,995	74,222	65,773	532	474	58
Size of holding group :							
Less than 1	2,034	9,106	4,732	4,374	140	121	19
1.0—2.4	3,540	16,206	8,545	7,661	154	137	17
2.5—4.0	7,483	37,250	19,502	17,748	133	126	7
5.0—7.4	7,410	43,258	22,993	20,265	78	71	7
7.5—9.9	1,407	10,307	5,528	4,779	8	5	3
10.0—12.4	1,543	12,465	6,767	5,698	7	5	2
12.5—14.9	298	2,703	1,473	1,230	..	..	..
15.0—29.9	826	7,786	4,139	3,647	9	7	2
30.0—49.9	42	440	234	206	..	..	..
50+	15	172	106	66	1	1	..
Unspecified	59	302	153	149	2	1	1
Urban Areas	2,415	14,300	7,881	6,419	247	197	50

Total Number of Households

Number of Households*			Household		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
			Persons	Males	Females
270,983	249,500	21,483	1,339,241	720,132	619,119

*Total number of households include number of institutions.

FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (ii) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED
20% Sample)

Households

3-5 Members			4-6 Members			7-9 Members			10 Members and over		
Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT											
13,146	18,915	14,795	23,089	59,186	54,416	9,769	38,006	34,082	3,427	23,660	18,924
12,654	18,181	14,260	22,297	57,072	52,600	8,842	35,877	32,113	3,070	19,883	16,875
7,633	10,858	8,476	10,406	26,056	24,503	3,222	12,837	11,748	821	5,739	4,098
288	360	223	294	513	637	92	430	292	32	252	156
4,783	6,963	5,561	11,597	30,203	27,460	5,528	22,620	20,078	2,217	13,903	12,631
589	807	688	976	2,453	2,855	288	1,127	1,077	41	224	235
1,055	1,479	1,280	1,765	4,424	4,192	475	1,925	1,706	91	580	516
1,761	2,565	2,072	4,055	10,360	9,646	1,308	5,122	4,707	236	1,809	1,926
1,139	1,726	1,315	3,618	9,564	8,534	1,978	8,105	7,130	697	3,527	3,279
100	160	112	480	1,377	1,122	537	2,290	1,928	282	1,096	1,014
72	119	78	439	1,233	984	577	2,478	2,055	448	2,882	2,549
11	19	9	59	156	151	98	422	359	130	876	711
41	68	39	167	458	387	242	1,047	898	367	2,009	2,276
..	..	..	7	21	16	11	45	43	24	165	147
..	..	..	8	12	5	2	9	8	9	84	68
15	20	18	28	75	68	12	47	47	2	10	15
492	734	585	792	2,114	1,816	527	2,129	1,969	357	2,707	2,049

and Household Population

Population

Rural			Urban		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1,231,350	655,067	566,283	117,891	65,055	52,836

**TABLE C-1—COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY CLASSIFIED
BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED**

(Based on 20% Sample)

Composition of Households																
Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Population			Heads of Households		Spouses of Heads of Households		Married relations				Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sons	Other		Males	Females	Males	Females	
										Males	Females					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT																
TOTAL	53,276	265,229	142,137	123,092	49,601	3,583	414	39,588	4,685	6,442	11,623	75,066	68,239	5,929	659	
Rural	50,861	250,929	134,256	116,673	47,418	3,354	403	37,960	4,408	5,950	10,307	70,724	64,492	5,353	569	
(a)	25,431	107,664	58,117	49,547	22,703	2,654	333	16,755	1,117	1,909	2,748	22,755	27,129	3,970	261	
(b)	773	3,270	1,917	1,353	643	129	7	397	64	131	125	839	680	183	32	
(c)	24,657	139,925	74,222	65,773	24,072	571	63	20,503	3,227	3,910	7,434	41,050	36,683	1,900	277	
Size of holding group :																
Less than 1 acre	2,034	9,106	4,732	4,374	1,884	147	25	1,513	89	134	220	2,549	2,435	51	9	
1.0—2.4 acre	3,540	16,306	8,745	7,661	3,407	131	15	2,774	201	274	520	4,490	4,201	158	35	
2.5—4.9 "	7,483	37,250	19,502	17,748	7,862	116	9	6,321	515	694	1,327	10,513	9,934	329	45	
5.0—7.4 "	7,410	43,258	22,993	20,265	7,298	109	6	6,373	970	1,112	2,193	13,655	11,503	553	77	
7.5—9.9 "	1,407	10,807	5,528	4,779	1,350	17	2	1,256	354	485	843	3,161	2,616	136	17	
10.0—12.4 "	1,543	12,465	6,767	5,698	1,521	20	3	1,386	603	579	1,159	3,763	3,067	298	26	
12.5—14.9 "	298	2,703	1,473	1,230	296	2	..	294	107	147	260	845	661	73	13	
15.0—29.9 "	826	7,786	4,189	3,597	804	21	3	770	362	438	792	2,329	1,979	253	45	
30.0—49.9 "	42	440	234	206	41	1	..	41	23	22	46	125	113	23	5	
50+ "	15	172	106	66	14	1	..	13	1	11	12	53	33	22	2	
Unspecified	59	302	153	149	55	4	..	47	2	14	17	62	31	..	..
Urban	2,415	14,300	7,891	6,419	2,183	229	11	1,628	277	492	716	4,342	3,747	576	99	

(a) Household engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry

(b) Household engaged in household industry only

(c) Household engaged in cultivation.

NOTE: The heads of households are shown as less than the total number of households in some areas on account of the fact that some enumerators had apparently not indicated any person as the head of household in the 'Population Record' where the conventional head of household was absent from the household at the time of enumeration and had not been enumerated in that household.

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT															
All Ages	Rural	1,235,478	663,298	572,180	368,572	274,976	260,298	241,418	29,955	52,310	3,643	2,908	680	678	
	Urban	123,814	70,041	53,778	43,556	27,611	25,024	20,621	1,432	5,414	29	81	..	46	
0—9	Rural	409,295	203,920	205,375	203,920	205,375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	34,502	16,797	17,705	16,797	17,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	122,805	66,369	56,436	65,505	49,738	675	6,343	6	34	12	113	171	208	
	Urban	14,308	7,852	6,426	7,850	6,187	82	296	..	2	..	1	..	..
15—19	Rural	89,564	45,572	43,992	41,171	13,778	4,170	29,518	68	909	92	353	71	79	
	Urban	11,682	6,922	4,760	6,489	2,625	427	2,118	6	10	..	4	..	8	
20—24	Rural	103,669	50,501	53,168	30,004	4,185	19,485	47,689	480	674	446	565	86	85	
	Urban	11,746	6,751	4,995	5,094	828	1,641	4,091	16	58	..	7	..	11	
25—29	Rural	118,522	63,489	55,033	16,650	966	44,309	51,895	1,643	1,544	810	541	77	87	
	Urban	11,596	7,090	4,506	3,563	183	3,471	4,175	48	150	8	14	..	8	
30—34	Rural	98,081	52,908	40,173	5,571	475	44,158	36,616	2,406	2,025	706	382	68	75	
	Urban	9,606	5,898	3,708	2,866	49	3,429	3,339	94	300	9	18	..	7	
35—39	Rural	76,891	47,484	29,407	2,416	131	41,517	25,299	2,979	3,688	527	255	45	34	
	Urban	7,784	5,188	2,596	733	23	4,305	2,190	145	369	5	9	..	5	
40—44	Rural	61,878	37,417	24,461	1,449	91	31,946	18,920	3,006	5,513	392	908	24	34	
	Urban	6,285	4,094	2,191	366	17	3,592	1,597	135	555	1	11	..	1	
45—49	Rural	47,245	29,682	17,563	564	44	25,074	10,820	3,725	6,507	296	167	28	19	
	Urban	4,293	2,672	1,621	114	5	2,417	1,053	140	558	1	5	..	..
50—54	Rural	43,786	26,289	17,497	388	33	21,054	7,526	4,572	9,750	259	169	16	19	
	Urban	4,001	2,253	1,748	86	7	1,984	899	183	897	..	6	..	9	
55—59	Rural	22,510	13,676	8,884	270	8	10,465	2,930	2,800	5,680	180	62	11	14	
	Urban	2,752	1,816	986	51	2	1,589	397	175	534	1	1	..	9	
60—64	Rural	28,598	13,622	9,971	268	33	9,672	2,539	3,552	7,330	100	65	20	6	
	Urban	2,188	1,080	1,108	29	..	890	291	158	814	5	8	..	..
65—69	Rural	8,411	4,672	3,739	66	13	3,182	974	1,386	2,736	30	14	8	2	
	Urban	1,166	687	479	6	2	577	140	104	885	..	2	..	..
70+	Rural	13,827	7,470	6,357	153	16	4,551	612	2,717	5,705	42	18	7	6	
	Urban	1,898	909	989	11	6	670	165	227	813	1	5	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	401	227	174	177	95	40	66	6	9	1	1	3	3	
	Urban	7	2	5	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..

Sadar Subdivision

All Ages	Rural	707,149	380,037	327,112	210,659	155,242	148,740	138,044	18,029	31,914	2,276	1,499	323	413
	Urban	88,474	50,163	38,311	31,622	19,907	17,571	14,588	959	3,729	11	41	..	46
0—9	Rural	233,916	116,158	117,758	116,158	117,758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	23,990	11,869	12,621	11,869	12,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	68,849	37,286	31,563	36,836	27,484	378	3,834	3	27	4	71	65	147
	Urban	10,243	5,754	4,489	5,743	4,329	6	149	..	1	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	50,013	25,554	24,459	23,319	7,309	2,100	16,752	44	165	46	173	45	40
	Urban	8,633	5,212	3,426	4,867	2,026	841	1,859	4	6	..	2	..	3
20—24	Rural	60,277	29,939	30,338	18,207	1,799	11,139	27,803	311	417	245	288	42	51
	Urban	8,598	4,940	3,658	3,765	698	1,169	2,906	6	40	..	3	..	11

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

		Marital Status												
Age-group	Rural Urban	Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar Subdivision—contd.														
25—29	Rural	69,857	37,269	32,088	9,928	481	25,809	30,280	995	974	494	303	43	50
	Urban	8,896	15,180	3,216	2,855	132	2,800	2,972	22	96	3	8	..	8
30—34	Rural	59,066	30,241	22,825	3,081	274	25,275	20,636	1,446	1,694	400	188	39	43
	Urban	6,055	4,803	2,652	2,055	47	2,187	2,885	59	207	2	6	..	7
35—39	Rural	44,654	27,512	17,142	1,831	41	23,992	14,628	1,844	2,301	322	155	23	17
	Urban	5,688	3,801	1,897	551	19	3,142	1,612	108	245	..	6	..	5
40—44	Rural	35,062	21,153	13,909	695	24	18,069	10,360	2,145	3,408	234	99	10	23
	Urban	4,500	2,942	1,558	254	11	2,585	1,148	103	397	..	6	..	1
45—49	Rural	27,565	17,395	10,170	320	17	14,516	6,001	2,358	4,058	186	85	15	9
	Urban	3,028	1,852	1,176	81	4	1,678	763	92	407	1	2	..	..
50—54	Rural	24,679	14,696	9,988	198	11	11,648	4,117	2,696	5,771	146	74	8	10
	Urban	2,830	1,625	1,205	84	6	1,477	587	114	600	..	3	..	9
55—59	Rural	18,380	8,060	5,320	129	3	6,118	1,684	1,723	3,598	83	25	7	10
	Urban	2,032	1,357	675	26	2	1,211	296	119	374	1	1	..	2
60—64	Rural	13,315	7,673	5,642	212	5	5,333	1,015	2,053	4,577	63	38	12	7
	Urban	1,473	733	740	11	..	619	195	103	544	3	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	5,062	2,759	2,303	58	2	1,324	579	847	1,712	23	9	7	1
	Urban	802	465	337	2	..	394	98	69	287	..	2	..	..
70+	Rural	7,810	4,255	3,555	122	3	2,526	332	1,571	3,203	30	10	6	4
	Urban	1,294	623	666	3	..	462	93	162	572	1	1	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	144	87	57	65	31	16	23	3	1	..	1	3	1
	Urban	7	2	5	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	123,084	66,100	56,984	33,354	25,860	24,361	23,969	2,565	6,885	241	158	79	112
	Urban	48,788	27,808	21,180	13,732	11,386	8,471	7,721	401	1,947	4	30	..	46
0—9	Rural	40,546	20,310	20,236	20,310	20,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	11,387	4,944	6,443	4,944	6,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	12,107	6,617	5,490	6,558	4,572	37	830	2	..	..	7	20	31
	Urban	6,294	3,641	2,653	3,641	2,633	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	8,729	4,373	3,356	4,599	326	260	2,986	3	9	2	27	9	8
	Urban	5,602	3,470	2,132	3,252	1,532	217	594	1	2	..	1	..	3
20—25	Rural	10,051	5,466	4,585	3,934	176	1,458	4,302	38	65	27	39	9	3
	Urban	5,060	3,011	2,049	2,366	588	644	1,423	1	24	..	3	..	11
25—29	Rural	12,012	6,096	5,916	1,914	24	4,000	5,634	119	233	51	24	12	1
	Urban	4,370	2,672	1,698	2,043	113	623	1,518	1	53	..	6	..	8
30—34	Rural	8,801	4,792	4,009	586	3	3,951	3,642	202	337	44	22	9	..
	Urban	3,779	2,355	1,424	1,808	42	544	1,230	3	90	..	5	..	7
35—39	Rural	7,684	4,560	3,124	223	3	4,031	2,581	265	530	33	9	3	1
	Urban	3,151	2,061	1,090	378	15	1,639	927	49	140	..	3	..	5
40—44	Rural	6,116	3,578	2,538	96	1	3,163	1,718	293	301	22	14	4	4
	Urban	2,483	1,577	906	196	3	1,332	684	49	207	..	6	..	1
45—49	Rural	4,570	2,284	1,286	56	..	2,573	976	314	920	20	7	1	3
	Urban	1,632	962	670	53	4	369	473	40	192	..	1	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>															
50—54	Rural	4,486	2,556	1,930	30	2	2,140	686	368	1,231	18	8	..	3	
	Urban	1,598	911	687	21	6	846	377	44	294	..	1	..	9	
55—59	Rural	2,495	1,481	1,014	16	1	1,323	254	229	755	11	1	2	3	
	Urban	1,314	934	380	23	2	856	180	54	195	1	1	..	2	
60—64	Rural	2,492	1,364	1,128	3	..	1,031	154	316	970	11	..	3	4	
	Urban	775	375	400	5	..	335	117	33	282	2	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	955	534	421	2	..	410	130	121	340	1	..	..	1
	Urban	488	286	202	1	..	256	66	29	134	..	2	..	..
70+	Rural	1,688	877	811	4	..	577	68	293	743	1	..	2	..	
	Urban	805	409	396	1	..	310	63	97	383	1	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	52	32	20	23	11	7	8	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	80,766	43,824	36,942	24,776	17,717	17,022	15,487	1,722	3,560	238	106	66	63
0—9	Rural	26,608	13,319	13,289	13,319	13,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	7,791	4,314	3,477	4,271	3,175	28	282	..	5	..	3	15	12
15—19	Rural	5,693	3,040	2,653	2,832	1,093	194	1,526	2	16	8	16	9	3
20—24	Rural	6,810	3,523	3,287	2,201	70	1,250	3,164	34	31	20	15	12	7
25—29	Rural	8,014	4,317	3,697	1,351	30	2,804	3,490	109	107	47	59	6	11
30—34	Rural	6,194	3,558	2,641	364	45	2,967	2,409	149	162	49	14	14	11
35—39	Rural	5,037	3,220	1,817	181	1	2,831	1,604	175	198	33	3	..	6
40—44	Rural	4,234	2,442	1,792	66	3	2,218	1,369	136	360	19	30	3	10
45—49	Rural	3,157	1,980	1,177	29	..	1,701	627	232	539	18	9	..	2
50—54	Rural	2,804	1,588	1,216	19	2	1,293	540	253	668	16	6	2	..
55—59	Rural	1,333	839	494	43	..	639	222	150	270	6	2	1	..
60—64	Rural	1,586	870	716	5	..	674	114	133	509	8	2	..	1
65—69	Rural	527	223	304	4	..	117	36	91	267	9	1	2	..
70+	Rural	958	589	369	65	..	311	30	208	358	4	1	1	..
Age not stated	Rural	20	7	13	6	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	103,264	55,339	47,925	31,050	21,025	21,422	20,413	2,336	5,243	275	146	56	98
	Urban	20,014	11,048	8,966	6,537	4,399	4,200	3,552	304	1,006	7	9	..	..
0—9	Rural	34,987	17,259	17,700	17,259	17,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6,630	3,331	3,199	3,331	3,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	9,042	5,224	3,818	5,205	2,965	19	823	..	3	..	15	..	11
	Urban	1,955	1,017	938	1,014	849	3	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	7,341	3,930	3,311	3,700	279	208	2,976	4	15	3	21	13	17
	Urban	1,556	848	708	895	282	23	426	..	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status												
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>														
20—24	Rural	8,572	4,176	4,394	2,660	46	1,443	4,204	27	107	20	17	8	20
	Urban	1,787	922	815	679	59	241	747	2	10	..	..	..	..
25—29	Rural	9,812	4,965	4,848	1,416	21	3,868	4,101	110	188	58	24	13	1
	Urban	1,814	1,073	741	871	4	690	717	9	18	3	2	..	..
30—34	Rural	7,866	4,115	3,751	892	3	3,514	2,835	160	382	43	17	6	1
	Urban	1,627	1,002	625	139	3	823	559	88	62	2	1	..	..
35—39	Rural	6,597	3,921	2,676	179	2	3,454	2,143	250	515	36	11	2	..
	Urban	1,268	814	444	121	2	660	376	33	64	..	2	..	..
40—44	Rural	5,847	3,163	2,184	95	1	2,735	1,362	296	809	36	8	1	..
	Urban	984	622	362	26	2	570	258	26	107	..	..	..	..
45—49	Rural	4,084	2,515	1,519	53	2	2,102	790	334	718	20	6	6	..
	Urban	691	416	275	20	..	370	145	25	129	1	1	..	..
50—54	Rural	4,059	2,346	1,713	23	..	1,888	499	403	1,195	23	16	3	..
	Urban	687	384	308	3	..	347	114	34	188	..	1	..	..
55—59	Rural	2,809	1,274	1,035	15	1	991	243	258	785	9	3	1	..
	Urban	398	223	165	3	..	198	63	32	102	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	2,014	1,197	817	6	..	875	137	302	679	11	1	3	..
	Urban	357	173	184	4	..	196	40	42	144	1	..	..	..
65—69	Rural	1,034	489	545	2	1	349	248	135	296	3	..	..	..
	Urban	150	86	64	..	..	62	12	24	52	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	1,350	750	600	7	..	475	42	257	551	11	4	..	..
	Urban	270	127	143	1	..	87	12	39	130	..	1	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	27	13	14	12	4	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION														
All Ages	Rural	58,635	31,619	27,016	10,706	13,521	12,645	11,385	1,954	1,912	287	190	27	..
0—9	Rural	19,174	9,514	9,660	9,514	9,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	5,933	3,136	2,797	2,982	2,655	144	121	..	3	..	7	10	..
15—19	Rural	4,105	1,983	2,122	1,705	843	250	1,247	13	11	11	15	4	..
20—24	Rural	5,091	2,492	2,599	1,288	258	1,133	2,261	38	24	33	54	..	..
25—29	Rural	5,992	3,286	2,706	745	58	2,352	2,535	124	65	62	45	3	..
30—34	Rural	4,570	2,680	1,890	233	25	2,234	1,743	178	101	34	20	1	..
35—39	Rural	3,584	2,260	1,324	95	8	1,920	1,190	197	111	46	15	2	..
40—44	Rural	2,844	1,713	1,131	67	3	1,381	967	230	153	35	8	..	..
45—49	Rural	2,293	1,506	787	32	1	1,204	563	243	212	23	11	4	..
50—54	Rural	2,023	1,270	753	29	3	910	397	315	347	15	6	1	..
55—59	Rural	1,143	727	416	6	..	493	165	212	245	15	6	1	..
60—64	Rural	1,024	594	430	4	2	376	96	206	331	8	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	321	199	122	1	..	112	18	84	102	2	2	..	..
70+	Rural	476	247	229	2	..	123	22	114	207	3	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	12	12	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*Contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	157,671	82,995	73,676	45,816	35,017	33,793	30,981	3,823	7,308	552	339	21	21	
	Urban	10,637	6,126	4,511	3,438	2,224	2,557	1,798	141	489	..	..	..	..
0—9	Rural	52,652	25,976	26,686	25,976	26,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	3,392	1,707	1,685	1,707	1,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	15,228	8,017	7,206	7,930	6,017	80	1,144	..	9	3	28	4	11	
	Urban	1,040	580	460	577	498	8	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	11,158	5,390	5,778	4,812	1,542	560	4,091	7	111	10	28	1	3	
	Urban	822	490	332	470	86	20	243	..	3	..	..	..	..
20—24	Rural	18,870	6,693	7,177	3,851	487	2,712	6,544	64	105	61	38	5	3	
	Urban	976	551	422	397	12	165	405	2	5	..	..	..	..
25—29	Rural	15,725	8,554	7,171	2,067	129	6,154	6,742	206	231	124	66	3	8	
	Urban	1,060	683	397	191	2	490	377	2	18	..	..	..	..
30—34	Rural	11,992	6,834	5,158	598	135	5,880	4,509	308	468	109	40	1	6	
	Urban	784	464	320	47	..	408	282	9	34	..	..	..	..
35—39	Rural	10,047	6,236	3,811	247	3	5,497	3,180	414	659	75	69	3	..	
	Urban	661	463	198	28	1	418	108	17	29	..	..	..	..
40—44	Rural	7,516	4,707	2,809	171	7	4,007	2,080	467	709	61	18	1	..	
	Urban	496	346	150	13	..	318	109	15	41	..	..	..	..
45—49	Rural	5,981	3,685	2,196	62	3	3,100	1,248	476	924	46	21	1	..	
	Urban	398	256	137	2	..	298	80	16	57	..	..	..	..
50—54	Rural	5,114	2,994	2,120	36	3	2,385	798	543	1,300	20	16	1	1	
	Urban	929	216	112	6	..	191	44	19	68	..	..	..	..
55—59	Rural	2,781	1,675	1,106	31	..	1,259	302	373	800	12	1	..	3	
	Urban	213	120	81	..	..	112	30	17	54	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	2,913	1,683	1,230	16	1	1,212	225	440	990	15	14	..	..
	Urban	190	103	87	..	..	84	21	19	66	..	..	..	..
65—69	Rural	1,091	649	442	5	1	450	47	190	300	3	4	1	..	
	Urban	102	56	47	..	..	45	11	11	36	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	1,669	883	786	7	3	687	68	385	712	4	2	..	1	
	Urban	159	79	80	..	..	65	6	14	74	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	19	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAL POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	126,032	68,221	57,811	37,133	28,746	27,100	24,567	3,564	4,190	402	265	22	42	
	Urban	9,085	5,881	3,704	2,925	1,898	2,343	1,517	113	287	..	2	..	..
0—9	Rural	41,429	20,453	20,976	20,453	20,976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2,681	1,387	1,294	1,387	1,294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	12,975	6,946	6,029	6,896	5,540	42	445	1	5	..	10	..	20	
	Urban	954	516	438	516	419	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	9,006	4,496	4,509	4,058	1,613	424	2,444	5	14	7	38	2	5	
	Urban	658	404	254	320	126	81	127	3	1	..	..	..	..
20—24	Rural	10,855	5,278	5,577	2,956	445	2,292	5,003	76	65	42	59	3	5	
	Urban	385	453	372	333	40	119	331	1	1	..	..	..	..
25—29	Rural	12,354	6,756	5,598	1,617	116	4,848	5,214	213	118	77	45	1	5	
	Urban	1,182	752	380	245	13	497	360	10	7	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAL POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>															
30—34	Rural	9,599	5,672	3,927	620	25	4,695	3,694	283	165	69	37	5	6	
	Urban	765	482	283	61	2	412	264	9	17	..	..	..	..
35—39	Rural	8,059	5,060	2,999	236	10	4,339	2,679	358	283	59	26	8	1	
	Urban	618	463	155	29	1	425	141	9	12	..	1	..	..
40—44	Rural	6,079	3,765	2,314	128	2	3,114	1,868	492	406	36	8	..	..
	Urban	537	397	140	19	1	265	97	18	42	..	..	..	..
45—49	Rural	4,977	3,205	1,772	54	2	2,624	1,211	488	542	89	17	..	..
	Urban	312	218	94	6	..	201	65	11	29	..	..	..	..
50—54	Rural	4,211	2,696	1,515	87	..	2,104	813	525	692	30	10	..	..
	Urban	217	114	103	4	..	93	52	17	50	..	1	..	..
55—59	Rural	2,310	1,441	869	10	1	1,073	343	330	520	26	5	2	..	
	Urban	107	61	46	..	..	45	28	16	23	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	2,242	1,348	994	6	..	938	192	396	689	8	13	..	..
	Urban	151	82	69	2	..	74	17	6	52	..	..	..	..
65—69	Rural	760	445	315	6	..	303	62	132	258	4	..	..	..
	Urban	61	37	24	1	..	31	9	5	15	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	1,168	660	508	1	..	387	67	265	438	5	3	2	..	
	Urban	60	18	47	1	..	..	12	12	35	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	9	..	9	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	7	2	5	1	2	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..

MITIALI POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	57,697	30,939	26,758	16,824	13,856	11,907	11,292	1,875	1,816	281	234	52	60
0—9	Rural	18,538	9,327	9,211	9,327	9,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	5,728	3,032	2,696	2,994	2,551	21	129	..	2	1	3	16	11
15—19	Rural	4,072	1,842	2,230	1,613	1,108	204	1,077	10	9	10	32	5	4
20—24	Rural	5,028	2,309	2,719	1,297	317	938	2,325	34	20	34	46	6	11
25—29	Rural	5,947	3,295	2,652	818	103	2,283	2,464	114	32	75	40	5	13
30—34	Rural	4,544	2,595	1,949	280	33	2,094	1,804	166	69	52	38	3	5
35—39	Rural	3,646	2,255	1,391	110	14	1,920	1,251	185	105	40	17	..	4
40—44	Rural	2,926	1,785	1,141	77	7	1,451	946	231	165	25	18	1	5
45—49	Rural	2,353	1,540	813	34	9	1,212	586	271	203	20	14	3	1
50—54	Rural	1,982	1,246	736	18	1	928	384	289	338	15	10	1	3
55—59	Rural	1,009	623	386	8	..	440	155	171	223	4	7	..	1
60—64	Rural	1,044	617	427	172	2	227	97	210	319	2	7	6	2
65—69	Rural	374	240	134	38	..	33	38	94	114	1	2	4	..
70+	Rural	501	249	252	35	..	111	35	99	217	2	..	1	..
Age not stated	Rural	5	4	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

		Marital Status													
Age-group	Rural Urban	Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Allpur Duars Subdivision															
All Ages	Rural	528,329	288,261	243,088	157,913	119,734	111,558	103,369	11,916	20,396	1,567	1,409	397	360	
	Urban	35,840	19,878	15,462	11,934	7,704	7,453	8,033	473	1,683	18	49	..	..
0—9	Rural	175,379	87,762	87,617	87,762	87,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,512	5,428	5,084	5,428	5,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	53,956	29,083	24,878	28,669	22,254	297	2,509	8	7	8	42	106	61	
	Urban	4,065	2,123	1,937	2,102	1,848	26	87	..	1	..	1	..	..
15—19	Rural	89,551	23,018	19,538	17,852	6,464	2,070	12,766	24	64	44	160	36	39	
	Urban	8,044	1,710	1,334	1,622	599	86	729	2	4	..	2	..	..
20—24	Rural	43,392	20,562	22,830	11,797	2,386	8,949	19,836	169	257	203	297	44	34	
	Urban	3,148	1,811	1,337	1,929	190	472	1,185	10	18	..	4	..	..
25—29	Rural	49,165	26,220	22,945	6,722	465	18,500	21,615	648	570	316	238	34	37	
	Urban	3,200	1,910	1,290	708	21	1,171	1,903	26	60	6	6	..	..
30—34	Rural	40,015	22,667	17,848	2,490	201	18,883	15,980	959	941	806	194	99	32	
	Urban	2,651	1,595	1,056	311	2	1,242	954	85	93	7	7	..	..
35—39	Rural	32,237	19,972	12,265	1,085	90	17,525	10,671	1,135	1,887	208	100	22	17	
	Urban	2,096	1,367	709	182	4	1,163	578	37	124	5	3	..	..
40—44	Rural	26,816	16,264	10,552	754	67	13,877	8,259	1,461	2,110	158	104	14	11	
	Urban	1,785	1,152	633	112	6	1,007	454	32	168	1	5	..	..
45—49	Rural	19,680	12,287	7,393	214	27	10,558	4,825	1,367	2,449	110	82	8	10	
	Urban	1,265	820	445	93	1	789	299	48	161	..	3	..	..
50—54	Rural	19,107	11,598	7,514	190	22	9,406	3,409	1,876	3,979	118	95	6	9	
	Urban	1,171	628	543	52	1	507	242	69	297	..	3	..	..
55—59	Rural	9,180	5,616	3,514	141	5	4,347	1,286	1,077	2,232	47	37	4	4	
	Urban	720	459	261	25	..	378	101	56	160	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	10,278	5,949	4,329	56	28	4,339	1,524	1,509	2,749	37	27	8	1	
	Urban	715	347	368	18	..	271	96	68	270	..	2	..	..
65—69	Rural	3,349	1,913	1,436	8	11	1,358	395	539	1,024	7	6	1	1	
	Urban	364	222	142	4	2	183	42	35	93	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	6,017	3,215	2,302	31	13	2,025	280	1,146	2,499	12	8	1	2	
	Urban	604	281	323	8	6	203	72	65	241	..	4	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	257	140	117	112	64	24	43	3	8	1	..	..	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MADARIHAT POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	81,344	43,479	37,865	23,718	12,942	17,451	16,157	1,941	2,431	290	266	79	47
0—9	Rural	25,861	12,939	12,922	12,939	12,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	8,981	4,649	4,238	4,568	3,985	52	221	..	1	2	10	26	16
15—19	Rural	6,086	3,093	2,993	2,705	1,331	375	1,630	..	7	6	22	7	3
20—24	Rural	6,945	3,264	3,681	1,593	401	1,590	3,176	31	32	36	65	14	7
25—29	Rural	7,905	4,213	3,692	1,023	127	3,017	3,456	94	48	67	53	9	3
30—34	Rural	6,881	3,617	2,714	439	51	2,974	2,516	157	100	48	44	9	3
35—39	Rural	4,867	2,048	1,824	176	23	2,624	1,584	192	194	45	22	4	1

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION—contd.															
40—44	Rural	3,901	2,327	1,574	106	20	1,968	1,888	281	206	19	15	3	..	
45—49	Rural	2,958	1,826	1,132	47	9	1,533	858	225	252	17	15	4	3	
50—54	Rural	2,966	1,570	1,196	45	7	1,412	720	284	440	28	26	1	3	
55—59	Rural	1,492	988	559	19	1	709	281	192	265	12	10	1	2	
60—64	Rural	1,708	1,000	703	12	22	710	254	268	424	9	3	1	..	
65—69	Rural	552	312	240	2	6	215	66	94	165	1	3	..	..
70+	Rural	819	446	373	8	10	267	66	171	296	..	..	..	1
Age not stated	Rural	77	48	29	41	27	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
PALAKATA POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	85,510	45,706	39,804	25,165	19,207	18,812	16,552	2,071	8,930	145	112	18	3	
	Urban	6,413	3,532	2,881	2,098	1,427	1,320	1,080	106	368	8	6	..	..
0—9	Rural	29,275	14,396	14,879	14,396	14,879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2,011	1,009	1,002	1,009	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	8,073	4,563	3,510	4,507	2,790	45	715	1	..	..	3	10	2
	Urban	789	425	364	424	339	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	6,223	3,195	3,028	2,905	655	286	2,345	..	15	3	13	1	..	
	Urban	475	278	197	266	74	12	120	..	2	..	1	..	..
20—24	Rural	6,784	3,160	3,574	1,802	810	1,318	2,709	11	32	29	23	..	..
	Urban	562	287	265	210	10	75	248	2	7	..	..	..	..
25—29	Rural	8,096	4,248	3,853	988	47	3,105	3,657	122	129	32	20	1	..	
	Urban	555	314	241	134	2	177	216	2	21	1	2	..	..
30—34	Rural	6,245	3,495	2,750	322	8	2,996	2,557	150	176	27	9	..	..
	Urban	480	271	209	38	..	222	179	10	30	6	..	..	..
35—39	Rural	5,080	3,071	2,009	122	1	2,738	1,692	199	309	12	7	..	..
	Urban	869	226	143	8	..	209	106	8	37	1	..	..	..
40—44	Rural	4,335	2,649	1,686	62	4	2,291	1,288	281	431	15	13	..	..
	Urban	842	218	124	4	..	206	81	8	42	..	1	..	..
45—49	Rural	3,363	2,033	1,270	33	2	1,802	744	247	520	11	4	..	..
	Urban	227	145	82	5	..	125	53	15	29	..	..	..	..
50—54	Rural	3,145	1,698	1,217	9	2	1,558	510	325	728	6	7	..	..
	Urban	217	186	81	2	..	114	2	20	55	..	1	..	..
55—59	Rural	1,571	965	606	5	..	758	193	197	408	5	10	..	..
	Urban	180	85	45	2	..	71	11	12	34	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	1,708	1,043	663	..	..	800	120	240	540	8	8	..	..
	Urban	131	66	65	1	..	50	8	15	56	..	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	616	369	247	..	1	273	39	91	207	2	..	1	..	
	Urban	45	28	17	..	..	24	5	4	12	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	1,015	518	467	2	..	341	27	205	440	..	..	..	..
	Urban	90	44	46	..	..	34	3	10	43	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	33	18	15	17	8	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KALCHINI POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	117,184	63,355	53,829	35,196	27,936	25,029	22,038	2,572	3,264	484	499	74	92	
0-9	Rural	38,559	19,385	19,173	19,386	19,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	Rural	12,549	6,654	5,865	6,593	5,635	64	206	1	..	3	7	29	17	
15-19	Rural	8,258	4,141	4,117	3,702	2,121	402	1,903	10	23	19	26	8	17	
20-24	Rural	9,849	4,715	5,134	2,628	639	1,963	4,338	54	44	64	110	6	13	
25-29	Rural	11,324	6,210	5,114	1,581	199	4,360	4,708	161	104	96	26	6	17	
30-34	Rural	9,564	5,590	3,974	632	83	4,629	3,662	224	135	98	24	7	10	
35-39	Rural	7,455	4,628	2,827	306	40	4,001	2,563	246	182	65	34	10	8	
40-44	Rural	6,223	3,806	2,417	139	30	3,302	2,042	308	24	51	28	6	8	
45-49	Rural	4,321	2,726	1,595	55	5	2,294	1,155	937	399	38	30	2	5	
50-54	Rural	3,956	2,592	1,424	44	5	2,057	780	404	611	26	27	1	1	
55-59	Rural	1,831	1,116	713	98	4	792	322	218	378	9	8	1	1	
60-64	Rural	1,867	1,014	853	21	5	650	283	328	600	11	15	4	..	
65-69	Rural	524	285	239	1	3	193	55	90	179	1	2	..	..
70+	Rural	894	517	377	7	2	316	69	191	304	3	2	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	10	3	7	3	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	170,481	91,587	78,894	51,679	36,512	35,669	34,443	7,653	7,558	471	298	115	63
	Urban	28,927	16,346	12,581	9,836	6,277	6,133	4,953	367	1,317	10	24	..	..
0-9	Rural	56,590	28,531	28,059	28,531	28,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	8,501	4,419	4,082	4,419	4,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	Rural	16,821	9,113	7,708	9,032	6,645	48	1,025	1	4	1	17	31	17
	Urban	3,276	1,703	1,573	1,678	1,509	25	63	..	1	..	1	..	..
15-19	Rural	13,477	6,906	6,571	6,312	1,379	566	5,098	13	31	8	51	7	12
	Urban	2,569	1,432	1,137	1,356	525	74	609	2	2	..	1	..	..
20-24	Rural	14,010	6,928	7,182	4,125	277	2,573	6,755	57	92	52	49	21	9
	Urban	2,596	1,524	1,072	1,119	120	397	937	8	11	..	4	..	..
25-29	Rural	15,121	7,976	7,145	2,241	61	5,447	6,826	184	212	88	39	16	7
	Urban	2,645	1,596	1,049	574	19	994	987	24	39	4	4	..	..
30-34	Rural	12,693	7,067	5,626	776	37	5,881	5,147	295	403	103	30	13	13
	Urban	2,171	1,324	847	278	2	1,020	775	25	63	1	7	..	..
35-39	Rural	10,394	6,390	3,904	324	21	5,673	3,332	335	517	50	27	8	7
	Urban	1,727	1,161	566	174	4	954	472	29	87	4	3	..	..
40-44	Rural	8,680	5,305	3,375	129	11	4,665	2,570	451	766	55	20	5	8
	Urban	1,443	924	509	108	6	201	373	24	196	1	4	..	..
45-49	Rural	6,230	3,924	2,315	79	4	3,436	1,891	370	900	27	13	2	3
	Urban	1,068	575	363	28	1	614	237	33	122	..	3	..	..

TABLE C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*concl.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>															
50—54	Rural	6,928	3,689	2,581	55	6	3,043	875	550	1,622	35	26	6	5	
	Urban	954	492	462	50	1	398	217	49	242	..	2	..	..
55—59	Rural	2,977	1,812	1,165	12	..	1,445	288	334	869	19	8	2	..	
	Urban	590	374	216	23	..	307	90	44	126	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	3,623	2,096	1,527	14	1	1,601	805	467	717	11	4	3	..	
	Urban	584	281	303	17	..	221	88	43	214	..	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	1,169	657	512	1	1	471	208	182	307	3	..	..	1
	Urban	319	194	125	4	2	159	37	31	86	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	2,451	1,288	1,213	9	1	806	93	413	1,115	9	3	1	1	
	Urban	514	287	277	8	6	174	69	55	198	..	4	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	113	55	58	39	19	14	35	1	3	1	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	78,810	39,184	34,676	22,155	17,187	15,097	14,179	1,670	3,113	177	212	26	35
0—9	Rural	25,094	12,510	12,584	12,510	12,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	7,632	4,075	3,557	3,969	3,199	88	942	..	2	2	5	16	9
15—19	Rural	5,507	2,683	2,824	2,228	978	441	1,790	1	11	8	38	5	7
20—24	Rural	5,854	2,595	3,259	1,649	269	905	2,878	16	57	22	50	3	5
25—29	Rural	6,719	3,578	3,141	891	51	2,565	2,968	87	77	33	40	2	5
30—34	Rural	5,182	2,898	2,284	331	32	2,403	2,058	133	127	31	21	..	6
35—39	Rural	4,541	2,840	1,701	155	5	2,489	1,500	163	185	33	10	..	1
40—44	Rural	3,677	2,177	1,500	318	2	1,651	1,077	190	403	18	18	..	..
45—49	Rural	2,799	1,718	1,081	30	7	1,493	681	183	378	7	15	..	..
50—54	Rural	2,317	1,704	1,113	37	2	1,386	524	313	578	13	9	..	..
55—59	Rural	1,259	789	471	7	..	643	152	136	317	2	1	..	1
60—64	Rural	1,379	793	583	9	..	578	112	206	463	3	2	..	1
65—69	Rural	488	290	198	4	..	206	32	80	166	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	838	466	372	5	..	295	25	166	344	..	3	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	24	16	8	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-III PART A—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT											
All Ages	1,359,292	733,339	625,953	534,820	563,271	113,822	34,098	63,214	25,618	21,483	2,981
0—4	283,810	115,877	117,933	115,877	117,933	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	209,987	104,840	105,147	92,611	96,117	10,627	7,947	1,601	1,081	..	..
10—14	137,113	74,251	62,862	44,823	48,677	14,952	6,523	14,300	7,607	116	53
15—19	101,946	52,494	48,752	30,762	38,584	9,753	4,180	8,984	4,990	3,025	994
20—24	115,415	57,252	58,163	33,647	49,918	11,988	3,654	7,898	3,669	3,719	922
25—29	130,118	70,579	59,539	44,656	52,833	14,903	3,759	7,649	2,948	3,371	449
30—34	102,687	58,806	43,881	39,133	39,333	11,571	2,363	5,369	1,912	2,731	273
35—44	152,838	94,183	58,655	63,329	53,542	18,955	2,910	7,786	2,047	4,119	320
45—59	124,587	76,388	48,199	50,743	41,809	16,381	2,154	7,016	1,181	2,208	54
60+	51,083	28,440	22,643	12,069	21,300	5,725	1,061	2,647	272	1,099	10
Age not stated	408	229	179	170	175	15	1	33	3	11	..

TABLE C-III PART B—AGE, SEX AND

Educational															
Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (with- out educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JALPAIGURI															
All Ages	128,814	70,041	58,773	30,916	31,844	14,761	10,006	15,550	10,389	4,257	764	667	9	1,829	421
0-4	17,888	9,229	8,609	9,229	8,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	16,664	7,566	9,096	5,059	6,281	2,122	2,876	387	489	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	14,808	7,882	6,426	1,901	1,883	1,785	1,433	4,172	3,104	24	3	..	..	..	..
15-19	11,682	6,922	4,760	1,576	1,354	1,537	696	2,056	2,212	970	261	311	..	376	163
20-24	11,746	6,751	4,995	2,046	2,184	1,899	971	1,723	1,393	548	317	171	2	471	150
25-29	11,596	7,090	4,506	2,534	2,244	1,686	1,089	1,702	1,011	513	109	42	3	244	47
30-34	9,606	5,898	3,708	2,301	1,977	1,322	809	1,352	780	481	78	33	2	177	32
35-44	14,069	9,282	4,787	3,144	2,779	2,481	1,052	2,114	820	740	77	50	2	265	23
45-59	11,046	6,741	4,305	2,261	2,676	1,720	1,088	1,442	510	694	17	53	..	223	6
60+	5,252	2,676	2,576	885	1,932	729	510	600	180	292	2	7	..	73	..
Age not stated	7	2	5	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Larvicide

University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree													
		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

DISTRICT[illegible]

TABLE C-III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels		Matriculation and above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Males	Females
								Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT											
All Ages	1,235,478	668,298	572,180	508,904	531,427	99,061	24,082	47,664	15,224	12,669	1,447
0-4	215,972	106,648	109,324	106,648	109,324	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	193,323	97,272	96,051	87,552	89,836	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	122,806	66,869	55,936	42,922	46,794	8,505	5,571	1,215	644	..	..
15-19	89,554	45,572	43,982	29,186	27,230	13,167	5,087	10,188	4,508	92	52
20-24	103,669	50,501	53,168	31,601	47,784	8,216	3,484	6,898	2,778	1,272	500
25-29	118,524	63,499	55,033	42,092	50,639	10,589	2,683	6,175	2,286	2,183	415
30-34	98,081	52,908	45,173	36,882	37,356	18,287	2,321	5,947	1,837	2,213	236
35-44	188,769	84,901	53,868	60,185	50,768	10,251	1,554	4,017	1,132	1,803	131
45-59	118,541	69,647	48,894	48,482	42,138	16,474	1,794	5,672	1,227	2,570	84
60+	45,831	25,764	20,067	18,234	19,398	18,611	1,066	5,574	672	1,980	23
Age not stated	401	227	174	170	170	4,996	521	1,947	142	587	6
Sadar Subdivision											
All Ages	707,149	380,037	327,112	282,186	305,458	64,440	18,351	26,828	7,188	6,583	615
0-4	123,599	60,984	62,615	60,984	62,615	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	110,817	55,174	55,148	48,968	51,107	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	68,849	37,286	31,563	23,828	26,818	5,687	3,778	519	258	..	..
15-19	50,018	25,554	24,459	15,430	21,512	8,547	3,027	5,086	2,199	25	19
20-24	60,277	29,989	30,288	17,706	27,510	5,535	1,876	3,971	1,368	618	203
25-29	69,357	37,269	32,088	23,627	29,847	7,169	1,568	3,788	1,062	1,291	203
30-34	53,066	30,241	22,825	20,234	21,416	8,899	1,357	3,543	784	1,200	100
35-44	79,716	48,665	31,051	33,940	29,407	6,687	876	2,411	493	909	50
45-59	65,624	40,151	25,473	27,898	24,513	10,048	1,019	3,498	592	1,244	33
60+	26,187	14,687	11,500	10,220	11,160	8,724	580	3,067	375	962	5
Age not stated	144	87	57	51	53	3,140	274	987	64	840	2
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	123,084	66,100	56,984	45,815	51,490	11,635	3,118	7,229	2,297	1,421	79
0-4	20,897	10,399	10,498	10,399	10,498	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	19,549	9,911	9,788	8,510	8,974	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	12,107	6,617	5,490	3,644	4,128	1,361	723	40	41	..	..
15-19	8,729	4,873	3,856	2,538	3,050	1,874	727	1,099	637	..	..
20-24	10,051	5,466	4,585	2,923	3,861	1,874	727	1,271	509	215	24
25-29	12,012	6,096	5,916	3,665	5,309	1,066	848	1,079	833	398	43
30-34	8,801	4,792	4,009	3,135	3,607	1,867	876	870	326	194	5
35-44	13,800	8,138	5,662	5,068	5,230	884	256	622	139	151	7
45-59	11,851	7,001	4,850	4,241	4,553	2,001	247	855	185	214	..
60+	5,135	2,775	2,360	1,687	2,264	1,547	96	1,041	301	172	..
Age not stated	52	32	20	5	18	681	72	331	24	76	..
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION											
All Ages	80,766	43,824	36,942	29,968	34,098	10,023	1,923	3,051	829	782	92
0-4	13,824	6,933	6,891	6,933	6,891	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	12,784	6,886	6,898	5,331	5,954	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	7,791	4,314	3,477	2,393	2,749	980	404	75	40	..	..
15-19	5,698	3,040	2,658	1,627	2,277	1,322	480	598	294	1	4
20-24	6,810	3,528	3,287	1,878	2,907	823	195	547	144	44	37
25-29	8,014	4,317	3,697	2,469	3,880	1,044	282	458	120	148	28
30-34	6,194	3,553	2,641	2,124	2,446	1,318	234	372	76	143	7
35-44	9,271	5,662	3,609	3,449	3,395	1,048	127	257	57	124	11
45-59	7,394	4,407	2,887	2,668	2,751	1,708	152	356	60	154	2
60+	3,071	1,682	1,389	1,075	1,386	1,309	102	300	82	130	2
Age not stated	99	7	13	6	12	481	46	88	6	88	1

TABLE C-III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—contd.

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	103,264	55,339	47,925	38,122	45,133	11,067	1,727	5,426	938	724	29
0-4	18,475	9,023	9,452	9,023	9,452	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	16,484	8,236	8,248	8,248	8,236	1,174	442	89	48	..	..
10-14	9,042	5,244	3,818	2,817	3,145	1,390	390	1,011	382	6	1
15-19	7,341	3,930	3,311	2,182	2,942	925	195	727	108	96	6
20-24	8,572	4,178	4,394	2,314	4,006	1,010	219	714	161	140	6
25-29	9,813	4,965	4,848	2,824	4,097	1,290	152	705	87	138	12
30-34	7,366	4,115	3,251	2,408	3,052	1,104	111	490	58	113	..
35-44	11,944	7,081	4,860	4,316	4,652	1,831	123	774	83	113	2
45-59	10,402	6,135	4,267	3,792	4,160	1,602	76	668	41	83	..
60+	4,398	2,436	1,962	1,453	1,931	601	19	257	12	36	..
Age not stated	27	13	14	12	13	..	..	1	1	..	..
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION											
All Ages	58,635	31,619	27,016	25,338	24,665	4,688	1,828	1,131	472	512	51
0-4	10,182	5,031	5,151	5,031	5,151	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	8,992	4,483	4,509	4,163	3,838	217	1,153	23	18	..	..
10-14	6,983	3,136	2,847	2,331	2,448	553	279	241	145	5	..
15-19	4,105	1,943	2,122	1,364	1,932	414	66	169	69	36	15
20-24	5,091	2,492	2,599	1,651	2,420	575	90	177	76	89	13
25-29	5,992	3,266	2,706	2,262	2,567	775	65	152	43	97	11
30-34	4,570	2,680	1,890	1,976	1,806	621	44	110	35	73	6
35-44	6,428	3,913	2,455	3,012	2,341	718	73	136	34	87	7
45-59	5,459	3,503	1,956	2,687	1,304	612	42	95	10	109	..
60+	1,921	1,040	781	866	768	144	16	27	2	18	..
Age not stated	12	12	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	3	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	157,671	83,995	73,676	65,665	70,044	12,105	2,271	4,718	1,095	1,507	166
0-4	28,065	13,844	14,221	13,944	14,221	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	24,597	12,132	12,465	11,284	11,992	668	427	180	46	..	..
10-14	15,223	8,017	7,206	5,457	6,269	1,351	547	1,179	386	..	4
15-19	11,168	5,390	5,778	3,528	5,211	1,221	318	834	191	107	66
20-24	13,870	6,693	7,177	4,160	6,658	1,667	305	622	161	244	25
25-29	16,725	8,554	7,171	5,542	6,786	1,937	351	780	108	345	26
30-34	11,991	6,834	5,158	4,186	4,913	1,444	164	395	70	209	11
35-44	17,563	10,943	6,620	8,707	6,340	1,359	180	567	84	310	12
45-59	13,776	8,354	5,422	5,961	5,255	1,406	125	409	41	178	1
60+	5,678	3,215	2,458	2,377	2,399	622	54	102	4	114	1
Age not stated	19	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAL POLICE STATION											
All Ages	126,032	68,221	57,811	53,229	54,570	9,759	2,033	4,166	1,094	1,067	114
0-4	22,151	10,812	11,339	10,812	11,339	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	19,378	9,641	9,637	8,671	9,074	888	610	62	58	..	..
10-14	12,975	6,946	6,029	4,783	5,246	1,429	461	731	316	8	6
15-19	9,005	4,496	4,509	3,004	4,086	849	212	666	177	77	24
20-24	10,665	5,278	5,377	3,387	5,170	1,134	230	659	142	168	35
25-29	12,354	6,756	5,599	4,639	5,221	1,398	194	639	161	170	22
30-34	9,599	5,672	3,927	4,003	3,701	1,084	124	458	92	159	10
35-44	14,138	8,925	5,213	6,495	5,041	1,476	163	605	103	249	6
45-59	11,498	7,342	4,166	5,536	4,021	1,165	94	454	40	197	1
60+	4,170	2,458	1,717	1,914	1,662	836	45	187	10	46	..
Age not stated	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—contd.

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
								Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MITIALI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	57,697	30,939	26,758	24,049	25,858	5,212	851	1,107	465	579	84
0-4	10,005	4,942	5,063	4,942	5,063	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	8,533	4,385	4,148	4,038	4,012	319	119	30	17	..	..
10-14	5,738	3,032	2,696	2,198	2,860	592	198	237	139	6	4
15-19	4,072	1,842	2,230	1,187	1,994	455	117	157	90	43	29
20-24	3,038	2,309	2,719	1,398	2,488	673	139	144	69	94	23
25-29	5,947	3,295	2,652	2,208	2,487	819	85	155	63	113	17
30-34	4,544	2,595	1,949	1,802	1,861	602	50	104	32	87	6
35-44	6,572	4,040	2,532	2,592	2,408	885	81	145	39	117	4
45-59	5,844	3,409	1,935	2,523	1,879	683	45	110	10	93	1
60+	1,919	1,086	833	858	805	185	22	25	6	18	..
Age not stated	5	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alipur Duars Subdivision											
All Ages	522,329	283,261	245,068	221,718	225,969	34,621	10,231	20,836	8,936	6,086	332
0-4	92,873	45,861	46,709	45,664	46,709	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	83,006	42,098	40,908	38,584	38,729	2,813	1,793	696	386	..	..
10-14	58,966	29,083	24,873	19,294	20,476	4,620	2,064	5,104	2,304	67	33
15-19	39,551	20,018	19,533	13,766	15,718	2,681	2,108	2,927	1,410	654	297
20-24	43,392	20,592	22,880	13,595	20,274	3,440	1,120	2,392	1,224	855	212
25-29	49,165	26,220	22,945	18,465	20,792	4,383	964	2,404	1,053	1,013	126
30-34	40,015	22,667	17,348	16,598	15,940	3,564	678	1,606	649	899	31
35-44	59,038	36,233	22,817	26,245	21,866	6,481	775	2,234	635	1,326	51
45-59	47,917	29,496	18,421	21,084	17,620	4,887	486	2,507	297	1,018	18
60+	19,644	11,077	8,567	8,014	8,238	1,856	247	960	78	247	4
Age not stated	257	140	117	119	117	6	..	8	..	7	..
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION											
All Ages	31,344	43,479	37,865	34,681	34,767	5,206	2,007	2,672	958	918	133
0-4	13,587	6,778	6,809	6,778	6,809	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	12,274	6,161	6,113	5,580	5,802	509	280	72	31	..	..
10-14	8,881	4,648	4,233	3,374	3,706	748	236	515	281	11	10
15-19	6,086	3,093	2,993	2,149	1,733	442	1,053	413	171	89	46

TABLE C-III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*concl.*

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KALOHINI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	117,184	68,355	58,829	49,063	50,241	9,275	1,844	3,532	1,519	1,435	225
0-4	20,054	9,960	10,094	9,900	10,094	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	13,605	9,426	9,079	8,483	8,578	849	415	144	96	..	..
10-14	12,549	6,684	5,865	4,417	4,972	1,329	411	907	476	81	7
15-19	8,238	4,141	4,117	2,625	3,584	772	216	611	244	103	73
20-24	9,849	4,715	5,134	3,000	4,657	1,061	207	476	219	178	51
25-29	11,324	6,210	5,114	4,187	4,724	1,360	166	407	186	266	36
30-34	9,564	5,590	3,974	3,993	3,707	1,062	115	318	125	217	27
35-44	13,678	8,434	5,244	6,196	4,940	1,499	151	388	180	351	38
45-59	10,108	6,876	3,782	4,848	3,584	1,060	106	221	39	272	8
60+	3,235	1,816	1,469	1,427	1,394	283	57	60	15	46	3
Age not stated	10	3	7	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	..
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION											
All Ages	170,481	91,587	78,894	72,368	70,958	8,896	3,632	7,738	3,950	2,535	354
0-4	29,878	14,723	14,855	14,723	14,855	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	27,012	13,908	13,204	12,785	12,417	655	583	368	204	..	..
10-14	16,821	9,113	7,708	5,324	5,826	860	765	2,418	1,108	11	9
15-19	13,477	6,906	6,571	5,202	5,282	516	434	876	715	312	140
20-24	14,010	6,828	7,182	5,163	6,076	629	433	676	588	360	85
25-29	15,121	7,976	7,145	6,162	6,112	791	434	688	538	370	61
30-34	13,698	7,067	5,626	5,546	4,967	797	205	346	326	378	33
35-44	18,974	11,695	7,279	8,338	6,619	2,187	349	565	297	603	14
45-59	15,439	9,425	6,014	6,029	5,546	1,671	222	1,298	140	427	6
60+	7,243	3,991	3,252	2,555	3,100	785	117	531	34	120	1
Age not stated	113	55	58	41	58	5	..	7	..	2	..
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION											
All Ages	73,310	39,134	34,676	29,333	32,312	6,029	1,589	3,297	724	475	51
0-4	13,277	6,592	6,685	6,592	6,685	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	11,817	5,918	5,899	5,592	5,600	278	265	48	34	..	..
10-14	7,682	4,075	3,557	2,618	3,011	910	356	514	190	8	..
15-19	5,507	2,683	2,824	1,615	2,433	515	266	514	115	39	10
20-24	5,854	2,595	3,259	1,499	2,862	594	227	430	149	73	21
25-29	6,719	3,578	3,141	2,108	2,878	660	155	512	100	108	8
30-34	5,182	2,898	2,284	1,355	2,107	644	119	325	58	74	..
35-44	8,218	5,017	3,201	3,390	3,038	1,090	114	450	46	87	3
45-59	6,875	4,210	2,665	2,987	2,571	844	59	351	36	78	9
60+	2,705	1,552	1,153	1,119	1,119	293	28	122	6	18	..
Age not stated	24	16	8	14	8	1	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						Sadar		
		Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	All Mother Tongues	1,235,478	663,298	572,180	123,814	70,041	53,773	707,149	380,087	327,112
1	*†Adibhasha-Bhotia	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
2	*Adivasi	27	19	8	..	..	..	27	19	8
3	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhtol</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	<i>Pakhtol/Pathani</i>	21	16	6	..	..	..	6	6	..
5	<i>Arabic/Arabi</i>	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6	Assamese	1,014	681	333	183	116	17	727	439	288
7	Asuri	697	460	237	..	..	..	334	184	150
8	*Baba	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	*Baisiya	27	..	27	..	..	..	27	..	27
10	*Banari	5	3	2	..	..	..	5	3	2
11	*†Barik	792	682	110	..	..	..	37	14	23
12	Bengali	638,090	338,801	299,789	102,739	55,468	47,271	405,860	216,734	189,126
13	*Beriya	120	60	60	..	..	..	85	45	40
14	*Bhagat	211	107	104	..	..	..	15	3	12
15	*Bhogta	20	11	9	..	..	..	3	..	3
16	Bhojpuri	27	18	9	..	..	..	16	14	2
17	Bhotia-Unspecified	760	508	254	..	..	..	71	49	22
18	*†Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	236	202	34	..	..	..	64	39	25
19	Bhumij	104	52	52	..	..	..	104	52	52
20	Bihari	86	20	16	..	..	..	20	20	..
21	†Bilaspuri	157	74	83	..	..	..	157	74	83
22	Birhor	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
23	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	52	28	23	..	..	..	52	29	23
24	Bodo/Boro	5,779	3,386	2,393	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	327	223	104	139	67	72	255	171	84
26	Daswali	9	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Daswali/Hariani	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Dukpa	49	29	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	<i>English</i>	351	237	114	9	..	9	306	189	77
30	*Gubaro	85	85	..	..	..	..	85	85	..
31	*Ganga	151	97	54	..	..	..	147	93	54
32	Garhwali	585	455	130	..	..	..	88	35	3
33	*†Gayari	16	16	..	..	..	..	16	16	..
34	*Bhatwal	11	7	4	..	..	..	11	7	4
35	*Gorh	131	12	113	..	..	..	16	7	9
36	Gorkhali	69	38	31	..	..	..	69	38	31
37	*Gosal	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
38	Gujarati	38	34	4	14	9	5	30	26	4
39	*Guigulia	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..
40	Gurmukhi	192	182	60	104	47	57	103	63	40
41	Gurung	7	5	2	..	..	..	7	5	2
42	Haijong/Hajong	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Hindi	79,614	52,114	27,500	15,459	10,079	5,380	40,481	25,780	14,701
44	Hindustani	5	4	1	2	1	1
45	Ho	182	88	94	182	88	94
46	Italian	8	8	4	4	..

Continued to page 234.

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[illegible]

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION			NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION			DHUBGURI POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		25	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	All Mother Tongues	20,014	11,048	8,966	58,635	31,619	27,016	157,671	83,995	73,676
1	*Adibhasha-Bhotia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	*Adivasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhti/</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	<i>Pakhti/Pathani</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
5	<i>Arabic/Arabi</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
6	Assamese	68	57	6	4	4	..	59	52	7
7	Asuri	..	..	..	208	120	88	3	..	3
8	*Baha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	*Balsiya	..	..	..	27	..	27	..	..	..
10	*Banari	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	2
11	*†Barik	..	..	..	1	..	1	34	14	20
12	Bengali	17,851	9,418	8,438	7,295	3,896	3,399	81,647	48,506	33,141
13	*Beriya	..	..	..	85	45	40	..	..	..
14	*Bhagat	..	..	..	14	2	12	1	1	..
15	*Bhogta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Bhojpuri	..	..	..	18	11	2	..	..	..
17	Bhotia-Unspecified	..	..	..	4	4	..	20	9	11
18	*†Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	..	..	..	10	5	5	4	2	2
19	Bhumij	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Bihari	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
21	†Bilaspuri	..	..	..	5	1	4	150	78	77
22	Birhor	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..
23	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Bodo/Boro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	..	..	..	27	20	7	64	41	23
26	Deswali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Deswali/Hariani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Dukpa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	English	..	..	..	46	29	18	50	30	20
30	*Gabaro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	*Ganga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Garhwali	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	29	2
33	*†Gayari	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..
34	*Ghatwal	..	..	..	8	1	2	8	3	..
35	*Gorh	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	9
36	Gorkhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
37	*Gosai	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
38	Gujarati	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	22	3
39	*Guilgulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..
40	Gurmukhi	1	1	..	24	24	..	25	8	17
41	Gurung	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	2
42	Hajong/Hajong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Hindi	1,809	1,395	414	6,350	3,898	2,452	8,862	5,377	3,485
44	Hindustani	1	..	1	1	1	..
45	Ho
46	Italian	4	4

Continued to page 236.

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TONGUE—contd.

STATION			MAL POLICE STATION						INITIAL POLICE STATION			Allipur Dears Subdivision		
Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Rural		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
10,687	6,126	4,511	126,032	68,221	57,811	9,085	5,881	3,704	57,697	30,939	26,758	528,329	283,281	245,048
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	96	19	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	16	10	6
..
6	4	2	18	16	2	15	6	9	..	..	..	287	242	45
..	24	17	7	..	..	..	99	47	52	368	276	87
..	2	2	..
..
..
..	2	..	2	565	608	87
9,427	5,116	4,311	36,744	19,766	16,988	6,145	3,395	2,780	7,882	4,133	3,549	232,230	121,567	110,663
..	35	16	90
..	105	104	92
..	3	..	3	17	11	6
..	2	2	..	11	4	7
..	38	21	7	..	..	..	9	5	4	689	457	231
..	50	32	18	172	168	9
..	104	52	52	..	..	..
..	10	10	..	16	..	16
..	2	..	2	..	..	..
..
..	51	29	22	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	5,779	8,866	2,938
..	114	71	43	139	67	72	50	39	11	72	52	20
..	9	3	6
..	12	..	12
..	49	26	24
8	..	8	51	29	22	..	..	..	6	36	12	145	108	37
..	85	85	..	..	..	..
..	147	91	54	4	4	..</

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						Sadar		
		Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Continued from page 230.</i>										
46	*Jhalo Malo	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
47	*Jhara	30	2	28	..	..	..	2	2	..
48	Kahari	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
49	Kamari	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Kani	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Kannada	16	10	6	..	..	..	16	10	6
52	Kashmiri	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
53	Kawri	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Khatra	1,325	8,884	9,411	..	..	..	4,769	2,214	2,585
55	Kharla	86	7	79	..	..	..	11	7	4
56	†Khond/Kondh	27	17	10	..	..	..	27	17	10
57	Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	19	11	8	..	..	..	19	11	8
58	Koch	14	18	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
59	Koda/Kora	810	1	309	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Kol	84	89	45	..	..	..	4	8	1
61	*Konwar	45	80	15	..	..	..	35	20	15
62	†Koraputi	158	70	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	†Koya	15	8	7	..	..	..	10	3	7
64	Kahatri	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumauni	8	8	..	..	..	..	3	8	..
66	Kurmali Thar	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Kurni	189	2	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Kurukh/Oraon	161,830	85,625	75,705	11	5	6	87,194	45,520	41,674
69	Lama	86	28	15	..	..	..	21	11	10
70	Lepcha	676	345	331	..	..	..	657	335	322
71	Limbu	75	15	60	..	..	..	17	8	9
72	*Lohari	92	89	53	..	..	..	42	11	31
73	*†Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	598	285	303	..	..	..	101	70	31
74	*†Lohari-Malpaharia	27	10	17	..	..	..	7	2	5
75	*†Lohari-Munda	122	47	75	..	..	..	15	8	7
76	Lushai/Mizo	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
77	Madhesi	4,283	2,828	1,955	..	..	..	2,838	1,889	994
78	Madras	861	160	201	28	23	..	163	67	98
79	Magahi/Magadhi	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mahari	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Mahili	2,185	1,488	702	..	..	..	1,107	805	302
82	Maitthili	244	205	39	8	..	8	173	155	18
83	Malayalam	121	109	12	5	1	4	107	95	12
84	*Malgiri	87	25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	*Malmaja	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
86	Malpaharia	2,780	1,562	1,168	..	..	..	2,352	1,241	1,111
87	Mangari	495	261	234	..	..	..	71	31	40
88	Manipuri/Maitthil	31	18	18	..	..	..	20	14	6
89	Manjhi	201	129	72	122	68	54
90	Marathi	97	72	25	76	69	7

Continued to page 238.

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TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION			NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION			DHUBGURI POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<i>Continued from page 222.</i>										
46	*Jhalo Malo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	*Jhara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Kahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
49	Kamari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Kami	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Kawri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Khaira	..	..	..	685	348	287	800	386	464
55	Kharia	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	3
56	†Khond/Kondh	..	..	..	26	17	9	1	..	1
57	Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Koch	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
59	Koda/Kora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Kol	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
61	*Konwar	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	..	10
62	†Koraputi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	†Koya	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	7
64	Khatari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumauni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Kurmali Thar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Kurmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	15,864	8,638	7,226	22,436	11,908	11,233
69	Lama	..	..	..	9	..	9	6	5	1
70	Lepcha	..	..	..	5	..	5	1	1	..
71	Limbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
72	*Lohari	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	7	14
73	*†Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	85	59	26	..	..	..
74	*†Lohari-Malpaharia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	*†Lohari-Munda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Lushai/Mizo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Madhesi	..	..	..	172	95	77	885	561	324
78	Madraei	..	..	..	37	..	37	89	26	13
79	Magahi/Magadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Mahli	..	..	..	135	69	66	94	40	54
82	Maithili	..	..	..	28	14	9	117	110	7
83	Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	*Malgiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	*Malmaja	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
86	Malpaharia	..	..	..	1,608	838	770	125	62	63
87	Maogari	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	29	34
88	Manipuri/Meithei	5	5	..	1	1	..
89	Mamji	24	17	7
90	Marathi

Continued to page 240.

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TONGUE—contd.

STATION			MAL POLICE STATION						MITIALI POLICE STATION			Alipur Duars Subdivision		
Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Rural		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
..
..	2	2	..	28	..	28
..	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1
..	5	5	..
..
..
..	3	..	3
..	1,703	898	865	..	..	..	1,642	878	969	13,526	6,170	7,386
..	7	7	..	76	..	76
..
..	19	11	8	..	..	..
..	13	13	1
..	310	1	309
..	3	2	1	80	80	44
..	19	15	4	10	10	..
..	168	70	88
..	5	5	..
..	1	..	1
..
..	15	..	15
..	139	2	137
..	29,840	16,087	13,753	..	..	..	10,547	5,745	4,802	74,136	40,108	34,028
..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	12	5
..	19	11	8	..	..	..	10	1	9	19	10	9
..	16	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	7	51
..	21	4	17	50	28	22
..	16	11	5	492	215	277
..	7	2	5	20	8	12
..	16	8	7	107	89	68
..
..	56	43	18	..	..	..	757	346	411	1,950	989	961
..	23	28	..	89	41	48	196	98	108
..	10	..	10
..	90	..	90
..	708	607	96	..	..	..	176	89	86	1,078	678	400
..	5	5	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	71	50	21
..	5	1	4	74	74	..	14	14	..
..	37	25	12
..
..	195	130	65	..	..	..	375	180	195	378	221	57
..	10	2	8	424	230	194
..	14	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	7
..	98	51	47	79	61	18
..	11	5	6	..	..	..	2	1	1	21	3	18

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						Sadar		
		Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Continued from page 234.</i>										
91	Marwari	782	543	189	4	4	..	365	290	75
92	Meoh	9,986	5,475	4,461	..	..	..	513	248	265
93	*Morma	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Mru	25	16	9	..	..	..	22	13	9
95	*Muohi	397	1	396	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Munda-Unspecified	43,723	23,211	20,512	26	15	11	24,046	12,509	11,537
97	*†Murari	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
98	Nagari-Hindi	219	67	152	..	..	..	18	9	9
99	Nagauri	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	*Nagbanshi	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	*†Nagasia	671	428	243	..	..	..	122	71	51
102	*Nagi	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Nalki-Banjari	90	12	78	..	..	..	8	8	..
104	*Neof	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
105	Nepali	106,908	56,875	50,533	2,345	1,609	736	53,809	28,724	25,085
106	Newari	28	12	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	*Nuniya	16	13	3	..	..	..	9	7	2
108	Oriya	11,573	5,999	5,579	246	222	24	7,876	4,511	3,365
109	Paharia	108	81	27	5	..	5	44	44	..
110	Pali	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	*Pasama	14	11	3	..	..	..	14	11	3
112	<i>Persian</i>	21	12	9	..	..	..	9	9	..
113	Peshawari	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
114	*Proja	14	10	4	..	..	..	18	9	4
115	Punjabi	496	355	141	19	19	..	328	226	102
116	Rabha	4,506	2,424	2,082	..	..	..	370	183	190
117	Rai	109	47	62	..	..	..	8	..	3
118	Rajasthani	524	284	240	157	131	26	380	217	163
119	Rajbangsi	18,673	9,580	9,093	..	..	..	16,789	8,548	8,241
120	*Rajghar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Rajputani	12	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Rajwari	5	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	3
123	*Rak	362	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	*Ranthia	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	*Rasmiali	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	*Rishi	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	*Roman	18	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Sadan/Sadri	76,610	38,717	37,893	..	..	..	36,288	18,378	17,415
129	*Saibya	109	73	36	..	..	..	109	73	36
130	Santali	27,413	14,660	12,753	1,790	1,749	41	13,006	6,501	6,505
131	*Sasna	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Savara	782	396	386	744	392	352
133	<i>Scottish</i>	1	1	1	1	..
134	Sherpa	46	29	17	34	23	11
135	Sikkim Bhotia	1	..	1	1	..	1

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		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<i>Continued from page 236.</i>										
91	Marwari	165	106	59	105	93	12
92	Mech	169	83	86	128	77	51
93	*Morina
94	Mru
95	*Muchi
96	Munda-Unspecific	3,165	1,497	1,668	6,950	3,516	3,434
97	*Murari	8	8	..
98	Nagari-Hindi	9	..	9
99	Nagauri
100	*Nagbanshi
101	*Nagesia	1	..	1	1	..	1
102	*Nagi
103	Nalki-Banjari
104	*Neol	9	..	2
105	Nepali	2,96	139	76	8,334	4,328	4,006	13,288	6,845	6,442
106	Newari
107	*Nuniya
108	Oriya	9	8	1	1,087	635	452	2,105	1,823	282
109	Paharia	42	42	..
110	Pali
111	*Pasma
112	Persian	2	2	..
113	Peshawari	1	..	1
114	*Proja	18	9	4
115	Punjabi	9	..	9	149	107	42
116	Rabha	370	180	190
117	Rai	8	..	3
118	Rajasthani	10	10	301	151	150
119	Rajbangsi	747	..	747
120	*Rajghar
121	Rajputani
122	Rajwari
123	*Rak
124	*Ranthia
125	*Rasmiati
126	*Rishi
127	*Roman
128	Sadan/Sadri	8,212	4,246	3,966	14,472	7,228	7,244
129	*Saihya	100	64	36	9	9	..
130	Santali	50	23	27	3,552	1,883	1,669	1,846	967	879
131	*Sasna
132	Savara	374	218	156	15	7	8
133	Scottish	1	1	..
134	Sherpa	2	..	2	2	2	..
135	Sikkim Bhotia	1	..	1

Continued to page 244.

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TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						Sadar		
		Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Continued from page 234.</i>										
186	<i>Spanish</i>	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
187	<i>Swani</i>	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	Tamang	2,667	859	1,808	..	..	..	896	438	458
189	Tamil	274	265	9	20	19	1	148	137	6
140	<i>*Tast</i>	148	82	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	<i>*Tabag</i>	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
142	<i>*Teli</i>	19	9	10	..	..	..	19	9	10
143	Telugu	510	842	168	16	9	7	297	195	102
144	Tharu Awadhi	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	<i>*Thatma</i>	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
146	Tibetan	98	55	38	8	..	8	76	45	31
147	Toto	376	198	178	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	<i>*Totoja</i>	47	21	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Turi	860	865	495	178	74	104
150	Urdu	3,085	2,221	864	519	449	70	1,792	1,197	595
151	<i>*Votga</i>	6	6	6	6	..

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[illegible]

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION			NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION			DHUBGURI POLICE		
		Urban			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<i>Continued from page 244.</i>										
136	<i>Spanish</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	<i>Swani</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Tamang	..	..	..	253	118	135	340	173	167
139	Tamil	9	8	1	10	10	..	8	8	..
140	*Tastl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	*Tebag	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
142	*Teli	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	10
143	Telugu	..	..	..	67	59	8	29	22	7
144	Tharu Awadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	*Thatma	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
146	Tibetan	3	..	3	5	..	5	10	7	3
147	Toto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	*Totoja
149	Turi	7	5	2	133	49	84
150	Urdu	3	3	..	342	215	127	673	539	349
151	*Votga

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TONGUE—contd.

STATION			MAL POLICE STATION						MITIALI POLICE STATION			Alipur Duars Subdivision		
Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Rural		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
..	4	..	4
..	3	..	3
..	301	145	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,771	421	1,350
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	128	3
..	143	82	61
..
..
..	121	93	28	..	..	..	62	10	32	213	147	66
..	3	..	3
..
..	16	13	3	..	..	..	29	15	14	17	10	7
..	376	198	178
..	47	21	26
..	34	17	17	..	..	..	4	3	1	682	291	391
9	9	..	345	273	72	86	48	38	65	54	11	1,294	1,024	269
..	6	6	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	Allpur Duars Subdivision			MADARIHAT POLICE STATION			FALAKATA POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
	All Mother Tongues	85,840	19,878	15,462	81,844	43,479	27,865	85,510	45,706	29,804
1	*†Adibhasa-Bhotia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	*Adivasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pakhto/Pakhtani</i>	..	..	..	13	7	6	..	..	..
4	<i>Arabic/Arabi</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Assamese	2	2	..	13	10	3	10	10	..
6	Asuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	*Baba	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
8	*Baisiya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	*Banari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	*Barik	..	..	..	13	7	6	..	..	..
11	Bengali	80,513	16,414	14,099	10,522	5,751	4,771	61,519	31,263	30,256
12	*Beriya	..	..	..	35	15	20	..	..	..
13	*Bhagat	..	..	..	36	15	21	..	..	..
14	*Bhogta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bhojpuri	..	..	..	10	8	7	..	..	..
16	Bhotia-Unspecified	..	..	..	162	69	93	..	..	..
17	*†Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	..	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	..
18	Bhumij	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Bihari	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..
20	†Bilasipuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Birhor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Bodo/Boro	..	..	..	681	392	289	169	169	..
24	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	..	..	..	20	11	9	12	7	6
25	Deswali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Deswali/Hariani	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
27	Dukpa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	<i>English</i>	..	..	..	33	21	12	..	..	..
29	*Gabaro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	*Ganga	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
31	Garhwal	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..
32	*†Gayari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	*Ghatwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	*Gorh	..	..	..	37	9	28	..	..	..
35	Gorkhal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	*Gosai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Gujarati	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	*Gulgulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Gurmukhi	28	12	16	14	12	2	8	8	..
40	Gurung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Haijong/Hajong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Hindi	4,165	2,922	1,243	11,349	7,805	3,544	3,481	2,391	1,040
43	Hindustani
44	Ho
45	<i>Italian</i>	1	1

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[illegible]

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	Aligar District Subdivision			MADANBHAT POLICE STATION			PALAKATA POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
46	*Jhalo Malo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	*Jhara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Kahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kamari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Kami	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
51	Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Kawri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Khaira	..	..	..	4,432	1,014	3,418	409	409	..
55	Kharis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	†Khond/Kondh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Koch	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
59	Koda/Kora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Kol	..	..	..	80	86	44	..	..	..
61	*Konwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	†Koraputi	..	..	..	153	70	83	..	..	..
63	†Koya	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
64	Khatris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumauni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Kurmali Thar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Kurmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Kurukh/Oraon	11	5	6	14,859	7,887	6,472	8,763	5,354	3,414
69	Lama	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
70	Lepcha	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
71	Limbu	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
72	*Lohari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	*†Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	41	14	27	87	87	..
74	*†Lohari-Malpaharia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	*†Lohari-Munda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Lushai/Mizo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Madhesi	..	..	..	471	240	231	32	..	32
78	Madraai	..	..	..	195	98	102	..	..	..
79	Magahi/Magadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Mahili	..	..	..	128	33	90	28	28	..
82	Maithili	..	..	..	65	44	21	..	..	..
83	Malayalam	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
84	*Malgiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	*Malmaja	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Malpaharia	..	..	..	86	53	33	..	..	..
87	Mangari	432	223	194
88	Manipuri/Meithei	8	8	5
89	Manjhi	48	27	16	19	19	..
90	Marathi	10	..	10

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TONGUE—contd.

STATION	KALOHINI POLICE STATION						ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION						KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION		
	Urban			Rural			Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	
..
..	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5,095	2,819	2,276	2,464	1,302	1,162	..	..	..	1,126	626	500	..
..	75	..	75	..
..
..
..
..
..	309	..	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	1	..
..	1	1	..	..
..
..	9	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..
..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	136	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	..
6	..	6	22,551	11,278	11,278	16,054	8,893	7,661	5	5	..	12,404	7,193	5,211	..
..	16	11	6	..
..	15	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	51	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
..	50	28	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	142	83	59	76	76	..	..	..	..	106	5	191	..
..	20	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	89	89	50	..	..	..	18	..	18	..
..
..
..	954	476	478	313	188	125	..	..	..	180	85	95	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	428	389	39	360	199	161	..	..	..	189	29	110	..
..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	28	20	8	..	..	..	9	5	4	..
..
..
..	277	254	23	4	3	1	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
..	2	2	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	17	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	1	7	..	..	..	8	2	1	..

TABLE C-V.—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	Alipur Duars Subdivision			MADARIHAT POLICE STATION			FALAKATA POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
91	Marwari	..	..	..	123	69	54	7	7	..
92	Mech	..	..	..	670	444	226	1,047	780	267
93	*Morma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Mru	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
95	*Muchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Munda-Unspecified	26	15	11	3,831	1,787	1,544	4,118	2,206	1,912
97	*†Murari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Nagari-Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	14	127
99	Nagauri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	*Nagbanshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	*†Nagasia	..	..	..	15	4	11	14	14	..
102	*Nagi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Nalki-Banjari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	*Neof	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Nepali	257	213	44	20,920	10,432	9,868	713	437	276
106	Newari	..	..	..	23	12	16	..	..	..
107	*Nuniya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Oriya	85	73	12	752	466	286	585	109	476
109	Paharia	..	..	..	14	..	14	12	12	..
110	Pali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	*Pasma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Persion	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	1
113	Peshawari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	*Proja	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
115	Punjabi	19	19	..	117	98	24	2	2	..
116	Rabha	..	..	..	286	103	183	..	..	..
117	Rai	..	..	..	60	29	31	..	..	..
118	Rajasthanl	52	38	14	142	67	75	2	..	2
119	Rajbangal	..	..	..	1,875	1,023	852	..	..	..
120	*Rajghar	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
121	Rajputani	..	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	..
122	Rajwari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	*Rak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	*Ranthia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	*Rasmiali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	*Rishi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	*Roman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Sadan/Sadri	..	..	..	7,766	3,805	3,961	1732	1,078	704
129	*Saibya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Santali	28	20	8	480	253	227	2,538	1,381	1,202
131	*Saana
132	Savara
133	Scottish
134	Sherpa	8	8
135	Sikkim Bhotia

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TONGUE,—contd.

STATION	KALOHINI POLICE STATION						ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION						KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION					
	Urban			Rural			Rural			Urban			Rural					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73				
..	166	118	48	56	48	8	..	..	..	15	11	4		
..	2,956	1,643	1,313	1,704	741	963	..	..	..	3,046	1,619	1,427		
..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..				
..	397	1	396				
26	15	11	6,851	3,607	2,744	4,045	2,165	1,880	..	..	..	1,832	997	895	
..				
..	97	81	6	23	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	3	1				
..	847	246	101	64	43	21	..	..	..	109	50	59		
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	78	..	73	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..				
9	8	1	24,817	12,873	11,944	2,617	1,497	1,120	248	205	43	4,682	2,412	2,270				
..				
..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	4	6	765	568	197	374	286	88	75	69	6	1,226	89	1,167				
..	29	25	4	..	..	..	9	..	9				
..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..				
..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..				
..				
18	18	..	..	..	..	35	20	15	1	1	..	14	14	..
..	1,614	1,214	400	903	295	608	..	..	..	1,383	682	701		
..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	19	8		
52	38	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..				
..				
..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	382	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21,565	10,166	11,399	1,867	726	1,141	..	..	..	7,842	4,069	3,273		
..				
1	1	..	2,837	2,023	814	7,941	4,260	3,691	27	19	8	616	303	814				
..				
..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	7		
..				
..	9	8	6				
..				

TABLE C-V--MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	Alipar Duars Subdivision			MADARIHAT POLICE STATION			FALAKATA POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
136	<i>Spanish</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	*Swani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Tamang	..	..	..	992	417	575	2	2	..
139	Tamil	..	..	..	27	27	..	..	..	..
140	*Tasti	..	..	..	143	82	61	..	..	..
141	*Tebag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	*Teli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Telugu	1	1	..	48	39	9	1	1	..
144	Tharu Awadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	*Thalma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Tibetan	..	..	..	16	9	7	..	..	..
147	Toto	..	..	..	376	198	178	..	..	..
148	*Totoja
149	Turi	87	50	37	66	..	66
150	Urdu	146	142	4	174	145	29	30	18	12
151	*Votga

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TABLE C-VII—RELIGION

District/ Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Total			Buddhists		Christians		Hindus		Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Reli- gions and Persuasions				Religious not stated			
		Persons		Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	Total	1,359,292	733,339	625,953	9,612	8,646	24,785	23,785	624,436	536,518	625	155	73,391	56,570	671	279	7	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Rural	1,235,478	688,298	572,180	9,376	8,470	24,544	23,717	559,519	484,517	505	75	68,885	55,176	460	225	7	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Urban	123,814	70,041	53,773	236	176	241	68	64,917	52,001	120	80	4,316	1,394	211	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	707,149	380,037	327,112	2,375	2,225	8,459	8,399	316,311	272,603	47	26	52,630	43,394	216	71	7	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	88,474	50,163	38,511	236	176	240	64	45,759	36,793	75	21	3,676	1,233	177	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	Rural	128,084	66,100	56,984	16	6	766	588	53,640	46,734	..	4	11,677	9,652	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	48,738	27,608	21,130	14	9	92	25	24,801	20,691	49	20	2,512	385	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raiganj	Rural	80,766	43,824	36,942	86	62	339	228	32,945	27,854	9	2	10,405	6,773	40	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maynaguri	Rural	108,264	55,339	47,325	35	23	1	..	47,868	41,500	9	..	7,423	6,396	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	20,014	11,048	8,966	46	53	10	15	10,442	8,520	26	1	523	377	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagrakata	Rural	58,635	31,519	27,016	544	444	1,122	1,268	28,540	24,328	2	..	1,398	1,070	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhuburi	Rural	157,671	83,995	73,676	542	610	2,413	3,424	68,496	60,277	26	8	12,414	9,351	104	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,637	6,126	4,511	..	..	..	..	5,586	4,145	..	..	529	351	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mal	Rural	126,032	68,221	57,811	747	689	2,468	2,218	57,127	47,869	1	3	7,832	7,011	39	21	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	9,085	5,381	3,704	176	114	138	24	4,930	3,487	..	..	112	110	25	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mitali	Rural	57,697	30,939	26,758	405	391	1,334	1,173	27,695	24,141	..	3	1,481	1,036	24	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alipor Duars Subdivision	Rural	528,329	283,261	245,068	7,001	6,245	16,094	14,818	243,208	211,914	458	55	16,255	11,882	244	154	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	35,340	19,878	15,462	..	..	1	4	19,158	15,208	45	59	640	171	34	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madarihat	Rural	81,344	43,479	37,865	2,263	2,306	1,739	1,526	37,110	32,526	25	19	2,356	1,442	86	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palakata	Rural	85,510	45,706	39,804	27	13	493	407	37,831	34,183	..	..	7,355	5,182	10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6,413	3,592	2,891	..	..	1	..	3,319	2,764	40	16	189	86	93	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalchini	Rural	117,184	63,355	53,929	4,444	3,604	5,918	5,559	51,405	43,660	39	20	1,447	931	102	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alipor Duars	Rural	170,481	91,587	78,894	68	60	4,116	3,806	83,161	71,377	24	10	4,187	3,890	31	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	28,927	16,346	12,581	..	..	..	..	15,889	12,444	5	48	501	85	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumargram	Rural	73,810	39,184	34,676	189	262	3,828	3,530	38,711	30,168	370	6	1,010	707	15	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE C-VII

Details of Combined Entries included the columns 18 and 19 under "Other Religions and Persuasions"

Sect and Locality	Rural	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT				
<i>TIRKIA</i>				
Jalpaiguri District	Rural	7	7	..
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	7	7	..
Mal	Rural	7	7	..

TABLE C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES
Part A—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of

		WORKERS													
		I												II	
District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	Total	418,655	228,801	194,854	189,430	188,337	84,371	6,517	127,105	21,011	100,471	12,880	5,714	242	
	Rural	400,411	218,468	186,943	181,440	181,081	82,028	5,912	122,650	20,621	99,333	12,880	5,521	242	
	Urban	18,244	10,333	7,911	7,990	7,306	2,343	605	4,455	390	1,138	50	193	..	
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	263,557	142,861	121,196	127,877	117,520	14,484	3,676	83,440	10,667	69,296	6,500	3,590	91	
	Urban	14,875	8,357	6,518	6,595	6,045	1,762	478	3,583	367	961	50	178	..	
Jaipalguri	Rural	66,217	34,701	30,516	33,131	30,243	1,570	273	20,877	940	17,659	464	1,069	11	
	Urban	4,347	2,599	1,748	1,960	1,547	639	201	1,355	248	123	1	24	..	
Rajganj	Rural	36,628	20,269	16,354	18,900	15,910	1,369	444	12,295	1,980	10,313	1,373	766	37	
Maynaguri	Rural	68,185	37,320	30,815	31,300	30,615	3,020	200	21,863	534	19,792	350	632	8	
	Urban	6,900	3,728	3,172	3,062	3,009	666	163	1,510	104	678	49	124	..	
Nagrakata	Rural	4,998	2,586	2,412	2,080	2,351	506	61	1,472	414	714	89	31	..	
Dhubguri	Rural	57,765	29,904	27,851	26,064	27,105	3,840	746	17,455	4,637	14,468	3,508	768	27	
	Urban	2,894	1,587	1,307	1,287	1,230	300	77	490	..	161	..	30	..	
Mal	Rural	24,597	14,376	10,221	10,841	8,668	3,535	1,553	7,668	1,055	5,719	498	297	7	
	Urban	784	443	291	286	259	157	82	228	15	..	..	..	..
Mitiali	Rural	6,232	3,205	3,027	2,561	2,628	644	399	1,810	1,107	631	218	27	1	
Allpur Duara Subdivision	Rural	136,854	71,107	65,747	53,563	63,511	17,544	2,236	39,210	9,954	30,037	6,330	1,931	151	
	Urban	3,360	1,976	1,893	1,395	1,261	581	132	872	23	177	..	15	..	
Madaribat	Rural	6,445	3,705	2,740	2,967	2,654	738	86	1,812	803	748	140	39	2	
Falakata	Rural	31,987	16,943	15,044	13,409	14,719	3,534	325	9,972	1,558	8,581	1,329	631	21	
	Urban	962	524	438	418	419	106	19	173	7	95	..	..	..
Kalobini	Rural	12,837	5,452	7,385	4,411	7,074	1,041	311	2,384	1,935	223	100	21	56	
Allpur Duara	Rural	63,120	33,649	29,471	24,024	28,315	9,625	1,156	17,961	3,008	15,257	2,581	899	45	
	Urban	2,407	1,452	955	977	842	475	113	699	16	82	..	15	..	
Kumargram	Rural	22,465	11,358	11,107	8,752	10,749	2,606	358	6,581	2,650	5,228	2,181	341	27	

AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

WORKERS															
III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufac- turing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
7,740	5,999	1,004	754	1,228	355	749	22	2,407	202	1,112	13	6,500	654	96,000	172,043
7,618	5,991	989	709	817	208	647	18	1,731	276	801	5	5,212	437	96,512	168,322
122	8	235	45	411	47	102	9	676	6	311	8	1,277	217	5,578	7,821
2,944	2,161	572	423	499	92	539	10	1,115	191	364	5	2,531	234	38,921	110,329
100	8	210	45	320	41	83	8	456	4	294	8	961	208	4,774	6,151
191	90	290	207	51	17	151	..	943	42	31	1	1,191	100	18,024	29,578
32	8	68	36	129	17	44	2	142	3	97	..	677	181	1,344	1,800
78	486	53	15	111	4	22	1	240	17	237	..	470	45	7,974	14,374
125	8	35	97	189	34	116	..	965	27	52	..	637	15	15,437	20,201
68	..	61	8	122	24	31	3	126	..	161	8	119	12	2,218	2,058
522	307	9	8	4	3	8	..	53	5	7	..	124	2	1,114	1,008
1,240	981	140	66	48	20	63	..	130	47	9	..	594	38	12,440	22,214
..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	107	..	1,027	1,307
886	407	26	24	100	14	52	9	157	49	28	4	403	42	8,708	9,185
..	..	41	1	13	..	8	3	52	1	36	..	78	10	215	276
902	875	14	6	..	..	117	..	27	4	..	..	92	3	1,235	1,920
2,674	2,000	297	236	318	116	118	3	616	35	437	..	1,782	163	21,097	25,728
22	..	15	..	91	6	19	1	220	2	17	..	296	14	1,164	1,570
739	601	45	41	17	..	11	..	41	11	12	..	160	8	1,898	1,927
157	34	40	70	32	14	13	..	101	30	7	..	410	61	6,971	12,486
20	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	5	351	481
2,021	1,709	28	..	48	4	45	2	48	12	31	..	419	52	2,568	5,450
306	81	101	159	172	75	46	1	292	22	364	..	524	34	15,688	25,463
2	..	15	..	91	4	19	1	230	2	17	..	238	9	753	932
451	375	33	16	49	23	3	..	134	..	23	..	269	28	4,777	8,427

TABLE C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES
Part B—Classification by Industry and Industrial Category

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	WORKERS													
		Total						Literate and educated Persons		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
		Persons		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	Total	254,741	185,289	169,352	164,827	165,467	20,562	5,945	100,290	65,502	24,027	19,192	2,314	759	
	Rural	251,774	182,151	166,622	162,622	162,752	20,222	5,570	98,965	65,444	24,021	19,176	2,799	759	
	Urban	2,967	2,238	729	1,999	654	229	75	1,325	59	26	16	15	..	
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	167,616	85,477	82,129	76,956	78,769	8,521	2,540	48,052	32,354	12,074	6,576	729	216	
	Urban	2,820	2,146	674	1,929	602	207	71	1,241	40	26	12	15	..	
Jalpaiguri	Rural	6,220	4,267	3,968	4,027	3,779	240	184	2,227	1,692	822	240	22	9	
	Urban	2,448	1,945	802	1,781	499	164	64	1,105	9	12	..	11	..	
Rajganj	Rural	4,672	2,322	2,244	2,191	2,325	127	9	1,214	728	825	388	..	24	
Maynaguri	Rural	2,749	1,524	1,225	1,226	1,225	126	..	927	71	665	24	70	21	
	Urban	122	66	56	56	55	8	1	40	11	12	11	3	..	
Nagrakata	Rural	29,952	15,710	14,242	12,822	12,955	1,622	288	8,689	5,695	2,612	1,112	66	21	
Dhuburi	Rural	26,077	18,911	20,066	17,765	19,225	1,146	181	8,524	7,769	2,842	1,249	169	45	
	Urban	67	35	22	26	21	7	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
Mai	Rural	25,229	27,621	27,742	24,714	25,221	2,907	2,457	12,294	11,722	2,969	2,200	222	62	
	Urban	122	100	82	72	72	22	5	21	20	1	2	1	..	
Mitali	Rural	27,666	15,116	12,550	12,979	12,929	2,127	221	8,162	5,641	1,222	1,022	114	22	
Alipur Duars Subdivision	Rural	124,152	97,674	86,424	85,272	82,954	11,202	2,520	50,212	22,090	22,977	12,200	2,070	542	
	Urban	147	92	55	60	51	22	4	24	19	10	2	..	..
Madarihat	Rural	22,919	17,555	15,264	15,672	15,226	1,222	122	9,214	5,911	2,026	1,792	126	7	
Falakata	Rural	25,511	12,200	12,211	12,261	12,100	929	111	7,462	4,264	4,526	2,007	210	65	
	Urban	42	21	17	29	17	2	..	22	2	10	2	..	..
Kalchini	Rural	20,222	25,922	24,202	22,212	22,052	2,671	1,244	12,122	9,202	2,414	2,497	421	7	
Alipur Duars	Rural	42,220	22,672	19,647	19,204	18,916	2,269	721	12,720	6,212	2,622	2,656	971	421	
	Urban	99	61	22	21	24	20	4	61	16	..	..	..	..
Kumargram	Rural	22,122	12,162	14,260	15,722	14,644	2,440	216	2,214	6,194	2,222	2,242	222	22	

SCHEDULED TRIBES

Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

WORKERS															
III Mining, Quarry- ing, Lumbering, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Househo'd Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
54,649	44,322	554	280	141	8	182	24	415	29	427	2	5,039	327	25,999	103,649
54,590	44,321	522	280	52	6	144	15	315	14	343	2	4,313	371	24,184	103,179
59	1	31	..	59	2	38	9	100	15	179	..	817	16	913	679
21,453	26,426	421	62	54	2	95	12	208	11	126	2	1,992	227	27,424	42,722
50	1	31	..	59	1	33	1	53	10	174	..	795	14	905	634
1,015	1,433	312	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	10	2,040	2,371
42	..	31	..	47	1	27	..	29	7	146	..	760	1	840	494
291	302	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	78	14	1,114	1,616
189	13	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	38	..	597	1,134
1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	23	45
5,509	4,476	23	15	2	..	7	..	29	..	22	..	418	61	7,021	6,543
5,593	6,440	4	8	1	..	9	..	19	6	11	..	274	41	10,337	12,377
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	20	33
12,989	9,232	38	28	49	1	62	12	98	2	73	2	728	98	9,327	15,010
7	1	..	..	5	..	4	1	19	3	14	..	30	13	19	33
5,892	4,540	43	9	..	..	16	..	58	3	14	..	203	12	6,943	6,303
23,127	17,885	102	218	23	4	49	3	107	3	123	..	2,320	624	46,762	54,894
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	47	5	5	..	22	2	3	36
5,617	4,062	18	9	4	..	5	..	17	..	33	..	343	35	6,341	9,453
2,266	2,080	14	10	2	..	7	3	17	1	1	..	415	246	5,332	7,967
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	3	14
8,405	6,590	9	..	12	1	21	..	21	1	37	..	343	212	12,797	14,394
2,656	2,126	29	66	10	2	14	..	28	1	30	..	329	31	9,943	13,334
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	47	5	..	..	14	2	..	23
4,193	3,077	12	133	..	1	2	..	24	..	16	..	327	103	9,349	8,763

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		I			II			III				
								In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchard and allied activities				
		As Cultivator			As Agricultural Labourer							
		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
JALPAIGURI												
Total	Rural	490,411	218,468	186,943	132,650	20,821	92,333	12,830	5,521	242	7,618	5,901
	Urban	18,244	10,833	7,911	4,455	890	1,138	50	193	..	123	8
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	1,326	608	723	344	219	231	6	30	..	87	210
	Urban	261	154	107	72	..	43	..	15	..	1	..
2 Bahelia	Rural	129	82	47	56	7	24	..	1	2	31	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Balit	Rural	85	57	28	32	..	19	..	6	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bauri	Rural	82	51	31	31	18	11	..	..	..	6	18
	Urban	482	422	30	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bediya	Rural	214	117	97	60	14	31	3	15	3	7	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Beldar	Rural	14	11	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	19	..	19	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhuiwali	Rural	647	445	302	276	14	124	2	24	..	2	9
	Urban	156	84	72	47	4	..	..	1	..	1	..
8 Bhuiya	Rural	1,555	859	696	526	254	58	33	20	2	403	217
	Urban	96	40	46	21	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bind	Rural	71	67	4	66	3	13	..	..	..	29	3
	Urban	15	..	15	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Chamar, Charnakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	4,846	2,468	1,878	1,765	380	355	71	102	41	289	220
	Urban	1,471	858	613	557	18	1	..	3	..	..	2
11 Damai (Nepali)	Rural	2,041	1,235	906	718	362	308	16	1	..	309	286
	Urban	10	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Dhoba or Dhole	Rural	2,547	1,096	851	1,106	151	357	24	54	..	389	99
	Urban	471	273	98	205	21	24	..	..	..	..	..
13 Doal	Rural	68	22	46	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	1
	Urban	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	249	166	83	76	30	4	..	..	10	44	19
	Urban	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharsi	Rural	671	585	36	525	10	73	1	21	1	88	5
	Urban	87	24	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Ghasi	Rural	1,183	738	445	454	296	21	1	1	..	398	234
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Gorkhi	Rural	124	64	20	37	23	22	2	2	..	2	61
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Hari	Rural	930	456	372	310	32	120	4	25	..	1	1
	Urban	111	60	31	36	4	..	..	1	..	1	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
A. Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Carrying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DISTRICT																	
888	709	617	268	647	18	1,781	276	801	5	5,812	437	98,618	106,222	122	4	27	2
225	45	411	47	102	9	676	6	211	6	1,277	217	5,878	7,821	20	2	29	20
8	8	7	..	86	..	3	..	1	..	26	..	259	804	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	62	107	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	26	40	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	25	28	..	..	..	..
..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	20	12	..	..	..	..
95	..	35	..	5	..	74	..	..	..	25	..	118	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	57	29	..	..	..	..
..
..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
3	..	11	1	1	..	10	..	3	..	26	2	169	189	..	..	..	..
2	1	27	..	2	..	9	..	5	1	..	2	27	63	..	..	..	1
..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	27	1	222	442	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	5	3	1	..	8	7	2	..	19	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
85	2	80	8	129	4	180	14	101	..	464	20	708	1,498	104	8	8	2
15	..	4	3	8	1	69	..	24	..	423	7	201	600	25	2	2	..
25	2	19	..	3	..	4	..	15	..	24	7	217	444	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
5	7	15	..	7	..	70	2	10	..	219	19	590	700	..	..	..	..
5	..	10	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	150	21	167	77	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	18	..	2	1	20	22	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	140	..	27	..	14	1	152	2	60	76	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	4	..	10	1	2	..	17	..	234	209	1	..	..	..
..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	27	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
25	22	..	2	..	..	19	..	2	..	52	2	246	242	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	4	..	6	..	25	27	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
							I		II		III	
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Oceans and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI												
19	Jatia Kalbarita	Rural	4,947	2,618	2,324	1,788	190	1,018	69	164	9	187
	Urban	666	362	304	178	18	9	1	13	..	20	5
20	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	1,411	748	668	500	89	314	89	68	..	104
	Urban	180	54	76	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kadar	Rural	22	20	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	12	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	8,098	8,020	2,978	1,854	997	123	78	19	15	1,001
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Kandra	Rural	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Kacra	Rural	22	8	14	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
25	Kapanga or Koranga	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Kaur	Rural	94	68	26	26	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Kect or Kayot	Rural	353	97	256	47	56	2	1	..	..	..
	Urban	91	52	39	10	..	3	..	6	..	..	..
28	Khaira	Rural	1,821	945	876	506	130	282	12	19	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Khatik	Rural	18	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	82	82	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Koch	Rural	316	288	78	78	29	65	22	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Konal	Rural	188	155	33	118	5	32	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Konwar	Rural	70	11	59	7	49	1	..	..	1	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Kotal	Rural	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Lalbegi	Rural	44	43	1	21	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Lohar	Rural	12,014	5,760	6,254	2,564	1,945	87	72	24	8	2,154
	Urban	296	270	26	212	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
36	Mahar	Rural	24,108	70	38	37	28	2	..	..	..	..
	Urban	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Mal	Rural	247	107	140	25	84	35	1	..	..	..
	Urban	232	247	8	154	4	5	..	1	..	..	..
38	Mallah	Rural	222	272	52	172	19	60	1	15	..	..
	Urban	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
In Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DISTRICT—contd.

23	33	11	1	58	..	85	2	29	..	235	9	826	2,304	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	85	..	3	..	97	3	184	101	..	..	..	..
7	15	6	21	6	..	48	7	2	..	50	8	243	579	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	2	39	71	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	3	..	..	..	..
36	1	48	..	6	..	11	2	12	..	104	14	1,066	1,981	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	42	21	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	3	..	23	..	50	900	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	42	39	..	..	..	..
..	19	4	..	2	..	4	4	3	..	31	21	439	246	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	5	..	35	..	5	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	160	49	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	37	23	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	3	22	1	21	2	10	..	17	..	210	40	2,195	4,409	..	1	..	..
14	..	35	..	2	..	75	1	5	..	48	..	54	25	..	..	9	..
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
2	..	5	1	1	..	9	..	4	..	15	1	102	116	1	..	..	..
..	..	15	..	..	..	24	..	4	..	15	4	20	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	3	3	..	5	..	10	..	23	..	102	23	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III			
						As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			
						Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
JALPAIGURI													
39	Mahor	Rural	722	438	289	387	80	6	2	2	..	144	70
		Urban	197	88	114	52	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Musahar	Rural	335	284	51	80	11	26	4	8	1	9	6
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Namasudra	Rural	41,018	20,748	20,270	11,300	500	9,194	325	500	12	187	48
		Urban	2,647	1,516	1,131	426	24	99	2	29	..	84	..
42	Nuniya	Rural	583	406	177	353	25	70	8	56	1	38	8
		Urban	57	36	21	30	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
43	Paliya	Rural	44	41	3	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	9	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	32	8	24	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1
45	Pasi	Rural	70	60	10	41	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		Urban	14	18	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Patni	Rural	180	121	59	64	..	5	..	1	..	41	..
		Urban	47	14	33	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Pod or Poundra	Rural	109	51	58	19	5	2	3	12	..	9	2
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Rajbanshi	Rural	308,121	164,393	143,828	95,100	13,835	85,960	11,880	4,282	131	412	653
		Urban	7,899	4,491	3,408	1,456	77	867	47	104	..	15	..
49	Rajwar	Rural	133	82	51	69	22	20	17	1	..	43	5
		Urban	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	1,736	965	771	553	380	63	32	6	4	438	342
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Sunri excluding Baha	Rural	324	212	112	144	41	9	..	..	..	62	40
		Urban	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Tiyar	Rural	138	80	58	43	26	30	5	..	..	4	21
		Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Turi	Rural	1,936	1,069	867	578	321	108	44	22	8	366	253
		Urban	4	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Unclassified	Rural	1,019	509	510	237	165	151	55	33	..	78	105
		Urban	2,777	1,067	1,710	557	152	30	..	18	..	..	..
Sadar													
Total		Rural	262,557	142,361	121,196	82,449	10,647	88,294	6,500	3,580	91	2,944	3,101
		Urban	14,875	8,357	6,518	2,582	267	261	50	176	..	100	8
1	Bagdi or Doley	Rural	762	456	306	232	12	163	..	13	..	11	9
		Urban	193	111	82	56	..	28	..	15	..	1	..
2	Bahella	Rural	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Balti	Rural	71	51	20	29	..	17	..	6	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Constructions		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
DISTRICT— <i>conold.</i>																			
5	..	3	..	2	1	9	..	26	..	140	7	96	209	2	..	14	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	16	5	31	109	..	..	15	4
..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	201	40	..	..	..	..
..		
171	29	377	28	14	..	321	14	76	..	480	44	9,548	19,770	..	..	..	..
53	4	58	3	2	..	26	..	6	..	89	16	1,090	1,107	..	..	..	..
1	..	10	..	14	5	42	1	11	4	111	3	53	152	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	5	..	7	2	1	..	12	..	6	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	15	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	16	..	10	..	19	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
7	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	57	59	..	..	..	..
3	13	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	32	53	..	..	..	..
..		
362	576	150	137	151	1	779	225	410	..	2,524	282	69,193	129,993	12	..	2	..		
10	3	128	17	10	..	138	..	66	..	118	10	3,035	3,931	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	13	29	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	32	2	412	391	2	..	..	..
..		
1	..	1	..	8	..	46	..	2	..	15	1	69	71	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	37	32	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
36	4	4	1	4	..	7	..	1	..	30	6	491	546	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	17	..	222	345	..	..	..	..
27	1	35	2	48	3	81	..	129	..	139	146	510	1,558	4	..	3	18		
Subdivision																			
572	423	499	92	529	10	1,115	191	364	5	2,531	254	58,921	110,529	46	2	17	..		
210	45	320	41	83	8	456	4	294	8	981	203	4,774	6,151	30	2	29	22		
..	3	2	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	29	..	224	294	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	55	87	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	22	20	..	..	..	..
..		

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		Total		Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
												Sadar	
4	Bauri	Rural	50	32	18	23	18	8	..	..	..	5	18
		Urban	333	303	30	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bediya	Rural	56	32	24	17	..	10	..	..	..	3	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Beldar	Rural	10	7	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Urban	19	..	19	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bhulmali	Rural	298	178	115	92	13	41	2	15	..	2	9
		Urban	101	45	56	20	4	..	..	1	..	1	..
8	Bhuiya	Rural	917	497	420	308	159	8	21	18	..	258	137
		Urban	86	40	46	21	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bind	Rural	49	48	1	47	..	13	..	..	..	22	..
		Urban	15	..	15	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	2,037	1,233	864	966	120	163	17	81	..	108	90
		Urban	1,416	829	587	550	12	1	..	3	..	..	2
11	Damal (Nepali)	Rural	815	396	419	197	188	12	2	1	..	151	183
		Urban	10	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	1,005	667	338	468	77	40	4	12	..	253	64
		Urban	300	242	58	144	20	22	..	..	..	..	..
13	Doal	Rural	47	22	25	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	1
		Urban	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	134	96	38	37	9	3	..	..	..	33	9
		Urban	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dharl or Dharhi	Rural	509	460	49	426	8	75	1	9	..	52	5
		Urban	87	24	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Ghasi	Rural	550	370	180	245	86	10	1	1	..	209	84
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Gonrhi	Rural	98	30	68	6	57	..	1	..	..	..	56
		Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Hari	Rural	856	509	347	296	15	131	3	35	..	1	..
		Urban	106	55	51	30	4	..	..	1	..	1	..
19	Jatia Kalbartha	Rural	2,115	1,147	968	736	21	349	..	44	..	55	4
		Urban	563	359	204	176	13	9	1	11	..	20	5
20	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	378	236	140	174	6	49	..	17	..	51	..
		Urban	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kadar	Rural	15	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
		Urban	12	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	3,184	1,564	1,570	710	556	45	27	2	12	540	512
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Kandra	Rural	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Curing of hides and skins		Scavenging			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Subdivision—contd.																			
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
85	..	26	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	38	..	118	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	15	24	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	20	2	86	102	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	2	..	9	..	5	1	..	2	25	52	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	27	..	189	261	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	5	3	1	..	8	7	2	..	19	36	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
34	1	44	..	105	4	120	1	7	..	304	7	267	744	46	1	8	..		
15	..	4	3	8	..	69	..	24	..	426	7	279	575	26	2	2	..		
15	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	14	..	199	231	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
2	..	4	..	7	..	26	2	1	..	142	7	199	261	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	20	95	38	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	16	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	59	29	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	140	..	1	..	2	1	139	1	84	41	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	9	1	1	..	12	..	125	94	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	24	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
52	7	..	8	..	..	18	..	2	..	57	2	213	332	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	4	..	..	17	..	4	..	6	..	25	47	..	..	..	..
8	11	7	..	46	..	65	2	27	..	135	4	411	947	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	36	..	3	..	97	3	183	191	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	8	..	11	..	1	..	41	3	64	134	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	3	..	..	..	..
9	1	25	..	1	..	9	1	2	..	77	2	654	1,014	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
..		

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III	
							As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar												
24	Kaora	Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Kaur	Rural	48	84	14	9	5	..	..	..	9	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Keot or Keyot	Rural	326	73	253	28	53	..	..	..	1	53
	Urban	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Khaira	Rural	1,261	918	343	490	111	277	6	19	..	150
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Koch	Rural	206	176	30	34	7	27	..	..	..	7
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Konal	Rural	107	74	33	37	5	12	..	..	25	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Konwar	Rural	65	11	54	7	48	1	..	..	4	48
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Karenga or Koranga	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Kotal	Rural	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Lalbegi	Rural	17	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Lohar	Rural	5,497	2,979	2,518	1,161	756	27	80	10	5	1,001
	Urban	218	192	26	184	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
35	Mahar	Rural	88	52	31	29	20	2	..	..	20	20
	Urban	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Mal	Rural	163	120	43	66	8	20	..	..	24	8
	Urban	9	4	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Mallah	Rural	125	112	13	88	5	16	1	15	..	1
	Urban	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Mehtor	Rural	301	203	98	166	7	4	..	2	..	4
	Urban	152	83	69	52	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Musahar	Rural	107	74	33	50	6	14	..	2	..	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Namasudra	Rural	20,808	11,290	9,518	5,718	123	4,671	34	192	1	63
	Urban	1,698	943	755	846	15	76	2	26	..	62	..
41	Nuniya	Rural	303	226	77	198	21	22	7	83	..	3
	Urban	48	29	19	23	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
42	Paliya	Rural	40	40	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Pan or Sawasi	Rural	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	32	8	24	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1
44	Pasi	Rural	83	30	3	17	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	14	13	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Subdivision— <i>contd.</i>																	
..
..	25	9	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	1	..	..	..	23	..	45	200	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	19	4	..	2	..	4	4	3	..	31	21	428	232	..	..	..	..
..
..	7	..	142	28	..	..	..	..
..
..	37	28	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	..	4	6	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..
..	16	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..
5	1	23	1	11	..	6	..	4	..	74	6	1,918	1,762	..	1	..	..
11	..	48	..	..	..	45	1	6	..	28	..	68	25	..	..	9	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	11	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..
1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	54	35	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	8	8	..	1	..	5	..	12	..	24	8	..	..	3	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	9	..	3	..	88	3	37	91	..	..	5	..
..	36	..	16	5	31	64	..	..	15	4
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24	27	..	..	..	..
..
118	13	247	2	11	..	233	7	8	..	175	25	5,572	9,590	..	..	..	..
53	4	58	1	2	..	26	..	6	..	37	8	597	740	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	13	5	15	..	2	4	87	2	28	56	..	..	..	..
1	5	..	7	..	1	..	5	..	6	19	..	..	..	..
..	38	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	15	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	8	..	..	..	6	..	13	3	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar												
45 Patni	Rural	147	97	50	44	..	..	..	..	..	95	..
	Urban	47	14	33	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Pod or Poundra	Rural	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 Rajbanshi	Rural	217,868	116,501	100,862	69,507	7,729	62,984	6,800	3,039	73	253	582
	Urban	7,201	4,045	3,166	1,315	77	733	47	103	..	15	..
48 Rajwar	Rural	82	37	45	31	18	20	17	..	..	8	1
	Urban	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49 Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	666	379	287	160	96	15	4	2	..	131	92
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	201	118	83	81	21	9	..	..	..	18	20
	Urban	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Tiyar	Rural	15	13	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Turi	Rural	998	559	439	331	169	19	7	10	..	254	155
	Urban	4	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Unclassified	Rural	592	165	427	108	92	16	7	6	..	64	81
	Urban	2,189	996	1,193	487	144	80	..	18	..	..	..
JALPAIGURI												
Total	Rural	65,217	34,701	30,516	20,877	940	17,659	464	1,069	11	191	90
	Urban	4,847	2,599	1,748	1,355	243	122	1	24	..	32	8
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	278	163	115	137	..	101	..	18	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Baiti	Rural	21	15	6	15	..	4	..	6	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bauri	Rural	30	30	..	21	..	6	..	..	..	5	..
	Urban	283	283	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bediya	Rural	17	17	..	14	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Beldar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	19	..	19	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bhuijali	Rural	158	82	76	37	2	25	..	8	..	..	..
	Urban	11	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhuiya	Rural	59	6	53	6	15	..	15	2	..	..	..
	Urban	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Bind	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Chamar, Oharmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	655	316	339	296	16	62	..	36	..	1	11
	Urban	1,388	739	549	488	9	..	..	..	..	..	2

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*concl.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Subdivision— <i>concl.</i>																	
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	58	50	..	..	..	..
8	18	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	20	..	..	..	..
..
274	357	105	80	145	1	521	172	285	..	1,891	164	46,994	93,183	..	..	1	..
10	8	128	17	10	..	199	..	66	..	107	10	2,780	3,079	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	219	191	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	1	..	7	..	39	..	..	..	12	1	37	62	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
29	8	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	9	4	228	270	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	8	..	..	2	..	1	..	17	..	57	356	..	..	..	..
27	1	22	..	48	3	72	..	120	..	100	140	509	1,049	4	..	8	17

POLICE STATION

290	207	52	17	151	..	243	42	31	1	1,191	108	12,824	29,576	10	2	..	..
88	36	129	17	44	2	142	3	97	..	677	181	1,244	1,500	15	..	14	19
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	26	115	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
88	..	26	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	83	..	103	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	74	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	..	27	..	89	..	5	..	109	4	20	323	10	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	16	..	414	7	251	540	11	..	2	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI												
10	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	253	198	55	153	6	27	..	8	..	86
		Urban	271	215	56	128	20	21	..	..	..	..
11	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	403	357	46	382	6	75	..	9	..	36
		Urban	28	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
12	Ghasi	Rural	24	15	9	15	..	5	..	..	..	8
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Hari	Rural	263	150	113	89	9	82	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Jatia Kalbaritta	Rural	681	382	299	210	16	100	..	14	..	16
		Urban	346	225	121	116	12	7	..	..	..	3
15	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	223	151	72	120	..	34	..	17	..	21
		Urban	14	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
16	Koch	Rural	177	151	26	24	3	17	..	..	..	3
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Lalbegi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Lohar	Rural	163	78	90	2	20	..	..	1	..	19
		Urban	136	186	..	100	..	1	..	..	..	..
19	Mahar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Mehtor	Rural	22	18	4	15	..	3	..	..	..	..
		Urban	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
21	Namasudra	Rural	8,345	4,380	4,015	2,580	38	2,257	19	108	1	6
		Urban	86	26	60	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
22	Nuniya	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Pan or Sawasl	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	32	8	24	..	9	..	..	..	..	1
24	Patni	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	29	..	29	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
25	Rajbanshi	Rural	53,347	28,308	25,139	16,825	778	14,890	427	836	10	11
		Urban	697	567	130	191	7	98	1	24	..	12
26	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	17	12	5	12	4	7	..	..	..	4
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Turi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	8	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
28	Unclassified	Rural	76	22	54	22	27	4	3	6	..	24
		Urban	1,069	382	687	152	127	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—*contd.*

..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	28	5	43	49	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	40	87	36	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	1	120	1	25	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
..
22	7	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	23	2	61	104	..	..	..	..
..
8	8	..	..	..	..	88	2	2	..	32	3	172	283	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	3	109	109	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	36	..	31	72	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	127	23	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	70	..	1	..	..
..	..	41	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	19	..	30	..	..	..	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2
62	8	19	1	8	..	25	3	8	..	42	9	1,800	3,077	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	55	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	187	83	16	10	..	115	37	18	..	742	82	11,893	24,361	..	..	..	..
..	..	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	376	123	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	37	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	44	2	12	..	81	..	15	135	230	540	4	..	8	17

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II At Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activitie		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJGANJ												
Total	Rural	86,628	20,269	16,354	12,295	1,980	10,818	1,378	766	37	78	488
1 Baiti	Rural	86	28	18	14	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhulmali	Rural	66	45	31	20	9	10	2	5	..	..	7
3 Bhuiya	Rural	6	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4 Bind	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Ohamar, Oharmakar, Moohi, Muohi, Rabidas, Buidas or Rishi	Rural	179	111	68	96	29	25	8	18	..	..	21
6 Damai (Nepali)	Rural	14	14	..	14	..	12	..	1	..	..	..
7 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	111	70	41	38	..	8	..	..	..	7	..
8 Doal	Rural	19	11	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
9 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	16	16	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Ghasi	Rural	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
11 Gonrhi	Rural	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Hari	Rural	409	233	176	143	6	82	8	34	..	..	..
13 Jalla Kaibartta	Rural	201	59	142	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	18	8	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	46	21	25	8	25	6	12	1	12	..	..
16 Keot or Keyot	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Khaira	Rural	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Konwar	Rural	46	7	39	7	39	1	..	..	..	4	39
19 Lohar	Rural	115	51	64	9	19	5	18	..	..	..	1
20 Mal	Rural	17	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Mehtor	Rural	48	34	14	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
22 Musahar	Rural	23	11	12	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
23 Namasudra	Rural	2,017	831	1,186	619	58	441	..	38	..	4	48
24 Nuniya	Rural	32	32	..	28	..	..	..	1	..	18	..
25 Pasi	Rural	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Patni	Rural	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Rajbanshi	Rural	88,156	18,684	14,522	11,189	1,787	9,701	1,327	674	25	39	377
28 Rajwar	Rural	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION																	
58	15	111	4	22	1	240	17	237	..	470	45	7,974	14,374	8	..	4	..
..	1	..	9	18	..	..	..	..
2	8	..	..	..	..	..	15	22	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	16	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	24	..	15	99	8	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	5	..	32	41	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..
10	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	90	170	..	..	..	..
..	14	..	45	142	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	8	5	42	45	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	16	..	12	14	..	..	8	..
..	1	..	8	12	..	..	..	..
6	1	79	..	..	..	38	..	2	..	16	14	212	1,126	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
27	18	..	1	22	1	162	17	285	..	229	25	7,445	12,785	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III			
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchard and allied activities		
							M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
RAJGANJ													
29	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	8	8	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	5	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
31	Turi	Rural	8	6	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
MAYNAGURI													
Total		Rural	68,135	37,320	30,815	21,863	534	19,792	350	632	8	125	3
		Urban	8,900	3,728	3,172	1,510	104	678	49	124	..	68	..
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	189	103	86	54	..	28	..	15	..	1	..
2	Bhulmali	Rural	45	39	6	23	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
		Urban	74	40	34	20	3	..	..	1	..	1	..
3	Bhuiya	Rural	44	27	17	27	..	2	..	4	..	..	..
		Urban	71	39	32	20	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bind	Rural	21	20	1	19	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	450	259	191	228	6	45	4	7	..	13	..
		Urban	87	59	28	40	3	1	..	3	..	..	..
6	Damai (Nepali)	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	10	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	28	12	16	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	24	23	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	8	4	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Doal	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	11	8	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Gonthi	Rural	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Hari	Rural	73	38	35	20	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	98	55	43	30	4	..	..	1	..	1	..
13	Jalia Kalbarita	Rural	1,142	646	496	487	4	235	..	30	..	33	1
		Urban	215	132	83	58	1	2	1	9	..	..	..
14	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	32	25	7	25	..	7	..	..	..	17	..
		Urban	8	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Kadar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	12	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	30	12	8	8	4	4	2	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS														WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
POLICE STATION—contd.																			
..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	2	..	..	..	..
POLICE STATION																			
85	97	189	34	116	..	265	27	52	..	657	15	15,457	80,281	9	..	..	..
81	8	122	24	81	3	126	..	161	8	119	12	2,218	2,068	15	2	15	2		
..		
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	49	86	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	16	6	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	2	..	9	..	5	1	..	1	20	81	..	..	..	1
..	21	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	4	3	1	..	8	7	2	..	19	22	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..
2	..	11	..	35	..	24	..	..	..	91	2	31	185	9	..	..	..
12	..	3	3	5	..	7	..	3	..	6	..	19	25	15	2	..	..
..		
..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	9	14	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	4	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
..	5	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	5	2	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	18	35	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	4	..	..	17	..	4	..	6	..	24	39	..	..	..	..
..	3	7	..	46	..	22	..	25	..	84	..	159	492	..	..	..	..
..	36	..	3	..	8	..	74	82	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	7	8	..	..	..	..
..	4	1	4	4	..	..	..	..
..		

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAYNAGURI												
17	Karenga or Koranga	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Kaur	Rural	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Keot or Keyot	Rural	12	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Konwar	Rural	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Lohar	Rural	62	40	22	26	7	..	3	5	3	15
	Urban	28	22	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mahar	Rural	4	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Mal	Rural	8	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Mallah	Rural	5	1	4	1	4	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Mahtor	Rural	71	49	22	44	3	1	..	1	..	..
	Urban	142	83	59	52	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Musahar	Rural	54	40	14	25	..	6	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Namasudra	Rural	4,990	2,484	2,506	1,396	28	1,082	9	34	..	20
	Urban	1,854	789	615	277	10	48	2	26	..	62	..
28	Nuniya	Rural	116	67	49	61	..	3	..	10	..	2
	Urban	40	23	17	17	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
29	Paal	Rural	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	18	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Patni	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Rajbanshi	Rural	60,499	33,445	27,054	19,412	481	18,360	331	539	5	17
	Urban	4,437	2,320	2,117	858	70	592	46	69	..	3	..
32	Rajwar	Rural	49	22	27	22	..	20	..	..	..	..
	Urban	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Sunri <i>excluding</i> Saha	Rural	59	35	24	17	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Tiyar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Turi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Unclassified	Rural	324	18	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	60	42	18	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—*contd.*

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	3	6	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	16	2	31	57	..	..	15	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	15	14	..	..	..	..
..
8	8	114	1	..	..	126	3	..	..	12	2	1,088	2,483	..	..	..	..
53	4	45	1	2	..	20	..	6	..	15	8	462	605	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	39	..	6	49	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	6	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
25	86	44	30	19	..	75	22	25	..	308	7	14,033	26,573	..	..	..	..
10	3	29	16	10	..	33	..	66	..	46	5	1,462	2,047	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	1	..	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	18	24	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	306	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	18	18	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		I			II				III			
		As Cultivator			As Agricultural Labourer				In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAGRAKATA												
Total	Rural	4,998	2,586	2,412	1,472	414	714	89	81	..	522	307
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	24	18	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	7	4
2 Bediya	Rural	86	12	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bhuiwalli	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bhuiya	Rural	274	181	148	74	58	2	1	2	..	69	51
5 Chamar, Chharmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	24	16	8	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Damai (Nepali)	Rural	46	29	17	16	12	..	2	..	..	9	10
7 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	70	48	22	38	2	..	..	..	..	14	2
8 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9 Ghasi	Rural	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
10 Gonrhi	Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
11 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	396	288	158	105	75	16	18	..	..	63	61
12 Kaur	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
13 Keot or Keyot	Rural	16	5	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Khairi	Rural	100	38	67	28	67	2	6	1	..	25	61
15 Konal	Rural	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Lohar	Rural	729	327	402	145	19	1	8	..	..	141	11
17 Mallah	Rural	7	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Mehtar	Rural	86	15	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
19 Namasudra	Rural	284	144	140	72	4	20	2	3	..	11	..
20 Nuniya	Rural	9	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Paliya	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Pasi	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Rajbanshi	Rural	2,416	1,208	1,208	736	54	657	45	25	..	11	1
24 Rajwar	Rural	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	103	67	36	34	22	..	4	..	..	31	18
26 Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	62	34	28	24	12	..	..	..	..	14	12
27 Turi	Rural	132	89	48	51	28	4	3	..	..	35	19
28 Unclassified	Rural	191	124	67	85	65	12	4	..	..	64	57

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DHUBGURI												
Total	Rural	57,755	29,904	27,851	17,455	4,687	14,468	3,508	768	27	1,240	931
	Urban	2,894	1,587	1,307	490	..	161	..	30	..	..	..
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	444	272	172	80	..	62	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bahelia	Rural	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Baiti	Rural	14	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bauri	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	50	20	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bediya	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Beldar	Rural	10	7	3	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhulmali	Rural	19	19	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
	Urban	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Bhuiya	Rural	148	87	56	46	24	2	..	9	..	33	24
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bind	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muohi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	494	329	165	184	38	21	..	25	..	49	33
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Damai (Nepali)	Rural	123	81	92	21	38	..	..	..	..	21	38
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	244	146	98	79	10	5	..	4	..	33	10
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Doai	Rural	28	11	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	49	37	12	15	4	..	..	..	..	15	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	65	64	1	62	1	..	..	..	..	12	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Ghasi	Rural	39	7	32	4	8	1	..	..	..	8	8
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Gonzhi	Rural	27	..	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Hari	Rural	42	42	..	39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	78	51	27	16	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Curring of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION																	
140	68	43	20	63	..	130	47	9	..	594	38	12,449	23,214	5	..	11	..
..	..	56	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	107	..	1,097	1,807	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	..	192	179	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	13	1	..	..	..	..
..
..	5	..	16	80	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
..
..	3	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	32	..	..	..	..
..
..
7	..	3	..	9	..	22	..	..	..	48	..	145	132	5	..	8	..
..
..	10	54	..	..	..	..
..
..	5	..	..	..	32	..	67	88	..	..	..	..
..
..	11	16	..	..	..	..
..
..	23	8	..	..	..	..
..
..	40	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	3	24	..	..	..	..
..
..
19	9	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	5	..	..	..	3	..	35	27	..	..	..	..
..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A--INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DHUBGURI												
20	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	79	85	44	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	720	880	390	173	185	12	..	..	..	186
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
22	Kandra	Rural	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Kaur	Rural	12	7	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Keot or Keyot	Rural	181	24	157	1	58	..	..	..	..	58
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Khaira	Rural	283	186	47	185	..	..	15	..	120	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Kooh	Rural	29	25	4	10	4	10	..	..	..	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Konai	Rural	95	62	33	87	5	12	..	..	..	25
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
28	Konwar	Rural	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Ketal	Rural	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Lalbegi	Rural	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Lohar	Rural	1,084	1,021	613	474	402	..	..	2	..	422
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402
32	Mahar	Rural	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Mallah	Rural	79	78	1	64	1	16	..	15	..	26
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
34	Mehtor	Rural	48	39	9	33	3	..	..	1	..	14
	Urban	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
35	Musahar	Rural	11	11	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Namasudra	Rural	2,102	1,188	914	519	1	366	..	9	..	16
	Urban	258	178	80	69	..	..	28	..	..	..	1
37	Nuniya	Rural	81	81	..	24	..	..	..	6	..	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Paliya	Rural	38	38	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Pan or Sawas	Rural	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Passi	Rural	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Constructions		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Curyring of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—contd.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	44	..	..	..	..
2	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	157	955	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	104	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	47	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	28	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	35	547	211	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	3	14	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	6	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
85	..	12	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	68	669	913	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	22	107	80	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
							M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
DHUBGURI													
41	Patni	Rural	116	75	41	29	..	..	..	..	21	..	
	Urban		8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Pod or Poundra	Rural	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Rajbanahi	Rural	49,575	25,152	24,423	15,089	3,730	13,926	3,508	673	27	85	24
	Urban		2,040	1,148	897	260	..	58	..	10	..	..	..
44	Rajwar	Rural	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	200	84	116	53	43	3	..	1	..	49	43
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Sundi <i>excluding</i> Saha	Rural	40	19	21	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Tiyar	Rural	4	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Turi	Rural	688	334	299	173	103	8	..	6	..	134	103
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Unclassified	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban		514	236	278	154	..	80	..	18	..	..
MAL													
	Total	Rural	24,597	14,376	10,221	7,668	1,055	5,719	493	297	7	386	407
	Urban		784	443	291	228	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	13	8	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	4	5
	Urban		9	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhutmal	Rural	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bhulya	Rural	319	163	151	87	67	2	5	1	..	33	62
	Urban		1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chamar, Chharmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Bishhi	Rural	224	143	76	106	18	7	3	..	..	28	10
	Urban		41	31	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Damal (Nepali)	Rural	31	44	37	28	20	..	..	..	..	23	20
	Urban		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	137	100	37	76	10	..	..	..	..	39	8
	Urban		5	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	37	25	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Urban		4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Dosadh or Dusadah <i>including</i> Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	5	3	2	3	1	..	1
	Urban		3	3	..	3
	Rural		139	96	43	36	25	4	1	61	24
											

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Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAL												
10	Gonrhi	Rural	26	17	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Hari	Rural	50	27	23	15	..	8	..	1	..	..
	Urban	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Jalia Kalbartha	Rural	18	9	4	9	1	7	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	81	24	7	24	6	4	..	..	..	18
	Urban	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kadar	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	886	506	380	219	188	7	..	1	..	157
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
16	Kaur	Rural	80	21	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Keot or Keyot	Rural	27	28	4	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Khaira	Rural	928	694	229	327	44	275	..	3	..	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Konwar	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Kotal	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Lohar	Rural	1,881	1,181	750	297	64	18	..	2	1	289
	Urban	54	34	20	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	62
22	Mahar	Rural	78	43	31	22	20	..	..	..	..	19
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
23	Mal	Rural	142	99	43	46	8	18	..	..	..	24
	Urban	9	4	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
24	Mallah	Rural	21	18	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Mahtor	Rural	47	34	13	26	..	..	..	..	..	18
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Musahar	Rural	19	12	7	11	6	..	..	..	..	7
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
27	Namasudra	Rural	3,039	2,288	751	581	2	504	2	5	..	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Nuniya	Rural	91	70	21	66	14	11	..	16	..	..
	Urban	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
29	Pasi	Rural	14	11	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Patni	Rural	22	14	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	14
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS									
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations							
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins				Scavenging			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				

POLICE STATION—contd.

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1													
MAL													
81	Rajbanahi	Rural	15,970	8,534	7,436	5,476	592	4,840	486	265	6	87	83
	Urban	27	15	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	286	173	113	57	9	12	..	..	..	42	9
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Sunri <i>excluding</i> Saha	Rural	15	11	4	11	4	..	..	..	..	1	4
	Urban	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Tiyar	Rural	5	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Turi	Rural	24	17	7	12	5	2	..	2	..	3	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Unclassified	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	546	386	210	157	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MITIALI													
	Total	Rural	6,232	3,205	3,027	1,810	1,107	681	218	27	1	902	875
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	8	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bauri	Rural	18	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18
3	Bhuiwalli	Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Bhuiya	Rural	72	72	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
5	Bind	Rural	22	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
6	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	71	54	17	44	17	3	2	..	..	17	15
7	Damai (Nepali)	Rural	551	278	278	118	118	..	..	..	..	98	115
8	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	162	93	69	79	47	..	4	..	..	74	43
9	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	40	30	10	16	5	1	..	..	..	15	5
10	Dosadh, Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	15	15	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
11	Ghasi	Rural	327	231	96	119	58	..	..	..	..	119	52
12	Gonrhi	Rural	34	5	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	29
13	Hari	Rural	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kadar	Rural	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
15	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	1,066	457	609	197	184	..	..	..	..	184	184
16	Kaora	Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	Keot or Keyot	Rural	89	12	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Curring of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—concl'd.

2	..	23	18	8	..	71	44	12	..	168	10	3,058	6,844	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	116	104	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
..
5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	2	..	..	..	..
..
..
27	1	12	..	4	1	29	..	21	..	64	5	179	203	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT[illegible]

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Constructions		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																	
..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	123	352	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	14	..	..	..	..
..	24	4	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	82	..	9	3	..	..	49	..	540	778	..	..	..	..
..
..	85	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	1	23	50	..	..	..	..
Subdivision																	
297	286	318	146	118	8	616	85	437	..	1,782	163	31,897	55,798	76	2	10	3
15	..	91	6	19	1	220	2	17	..	296	14	1,104	1,370	..	..	..	1
3	..	5	..	30	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	85	210	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	27	20	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	26	40	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..
..
..	5	..	11	13	..	..	..	..
7	..	9	..	5	..	41	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	42	59	..	..	..	..
..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
							M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Allipur Duars													
9	Bind	Rural	22	19	3	19	3	..	..	..	..	7	3
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Bishi	Rural	2,249	1,235	1,014	799	260	172	54	21	41	181	130
		Urban	55	29	26	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Damal (Nepali)	Rural	1,226	839	387	521	174	296	14	..	..	158	153
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	1,542	1,039	513	688	74	347	20	42	..	86	35
		Urban	171	131	40	62	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
13	Doal	Rural	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	115	70	45	89	21	1	..	..	10	11	10
		Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15	Desadh or Dusadh including Dharl or Dharhi	Rural	162	125	37	99	2	..	..	12	1	36	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Ghasi	Rural	683	368	265	209	150	11	..	..	..	139	150
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Gourhi	Rural	56	34	22	31	6	23	1	2	..	6	5
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Hari	Rural	74	49	25	14	8	7	1	..	..	..	1
		Urban	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	2,832	1,466	1,366	1,052	109	666	62	110	2	132	17
		Urban	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
20	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	1,033	505	528	326	83	165	39	46	..	53	4
		Urban	103	54	54	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kadar	Rural	7	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	2,864	1,456	1,408	644	441	77	46	17	3	461	379
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Kaora	Rural	21	8	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	Kaur	Rural	46	34	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Keot or Keyot	Rural	27	24	3	19	3	2	1	..	..	7	3
		Urban	37	51	36	9	..	3	..	6	..	..	..
26	Khaira	Rural	60	27	33	16	19	5	6	..	..	11	13
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Khatik	Rural	13	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
		Urban	32	32	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Koch	Rural	110	62	48	44	22	38	22	..	..	1	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X					
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		In Special Occupations			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Subdivision—contd.																	
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
51	1	36	8	24	..	60	18	94	..	160	19	436	764	58	4	..	8
..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	22	25	..	..	..	..
10	..	19	..	8	..	..	..	15	..	20	7	318	218	..	..	..	..
..
3	7	11	..	..	..	44	..	9	..	96	12	391	439	..	..	..	..
5	..	5	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	33	1	69	89	..	..	..	..
..	21	..	..	..	..
..
..	8	..	..	..	18	..	1	1	31	24	..	..	..	..
..
..	26	..	12	..	18	1	26	85	..	..	..	..
..
1	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	159	115	1	..	..	..
..
..	8	16	..	..	..	..
..
6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15*	22	4	1	12	..	21	..	2	..	90	5	414	1,257	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	12	5	21	3	..	37	7	1	..	9	..	179	445	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	..	39	52	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..
..
27	..	18	..	5	..	2	1	10	..	27	12	812	967	..	..	..	..
..
..	8	13	..	..	..	..
..
..	12	..	17	12	..	..	..	..
..
..	7	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	42	36	..	..	..	..
..	11	14	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	5	..	35	..	5	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	23	..	..	..	..
..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste			WORKERS										
			Total			Total Workers		I		II		III	
			Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
								M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
												Allipur Dangs	
29	Konai	Rural	81	81	..	81	..	30	..	..	..	40	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Konwar	Rural	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Lalbegi	Rural	27	27	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Lohar	Rural	6,517	2,781	3,736	1,408	1,089	60	42	14	3	1,153	1,006
		Urban	78	78	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Mahar	Rural	25	18	7	8	6	..	..	..	..	8	6
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Mal	Rural	184	77	107	29	26	15	1	..	..	..	23
		Urban	243	243	..	150	..	5	..	1	..	20	..
35	Mallah	Rural	200	161	39	84	14	44	..	..	..	14	14
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Mehtor	Rural	421	230	191	171	73	2	2	..	..	88	66
		Urban	45	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Musahar	Rural	228	210	18	30	5	12	4	6	1	2	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Namasudra	Rural	20,210	9,458	10,752	5,482	372	4,453	291	308	11	74	2
		Urban	949	573	376	80	9	23	..	8	..	2	..
39	Nuniya	Rural	280	180	100	155	4	48	1	23	1	19	..
		Urban	9	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Paliya	Rural	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Pan or Sawani	Rural	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Pasi	Rural	37	30	7	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Patni	Rural	33	24	9	20	..	5	..	1	..	6	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Pod or Poundra	Rural	107	51	56	19	3	2	3	12	..	2	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Rajbanshi	Rural	90,758	47,792	42,966	25,593	6,106	22,976	5,580	1,243	58	159	71
		Urban	698	446	252	141	..	129	..	1	..	..	..
46	Rajwar	Rural	51	45	6	38	4	..	..	1	..	35	4
		Urban	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	1,070	586	484	393	264	48	28	4	4	307	250
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	123	94	29	63	20	..	..	..	..	44	2
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS												WORKERS							
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Subdivision—contd.																			
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..
..		
5	6	..	..	..	..	..
..		
4	2	9	..	10	2	4	..	13	..	196	84	1,378	2,647	..	..	..	..
3	..	17	..	2	..	31	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	1	..	..	..	..
..		
1	1	1	..	8	..	4	..	..	1	48	81	1	..	..	..
..	..	16	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	16	..	93	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	16	..	77	25	..	..	..	..
..		
8	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	23	..	52	4	59	118	2	..	9	..
..	45	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	190	18	..	..	..	..
..		
53	16	180	26	8	..	88	7	68	..	305	19	3,976	10,380	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	7	493	367	..	..	..	..
1	..	8	..	1	..	27	1	9	..	24	1	25	96	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	..	..	..	..
..		
..	2	..	..	..	..
..		
8	16	..	4	..	6	7	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	4	9	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	32	53	..	..	..	..
..		
88	219	45	57	6	..	258	53	115	..	703	68	22,199	36,660	12	..	1	..		
..	11	..	305	252	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	23	2	193	200	2	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1	..	18	..	2	..	8	..	31	9	..	..	..	..
..		

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alipar Duars												
49 Tiyar	Rural	128	67	56	37	26	27	5	..	..	4	21
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Turi	Rural	988	510	428	247	152	89	37	12	8	112	103
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Unclassified	Rural	427	244	83	179	78	135	49	27	..	14	24
	Urban	588	71	517	70	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADARIHAT												
Total	Rural	6,445	3,705	2,740	1,812	803	748	140	39	2	739	601
1. Bagdi or Duley	Rural	82	19	18	18	18	..	..	..	..	15	13
2 Bahelia	Rural	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bauri	Rural	18	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bediya	Rural	28	12	16	4	6	..	..	..	..	4	6
5 Bhuiya	Rural	190	115	75	82	32	31	3	..	..	45	29
6 Bind	Rural	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
7 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Babidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	122	98	24	75	18	2	..	..	..	46	18
8 Damal (Nepali)	Rural	280	106	124	41	38	4	3	..	..	18	35
9 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	97	73	24	48	10	7	..	..	..	21	10
10 Doal	Rural	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	14	8	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	3	6
12 Dosedh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	16	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
13 Ghasi	Rural	427	257	170	130	106	11	..	..	..	118	106
14 Gonrhi	Rural	28	23	5	23	2	13	..	2	..	3	2
15 Jalia Kalbaritta	Rural	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
16 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	21	21	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
17 Kadar	Rural	7	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
19 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	1,258	629	629	267	196	36	30	8	..	199	162
19 Kaur	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Keot or Keyot	Rural	12	10	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2
21 Khatik	Rural	13	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
22 Kooh	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
23 Lalbagi	Rural	27	27	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	16	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS							
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations					
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Subdivision—concd.																			
..	6	..	30	30	..	..	..	..
7	1	..	1	3	..	2	..	1	..	21	2	263	276	..	..	..	..
8	165	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	2	..	..	9	..	9	..	39	6	1	309	..	..	..	1
POLICE STATION																			
45	41	17	..	11	..	41	11	12	..	160	8	1,893	1,937	8	..	..	..
..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	..	..	..
..	10	3	..	..	..	..
..	8	10	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	5	..	33	43	..	..	..	..
..		
3	11	..	..	..	13	..	23	6	8	..	..	..
5	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	65	80	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	25	14	..	..	..	..
..	21	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	127	64	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..
14	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	362	433	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
5	6	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT[illegible]

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—*contd.*

1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	119	117	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	173	5	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	20	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
7	40	2	..	..	..	11	11	6	..	63	..	724	930	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	101	104	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	23	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
..2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	32	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION .

49	70	32	14	13	..	101	30	7	..	410	61	6,971	13,486	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	5	851	431	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	90	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	21	44	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	56	74	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	22	25	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	137	277	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	18	..	..	..	..
15	19	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	251	923	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PALAKATA												
8	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	54	..	54	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mal	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	75	75	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
10	Namasudra	Rural	7,872	3,708	3,669	2,578	161	2,212	126	187	5	12
	Urban	881	206	175	44	8	16	..	..	..	..	..
11	Nuniya	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Pod or Poundra	Rural	108	47	56	19	8	2	8	12	..	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Rajbanahi	Rural	21,644	11,712	9,932	6,867	1,240	5,682	1,107	305	7	66
	Urban	281	168	128	77	..	..	66	..	..	..	..
14	Unclassified	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
KALOHINI												
Total		Rural	12,887	5,452	7,385	2,884	1,935	223	100	21	56	2,021
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,709
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	228	40	183	25	188	..	..	..	..	188
2	Bahelia	Rural	91	69	22	48	8	20	..	1	2	22
3	Bhuiya	Rural	95	44	51	44	12	..	..	..	..	44
4	Chamar, Charmakar, Moohi, Muchi, Rabidas, Buidas or Rishi	Rural	605	359	246	225	165	..	..	..	33	116
5	Damal (Nepali)	Rural	621	381	240	164	123	17	9	..	..	113
6	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	199	156	43	112	5	..	5	..	..	52
7	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	33	19	14	14	14	..	..	..	10	6
8	Ghasi	Rural	69	44	25	44	25	..	..	..	..	44
9	Jatia Kalbarita	Rural	51	38	13	15	13	..	..	..	2	3
10	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	1,526	798	728	364	200	31	15	9	3	261
11	Kaur	Rural	83	33	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	5
12	Lohar	Rural	4,987	2,203	2,784	1,161	822	49	18	5	2	974
13	Mahar	Rural	18	12	6	7	6	..	..	..	..	7
14	Mallah	Rural	71	57	14	27	14	..	..	..	..	11
15	Mehtar	Rural	264	145	119	102	68	..	..	..	..	65
16	Namasudra	Rural	2,656	874	2,282	55	..	..	..	..	..	28
17	Rajbanahi	Rural	421	168	253	101	84	55	34	3	2	2

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																	
..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..
..
..	55	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	7	11	..	..	22	7	4	..	126	9	1,125	3,506	..	..	..	..
..	28	3	162	172	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	53	..	..	..	..
..
17	41	16	..	1	..	77	17	2	..	201	40	5,345	8,092	..	..	1	..
..	11	..	76	126	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
POLICE STATION																	
28	..	48	4	45	2	48	12	31	..	419	52	2,568	5,450	15	1	7	2
..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	26	19	..	..	..	..
..	58	..	..	..	..
..
4	..	10	3	2	..	12	7	6	..	75	10	124	51	14	1	..	2
4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	16	7	217	117	..	..	..	..
..	16	..	..	..	44	..	44	39	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	12	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	12	..	8	..	..	1	8	..	27	4	484	528	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	9	..	7	2	9	..	4	..	108	28	1,044	1,262	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	27	..	48	56	1	..	7	..
1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	319	2,282	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	8	..	..	33	8	67	160	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III		
						As Cultivator		At Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Rearing, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
						Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
KALCHINI												
18 Rajwar	Rural	36	32	4	32	4	..	..	..	..	32	4
19 Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	368	245	123	205	123	8	..	8	2	170	121
20 Turi	Rural	461	235	226	137	66	43	19	..	..	66	46
21 Unclassified	Rural	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
ALIPUR DUARS												
Total	Rural	68,120	33,649	29,471	17,961	3,008	15,257	2,581	899	45	306	81
	Urban	2,407	1,452	955	699	16	82	..	15	..	2	..
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	7	5	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	15	15	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bahella	Rural	28	18	10	18	..	4	..	..	..	9	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Baiti	Rural	14	6	8	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bauri	Rural	19	9	10	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	119	119	..	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bediya	Rural	21	21	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bhuiwali	Rural	177	96	81	51	1	21	..	9	..	..	..
	Urban	27	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhuiya	Rural	183	127	56	33	22	14	9	..	..	17	13
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Bind	Rural	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Ohamar, Oharmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Kuidas or Rishi	Rural	946	451	495	273	16	26	5	15	4	1	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Damal (Nepali)	Rural	32	20	12	16	2	4	2	..	..	2	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	395	341	54	188	4	113	..	11	..	7	4
	Urban	141	119	22	58	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
12 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	59	35	24	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharkhi	Rural	95	58	37	37	2	..	..	12	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Ghasi	Rural	25	14	11	10	3	..	..	..	..	7	3
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Gourhi	Rural	23	11	12	8	4	5	1	..	..	3	3
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION—contd.																	
—	—	—
..	4	..	90	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	108	160	..	..	..	..
—
POLICE STATION																	
101	159	172	75	46	1	292	32	364	..	524	34	15,648	26,463	36	1	3	..
15	..	91	4	19	1	220	2	17	..	238	9	753	139	..	..	..	1
—	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..
..
7	..	9	..	5	..	41	..	..	..	57	..	1	10	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	8	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	8	..	46	80	..	..	..	..
..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	94	34	..	..	..	..
..
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
17	1	17	2	21	..	33	2	86	..	57	2	178	479	34	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	..
..
2	..	6	..	..	..	26	..	9	..	14	..	153	50	..	..	..	..
5	..	5	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	29	1	61	21	..	..	..	..
..	18	..	1	..	16	24	..	..	..	..
..
..	12	..	13	1	21	35	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	8	..	..	..	..
..
..	3	13	..	..	..	..
..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III		
						As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
						Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ALIPUR DUARS												
16 Hari	Rural	70	46	24	13	7	7	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Jalia Kuibartta	Rural	511	250	261	176	9	135	2	18	..	19	..
	Urban	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
18 Jhale Malo or Malo	Rural	794	424	370	265	65	148	25	41	..	26	..
	Urban	54	54	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	36	29	7	13	1	10	1	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Kaora	Rural	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21 Kaur	Rural	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Keot or Keyot	Rural	15	14	1	13	1	2	1	..	..	1	..
	Urban	87	51	36	9	..	8	..	6	..	..	..
23 Khaira	Rural	60	27	33	16	19	5	6	..	..	11	13
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Khatik	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	82	82	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Koch	Rural	98	56	42	38	16	38	16	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Konwar	Rural	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Lohar	Rural	440	277	163	142	10	11	9	1	..	114	7
	Urban	78	78	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Mahar	Rural	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Mal	Rural	158	76	82	28	2	15	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	168	168	..	130	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
30 Mallah	Rural	49	24	25	16	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Mehtor	Rural	78	39	39	39	8	2	2	..	..	6	2
	Urban	45	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Musahar	Rural	37	24	13	17	5	12	4	4	1	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Namasudra	Rural	7,046	3,788	3,263	1,881	110	1,528	77	43	4	10	2
	Urban	568	367	201	36	6	7	..	8	..	2	..
34 Nuniya	Rural	164	112	52	90	4	12	1	23	1	1	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Paliya	Rural	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Pan or Sawasi	Rural	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
							M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ALIPUR DUARS													
37	Pasi	Rural	88	26	7	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Patni	Rural	22	13	9	9	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Rajbanshi	Rural	51,022	26,978	24,044	14,358	2,636	18,057	2,404	708	26	31	1
	Urban	417	298	124	64	..	63	..	1	..	..	..	..
40	Rajwar	Rural	11	9	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	57	32	25	20	5	14	4	1	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Sunri <i>excluding</i> Saha	Rural	15	14	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Tiyar	Rural	78	43	35	27	5	27	5	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Turi	Rural	244	121	123	76	49	23	12	10	7	34	30
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Unclassified	Rural	14	4	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	585	70	515	70	6	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
KUMARGRAM													
	Total	Rural	22,465	11,358	11,107	6,581	2,650	5,228	2,181	341	27	451	375
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	297	83	214	64	6	38	6	2	..	11	..
2	Bediya	Rural	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Beldar	Rural	4	4	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
4	Bhulmali	Rural	177	171	6	133	..	132	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bhuiya	Rural	185	88	77	49	26	..	..	..	..	44	25
6	Bind	Rural	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
7	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Kaidas, Kuidas or Rishi	Rural	364	214	150	169	36	91	35	3	..	18	..
8	Damai (Nepali)	Rural	343	332	11	300	11	271	..	..	..	25	11
9	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	242	161	81	129	21	109	..	3	..	2	21
10	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	9	8	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	—
11	Dosadh or Dusadh, <i>including</i> Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	51	51	..	46	..	..	..	—	..	20	—
12	Ghasi	Rural	112	53	59	25	16	..	..	..	..	20	16

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION— <i>concd.</i>																	
..	16	..	4	..	6	7	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	9	..	..	..	..
..
27	127	23	42	4	..	110	22	101	..	297	14	12,620	21,408	..	..	..	..
..	229	124	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	12	20	1	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..
..
..	16	20	..	..	..	..
..
2	1	..	6	..	45	74	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	2	..	..	9	..	9	..	39	4	..	509	..	..	..	1
POLICE STATION																	
83	16	49	23	3	..	184	..	23	..	269	28	4,777	5,457	22	..	..	..
3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	19	208	..	..	..	..
..	7	5	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..
1	38	6	..	..	..	..
..	6	1	9	51	..	..	..	..
..
27	..	9	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	15	1	45	114	7	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	52	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	32	60	..	..	..	..
..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	3	..	28	48	1	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III		
						As Cultivator		At Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
						M	F	M	F	M	F	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
KUMARGRAM												
13 Hari	Rural	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Jalia Kalbartha	Rural	352	169	183	103	2	28	..	13	..	35	..
15 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	218	60	158	49	18	20	14	5	..	17	4
16 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	44	..	44	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	40
17 Kaora	Rural	16	5	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
18 Koch	Rural	11	5	6	5	6	5	6	..	..	..	..
19 Konal	Rural	81	81	..	81	..	20	..	..	..	40	..
20 Konwar	Rural	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Lohar	Rural	778	157	621	75	206	..	22	8	1	65	178
22 Mal	Rural	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Mallah	Rural	79	79	..	40	..	33	..	..	..	8	..
24 Mehtor	Rural	62	32	30	16	2	..	..	..	..	10	1
25 Musahar	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Namasudra	Rural	3,037	1,541	1,496	931	99	706	87	76	1	19	..
27 Nuniya	Rural	72	24	48	21	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
28 Patni	Rural	5	5	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
29 Rajbanshi	Rural	15,198	7,539	7,659	4,096	1,998	3,625	1,938	204	23	58	..
30 Rajwar	Rural	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
31 Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	213	62	151	22	75	12	24	..	2	6	49
32 Sunri <i>excluding</i> Saha	Rural	16	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
33 Turi	Rural	101	79	22	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	10
34 Unclassified	Rural	409	340	69	177	69	134	49	27	..	13	20

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*concl.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	21	..	..	..	5	1	66	181	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	6	..	11	140	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	82	415	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	4	1	16	28	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	14	6	1	..	23	..	7	..	79	8	610	1,397	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	48	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	11	4	15	1	..	52	..	6	..	109	11	3,443	5,661	12	..	..	..
..
1	8	..	40	76	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	2	77	10	..	..	..	..
8	163	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III		
						As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI												
Total	Rural	351,774	183,151	168,623	98,965	65,444	36,051	19,176	2,799	759	54,590	44,321
	Urban	2,967	2,238	729	1,325	59	36	16	15	..	50	1
1 Bhumij	Rural	519	256	263	147	6	37	6	2	..	105	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	1,169	667	502	447	195	166	135	10	..	161	33
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chakma	Rural	747	337	410	190	137	5	10	3	..	162	125
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Garo	Rural	610	349	261	86	141	36	14	22	..	10	127
	Urban	9	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Hajang	Rural	348	106	242	58	84	2	..	..	..	47	84
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ho	Rural	344	130	214	51	41	2	11	1	..	48	30
	Urban	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kora	Rural	5,559	3,029	2,530	2,249	574	379	47	22	9	1,553	506
	Urban	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8 Lepcha	Rural	136	70	66	29	26	8	10	1	..	16	15
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	23,997	12,116	11,881	6,887	4,324	2,140	1,159	175	31	4,305	3,079
	Urban	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Magh	Rural	229	163	66	94	37	38	..	..	1	31	36
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Mahali	Rural	13,053	6,724	6,329	3,273	2,683	390	255	42	3	2,460	2,288
	Urban	45	29	16	17	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mal Pahariya	Rural	1,742	1,043	699	598	298	164	68	33	..	354	229
	Urban	32	17	15	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Mech	Rural	13,178	7,050	6,128	3,527	1,975	3,055	1,777	200	12	113	39
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Mru	Rural	536	251	285	138	169	10	76	9	..	105	87
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Munda	Rural	53,809	28,559	25,250	15,625	10,912	4,056	1,686	254	40	10,691	8,945
	Urban	72	50	22	38	7	10	3	..	..	8	1
16 Nagasia	Rural	2,607	1,483	1,124	738	506	363	123	13	7	349	370
	Urban	269	..	269	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Oraon	Rural	179,668	90,969	88,699	48,808	35,094	16,595	9,554	1,132	218	23,666	24,840
	Urban	2,031	2,032	49	1,170	16	25	12	14	..	42	..
18 Rabha	Rural	4,136	1,751	2,375	956	810	462	695	46	8	391	97
	Urban	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
DISTRICT													
523	280	82	6	144	15	315	14	248	2	4,313	871	84,186	103,179
31	.	59	2	38	9	100	15	179	..	817	16	913	670
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	109	237
..
..	1	3	.	16	..	6	..	4	2	81	24	220	307
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	..	..	.	1	2	2	..	2	..	10	..	147	273
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	15	..	265	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	48	158
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	79	173
..	1	..	1	10	..	10	1	6	..	269	9	780	1,956
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	41	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.
12	..	3	..	11	1	17	1	7	..	217	53	5,229	7,697
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	..	69	29
..
113	76	22	..	14	..	45	1	14	..	178	50	3,451	3,646
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	12	..	12	15
2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	34	1	445	401
..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	8	14
..
10	118	2	..	..	..	5	1	5	..	137	24	3,523	4,153
..
..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	2	113	116
..
18	7	1	..	14	4	26	5	24	.	541	125	12,984	14,438
..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	13	2	17	15
..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	1	745	618
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	231
..
163	17	18	2	60	6	112	4	134	..	1,928	468	42,161	55,605
81	..	47	..	32	..	36	..	165	..	776	4	882	23
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	10	795	1,565
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS											
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchard and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
JALPAIGURI													
19 Santal	Rural	88,531	21,821	16,710	11,512	8,404	6,487	3,249	789	422	3,598	2,625	
	Urban	29	10	19	10	11	..	1	..	..	2	..
20 Unclassified	Rural	10,866	6,277	4,589	3,452	1,128	1,705	291	95	8	1,425	766	
	Urban	397	88	314	74	15	..	..	..	..	3	..
Sadar													
Total	Rural	167,616	85,477	82,189	48,058	38,854	18,074	6,376	729	216	31,453	26,436	
	Urban	2,820	2,146	674	1,241	40	26	13	15	..	50	1	
1 Bhumij	Rural	496	287	259	186	5	81	5	2	..	100	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	181	122	59	95	51	23	16	5	..	50	31	
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chakma	Rural	709	887	872	190	187	5	10	3	..	162	125	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Garo	Rural	891	220	161	28	114	13	..	..	..	10	114
	Urban	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Hajang	Rural	272	74	198	41	69	..	..	..	..	38	69
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ho	Rural	290	130	160	51	21	2	..	1	..	48	21	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kora	Rural	4,606	2,499	2,107	1,978	525	277	35	22	4	1,394	475	
	Urban	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8 Lepcha	Rural	115	58	57	25	25	8	10	..	..	14	14
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	6,613	3,145	3,468	1,894	1,437	494	242	5	1	1,807	1,191	
	Urban	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Magh	Rural	83	43	40	26	36	..	..	..	..	8	36
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Mahali	Rural	7,368	3,737	3,631	1,807	1,678	221	167	13	2	1,347	1,438	
	Urban	38	25	13	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mal Pahariya	Rural	1,244	712	532	423	220	121	50	22	..	243	170	
	Urban	32	17	15	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Mech	Rural	916	478	438	300	109	152	104	9	4	25	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Mru	Rural	443	185	258	117	166	10	75	7	..	86	85	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Munda	Rural	30,928	16,457	14,471	8,920	6,628	1,472	855	72	25	7,026	5,707	
	Urban	43	31	12	16	3	..	..	..	..	8	1
16 Nagela	Rural	1,099	701	398	313	281	97	81	4	2	207	248	
	Urban	269	..	269	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>													
181	1	2	1	7	1	39	1	42	..	567	104	10,209	10,306
..	..	1	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	8
14	52	27	1	8	..	37	..	4	..	136	10	2,825	3,461
..	..	2	..	2	1	50	7	9	..	8	7	9	299
Subdivision													
421	62	54	2	95	12	208	11	126	2	1,893	27	27,424	28,785
31	..	59	1	38	1	53	10	174	..	795	14	905	824
..	8	..	101	254
..
..	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	2	9	1	27	4
..	1
6	1	2	2	..	2	..	10	..	147	235
..
..	2	..	..	..	3	..	122	47
..	3	6
..	3	..	33	129
..
..	79	189
..
..	1	..	1	7	..	7	..	6	..	265	9	521	1,582
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	2	1	39	39
..	2	..
12	11	..	6	1	..	..	59	2	1,251	2,031
..	19
..	9	..	..	..	9	..	17	4
..
83	50	18	..	1	..	40	1	2	..	82	20	1,980	1,968
..	2	..	..	1	1	..	12	..	9	12
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	31	..	289	312
..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	8	14
..	2	1	1	..	11	..	278	329
..
..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	2	68	92
..
15	11	2	19	4	14	..	291	20	7,587	7,848
..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	6	2	15	9
..	6	..	288	117
..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	201

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS											
		Total		Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		Sadar	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
1													
17	Oraon	Rural	97,847	48,351	48,996	26,984	19,902	8,930	3,946	419	126	17,104	15,659
	Urban		2,057	2,018	89	1,159	15	25	12	14	..	42	..
18	Rabha	Rural	395	203	192	114	96	87	96	21	..	..	..
	Urban		6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Santal	Rural	12,889	6,937	5,402	4,257	1,773	1,648	734	112	52	2,132	967
	Urban		15	5	10	5	2	..	1	..	..	2	..
20	Unclassified	Rural	1,791	851	940	454	86	183	..	12	..	152	86
	Urban		332	41	291	32	10	..	..	..	..	8	..
JALPAIGURI													
Total	Rural	8,280	4,267	3,963	2,227	1,692	822	240	22	9	1,015	1,433	
	Urban	2,448	1,945	503	1,105	9	12	..	11	..	42	..	
1	Bhumij	Rural	86	86	..	11	..	9	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Chakma	Rural	60	50	10	9	10	4	10	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Kora	Rural	78	78	5	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Lepcha	Rural	30	22	8	1	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Mal Pahariya	Rural	107	72	35	28	35	25	22	1	..	..	13
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Munda	Rural	1,482	1,086	396	668	396	146	53	2	1	500	337
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Nagesia	Rural	120	51	69	14	69	13	3	..	..	..	66
	Urban	269	..	269	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Oraon	Rural	5,243	1,934	3,309	770	1,109	598	109	13	8	..	987
	Urban	1,946	1,945	1	1,105	..	12	..	..	11	..	42	..
10	Santal	Rural	1,024	893	131	724	60	25	35	4	..	515	25
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Unclassified	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	232	..	232	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAJGANJ													
Total	Rural	4,672	2,328	2,344	1,214	728	335	388	..	24	294	302	
1	Bhumij	Rural	98	68	30	43	5	18	5	..	..	22	..
2	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	7	3	4	3	4	3	4	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

TABLE SCT-1 PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJGANJ												
3 Lepcha	Rural	14	8	6	5	2	5	2	..	..	..	..
4 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	75	54	21	34	7	24	..	..	..	6	7
5 Magh	Rural	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
6 Mahali	Rural	96	36	59	..	13	..	9	..	..	..	..
7 Mal Pahariya	Rural	44	26	18	16	14	3	5	..	..	12	9
8 Meoh	Rural	209	85	124	6	22	..	22	..	..	..	..
9 Munda	Rural	416	214	202	91	98	..	16	..	..	66	82
10 Nagasia	Rural	65	52	13	51	9	51	9	..	..	..	..
11 Oraon	Rural	8,400	1,677	1,728	890	500	672	284	..	9	179	201
12 Santal	Rural	240	96	144	66	54	59	32	..	15	1	3
MAYNAGURI												
Total	Rural	2,749	1,524	1,225	987	71	665	34	70	21	159	13
	Urban	122	86	56	40	11	13	11	3	..	1	..
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Garo	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kora	Rural	935	521	414	329	22	249	10	20	4	42	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Mal Pahariya	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Munda	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	20	18	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Oraon	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	70	42	28	32	11	13	11	3	..	..	..
8 Santal	Rural	1,814	1,003	811	608	49	416	24	50	17	117	7
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Unclassified	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	18	3	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
NAGRAKATA												
Total	Rural	29,953	15,710	14,243	8,689	5,695	2,613	1,112	66	31	5,509	4,476
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	43	17	26	10	26	1	12	..	..	..	12

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>													
..	8	4
..	4	..	90	14
..	1	..	..	..
..	4	36	46
..	1	..	10	4
..	1	..	5	..	79	102
1	1	..	..	..	28	..	198	104
..	1	4
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	36	6	787	1,228
..	1	..	5	4	80	90
POLICE STATION													
..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	88	..	887	1,184
..	7	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	26	46
..
..	1
..	3	2
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	192	392
..
..	11
..
..	2
..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	12	3
..
..	5	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	10	17
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	21	..	395	762
..
..	1	..	..	..	1	16
POLICE STATION													
23	15	2	..	7	..	29	..	22	..	418	61	7,021	8,548
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	1	7	..

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAGRAKATA												
2 Kora	Rural	25	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
3 Lepcha	Rural	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	905	499	406	249	225	48	..	..	..	190	225
5 Mahali	Rural	1,642	863	779	464	303	52	27	1	..	358	261
6 Mal Pahariya	Rural	325	180	145	105	65	32	12	2	..	65	53
7 Meoh	Rural	141	74	67	47	..	47	..	..	..	..	..
8 Munda	Rural	4,756	2,335	2,421	1,312	906	266	129	2	9	975	760
9 Nagasia	Rural	106	53	53	25	28	..	3	..	..	24	25
10 Oraon	Rural	19,004	10,077	8,927	5,520	3,528	1,770	674	55	14	3,427	2,791
11 Rabha	Rural	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Santal	Rural	2,955	1,550	1,405	925	619	397	255	6	6	445	349
13 Unclassified	Rural	33	31	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DHUBGURI												
Total	Rural	38,977	18,911	20,066	8,524	7,789	2,342	1,249	169	45	5,595	6,440
	Urban	67	35	32	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatey, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	21	18	3	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Garo	Rural	7	3	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kora	Rural	19	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Lepcha	Rural	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	826	260	566	39	258	29	42	..	..	..	216
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Magh	Rural	16	5	11	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mahali	Rural	2,724	1,187	1,537	256	557	21	35	..	..	230	509
	Urban	17	9	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mal Pahariya	Rural	402	248	154	119	8	42	..	18	..	46	..
	Urban	29	17	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Meoh	Rural	187	131	56	69	..	55	..	9	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Munda	Rural	9,383	5,227	4,156	2,424	1,703	427	270	23	7	1,894	1,413
	Urban	8	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
POLICE STATION—contd.													
..
..	12
..	11	..	200	181
20	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	32	6	399	476
..	6	..	76	60
..	27	67
1	4	..	2	..	62	8	1,028	1,515
..	1	..	28	25
2	5	2	..	6	..	19	..	16	..	223	29	4,557	5,404
..	6	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	4	..	71	7	625	786
..	1	..	30	2

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-1 PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS											
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
							M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
DHUBGURI													
11	Nagesia	Rural	142	88	54	35	26	..	..	..	..	85	26
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Oraon	Rural	21,679	10,127	11,852	4,704	4,820	1,828	714	75	88	8,049	4089
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Rabha	Rural	887	195	192	106	96	85	96	21	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Santal	Rural	1,458	772	681	408	244	169	92	9	..	212	152
	Urban	11	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Unclassified	Rural	1,425	642	783	352	70	183	..	12	..	129	70
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAL													
	Total	Rural	55,869	27,621	27,748	16,294	11,738	3,969	2,300	288	63	12,989	9,232
	Urban	183	100	83	81	20	1	2	1	..	7	1	1
1	Bhumij	Rural	5	5	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	36	29	7	26	2	19	..	8	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chakma	Rural	649	287	362	181	127	1	..	8	..	162	125
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Garo	Rural	874	217	157	25	114	10	..	..	..	10	114
	Urban	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hajang	Rural	272	74	198	41	69	..	..	..	..	38	69
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ho	Rural	290	180	160	51	21	2	..	1	..	48	21
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kora	Rural	3,520	1,850	1,670	1,600	491	22	24	2	..	1,809	458
	Urban	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8	Lepcha	Rural	47	28	19	19	9	3	..	..	..	14	9
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	2,128	916	1,207	781	384	262	119	5	..	483	263
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Magh	Rural	58	29	29	15	29	..	..	..	..	..	29
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Mahali	Rural	1,675	821	854	525	403	114	57	12	1	282	318
	Urban	21	16	5	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	Mal Pahariya	Rural	304	154	150	223	80	19	10	1	..	88	70
	Urban	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Mech	Rural	379	138	191	78	57	50	82	..	4	25	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mru	Rural	442	135	257	117	165	10	75	7	..	86	84
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
												Alipar Duars
3 Chakma	Rural	88	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Garo	Rural	229	129	100	58	27	28	14	22	..	..	13
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Hajang	Rural	76	32	44	17	15	2	..	..	..	9	15
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ho	Rural	54	..	54	..	20	..	11	..	..	..	9
	Urban	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kora	Rural	958	580	428	271	49	102	12	..	5	159	81
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Lepcha	Rural	21	12	9	4	1	..	..	1	..	2	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	17,884	8,971	8,418	4,998	2,887	1,646	917	170	80	2,998	1,888
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Magh	Rural	146	120	26	68	1	38	..	..	1	28	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Mahali	Rural	5,685	2,987	2,698	1,466	1,005	169	98	29	1	1,118	850
	Urban	7	4	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mal Pahariya	Rural	498	381	167	175	78	43	18	11	..	111	59
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Meoh	Rural	12,252	6,572	5,690	3,327	1,866	2,903	1,678	191	8	88	39
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Mru	Rural	93	66	27	21	3	..	1	2	..	19	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Munda	Rural	22,881	12,102	10,779	6,705	4,189	2,584	881	182	15	8,665	3,238
	Urban	29	19	10	17	4	10	8	..	..	..	..
16 Nagasia	Rural	1,508	782	726	425	225	266	92	9	5	142	122
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Oraon	Rural	82,321	42,618	39,708	21,824	15,192	8,865	5,608	713	92	11,562	9,181
	Urban	24	14	10	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Rabha	Rural	3,781	1,548	2,188	842	714	375	599	25	8	391	97
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Santal	Rural	26,192	14,884	11,308	7,355	4,631	4,789	2,515	627	370	1,466	1,658
	Urban	14	5	9	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Unclassified	Rural	9,075	5,426	3,649	2,998	1,042	1,528	291	88	8	1,278	680
	Urban	65	42	28	42	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
												MADARIHAT
Total	Rural	32,919	17,555	15,864	9,214	5,911	3,086	1,798	136	7	5,617	4,062
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatey, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	829	309	120	138	117	131	115	5	..	2	2
2 Chakma	Rural	88	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Subdivision—contd.													
..	88
..
..	1	..	12	..	71	73
..
..	2	..	..	..	4	..	15	29
..
..	84
..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	3	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	259	274
..
..	1	..	8	8
..
..	..	3	..	..	1	11	..	7	..	158	51	3,978	5,526
..
..	7	..	52	25
..
80	26	4	..	13	..	5	..	12	..	91	30	1,521	1,598
..	1	..	..	..	9	3
2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	1	155	89
..
10	118	2	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	125	28	3,245	3,824
..
..	45	24
..
3	7	1	..	3	2	7	1	10	..	250	95	5,397	6,590
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	6
..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	357	501
..
82	10	13	2	7	..	37	..	60	..	1,055	299	20,794	24,511
..	4	..	7	1	8	9
5	45	10	705	1,469
..
6	1	1	..	33	1	18	..	415	85	7,529	6,677
..	8	8	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
14	52	1	1	6	..	4	..	4	..	90	10	2,428	2,607
..	99	5	..	..	8	..	..	15
POLICE STATION													
18	9	4	..	5	..	17	..	33	..	243	25	2,241	2,453
..	71	9
..	29

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADARIHAT												
3 Garo	Rural	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
4 Hajang	Rural	42	8	34	8	15	..	..	..	..	8	15
5 Ho	Rural	54	..	54	..	20	..	11	..	..	..	9
6 Kora	Rural	45	14	31	14	19	..	..	..	..	14	19
7 Lepcha	Rural	12	6	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	8,606	1,924	1,682	1,038	600	285	134	23	1	695	462
9 Magh	Rural	67	53	14	24	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
10 Mahali	Rural	906	467	439	239	179	27	15	8	..	178	159
11 Mal Pahariya	Rural	214	150	64	88	50	14	10	8	..	69	40
12 Meeh	Rural	615	355	260	284	146	276	186	4	..	3	6
13 Mru	Rural	76	61	15	21	8	..	1	2	..	19	2
14 Munda	Rural	5,030	2,607	2,423	1,367	1,028	377	232	9	1	927	788
15 Nagesia	Rural	54	28	31	20	19	11	11	..	..	9	7
16 Oraon	Rural	18,874	10,111	8,763	5,034	3,159	1,683	1,019	72	5	3,028	2,111
17 Rabha	Rural	204	101	103	56	61	45	34	..	..	11	27
18 Santal	Rural	503	277	226	176	109	62	46	4	..	83	63
19 Unclassified	Rural	2,246	1,189	1,057	706	382	120	34	10	..	548	348
PALAKATA												
Total	Rural	25,511	13,300	12,211	7,468	4,364	4,536	2,007	210	65	2,266	2,030
	Urban	48	31	17	23	8	10	8	..	..	..	..
1 Kora	Rural	320	442	378	200	24	100	12	..	3	95	8
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	998	509	489	299	63	55	30	9	19	225	16
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Mahali	Rural	576	275	301	142	103	30	18	..	..	105	71
	Urban	7	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Munda	Rural	3,658	1,859	1,799	1,329	775	1,108	302	81	7	134	521
	Urban	21	12	9	10	8	10	8	..	..	..	..
5 Nagesia	Rural	193	95	98	55	35	55	28	..	2	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Oraon	Rural	5,717	3,073	2,644	1,641	878	891	735	26	18	612	24
	Urban	19	14	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Santal	Rural	13,549	7,047	6,502	3,902	2,466	2,397	982	94	16	1,095	1,390
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Unclassified	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
POLICE STATION—cont'd.													
..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	—	19
..	—	34
..	—	—	—	12
..	—	—	5	6
..	..	1	2	..	32	3	886	1,089
..	1	..	29	14
..	5	5	7	..	19	..	228	260
..	2	62	14
..	4	1	71	114
..	40	12
..	1	..	3	..	50	7	1,240	1,595
..	1	8	12
17	..	2	8	..	21	..	198	24	5,077	5,604
..	45	42
..	1	..	6	..	21	..	101	117
1	..	1	4	21	..	453	676

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
KALCHINI												
Total.	Rural	50,285	25,983	24,302	13,186	9,308	3,414	2,497	421	7	8,405	6,590
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	447	205	242	134	22	..	..	..	..	44	..
2 Garo	Rural	177	112	65	56	8	21	8	22	..	..	..
3 Kora	Rural	18	7	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
4 Lepcha	Rural	7	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
5 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	7,260	3,588	3,677	1,935	1,244	330	265	55	..	1,457	960
6 Magh	Rural	12	8	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mahali	Rural	2,683	1,398	1,285	629	431	32	31	8	..	542	389
8 Mal Pahariya	Rural	141	91	50	43	16	2	2	1	..	39	16
9 Meoh	Rural	8,030	1,743	1,287	971	248	796	215	82	..	25	14
10 Munda	Rural	7,076	3,741	3,335	1,748	1,259	163	63	23	8	1,434	1,153
11 Nagesia	Rural	930	519	411	259	93	151	20	4	..	99	73
12 Oraon	Rural	25,862	12,891	12,471	6,477	5,423	1,624	1,542	188	..	4,273	3,796
13 Babha	Rural	1,052	593	459	323	210	72	202	2	..	211	2
14 Santal	Rural	1,677	945	732	520	303	324	118	32	4	214	173
15 Unclassified	Rural	418	146	272	79	53	..	36	4	..	62	13
ALIPUR DUARS												
Total	Rural	42,320	22,673	19,647	12,730	6,313	3,653	3,656	971	431	2,656	2,126
	Urban	99	61	38	61	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Bhumij	Rural	23	19	4	11	1	6	1	..	..	5	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	105	66	39	15	4	12	4	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Garo	Rural	37	17	20	2	9	2	..	..	..	..	9
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Hajang	Rural	34	24	10	9	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Ho	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kora	Rural	29	21	8	5	6	..	..	..	2	3	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	3,209	1,786	1,423	1,031	501	770	373	60	10	185	117
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Magh	Rural	28	25	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALIPUR DUARS												
9 Mahali	Rural	586	319	267	185	106	64	28	8	1	81	61
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mal Pahariya	Rural	104	71	33	31	10	24	6	3	..	..	3
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Meoh	Rural	4,146	2,338	1,808	995	489	834	429	82	4	47	19
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mru	Rural	17	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Munda	Rural	3,972	2,138	1,839	1,308	515	764	226	48	2	363	280
	Urban	8	7	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Nagasia	Rural	210	112	98	65	31	49	13	2	3	12	15
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Oraon	Rural	17,977	9,169	8,808	5,338	2,585	3,388	1,147	276	50	1,468	1,365
	Urban	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Rabha	Rural	1,589	852	737	461	110	256	37	23	2	169	68
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Santal	Rural	7,967	4,438	3,529	2,656	1,624	2,055	1,257	490	348	53	18
	Urban	14	5	9	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Unclassified	Rural	2,267	1,278	1,009	716	321	373	140	34	8	269	167
	Urban	64	41	23	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
KUMARGRAM												
Total	Rural	33,123	18,163	14,960	8,314	6,194	3,338	2,842	332	33	4,193	3,077
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagitay, Tibetan, and Yolmo	Rural	107	65	42	65	1	..	..	..	..	65	..
2 Garo	Rural	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
3 Kora	Rural	46	46	..	46	..	2	..	..	..	44	..
4 Lepcha	Rural	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	2,311	1,169	1,142	690	459	306	115	23	..	436	333
6 Magh	Rural	39	39	..	39	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mahali	Rural	934	528	406	271	186	16	11	10	..	207	170
8 Mal Pahariya	Rural	39	19	20	13	..	3	..	4	..	3	..
9 Meoh	Rural	4,471	2,136	2,335	1,077	933	948	893	73	4	13	..
10 Munda	Rural	3,145	1,762	1,383	1,053	612	172	103	26	2	307	496
11 Nagasia	Rural	121	33	88	26	47	..	20	3	..	22	27
12 Oraon	Rural	14,391	7,374	7,017	3,334	3,147	774	1,165	151	19	2,181	1,865
13 Rabha	Rural	896	2	884	2	333	..	326	..	6	..	..
14 Santal	Rural	2,496	2,177	319	301	129	151	112	7	2	21	14
15 Unclassified	Rural	4,124	2,313	1,811	1,497	286	1,030	31	35	..	394	152

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufactur ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
POLICE STATION—contd.													
26	21	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	184	161
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	40	22
..
2	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	25	3	1,343	1,319
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12
..
..	8	..	..	2	..	..	1	8	..	38	3	923	1,324
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	47	67
..
8	8	6	1	8	..	15	..	12	..	167	19	3,331	6,223
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	391	627
..
..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	7	..	41	1	1,732	1,905
..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
8	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	20	..	552	688
..	..	..	..	..	..	39	5	..	..	2	..	..	18
POLICE STATION													
22	133	..	1	2	..	24	..	16	..	227	108	2,249	2,766
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	11	479	663
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..
2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	30	5	257	220
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	20
8	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	6	1,039	1,352
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	41	6	709	771
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	41
5	6	..	1	..	..	5	..	6	..	212	71	4,040	3,370
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	551
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1,976	190
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	47	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	31	6	1,316	1,023

TABLE SCT-III PART A (I)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total	Illiterate		Literate (with- out educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post- graduate degree	
		Males		Females		M		F		M		F		M		F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.

1	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
23 Kotal	1	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Lalbegi	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Lohar	270	26	177	25	80	1	1	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Mahar	..	7	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Mal	247	5	174	5	58	..	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Mallah	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Mohitor	23	114	83	113	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Namasondra	1,516	1,131	1,185	1,018	171	67	154	45	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Nuniya	36	31	30	31	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Pan or Sawad	8	34	9	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Patel	13	1	10	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Patel	14	33	14	30	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Rajbanshi	4,491	3,408	3,705	3,177	505	133	259	104	15	2	..	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
35 Bajwar	..	13	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Sauri excluding Saba	..	7	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Tiyar	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Turi	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Unclassified	1,057	1,710	715	1,433	243	103	27	13	2	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-III PART A (ii)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (with- out educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post- graduate degree	
	Males	Females	Illiterate		Literate (with- out educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post- graduate degree	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	2,238	729	1,999	634	169	42	62	33	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Garo	3	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Ho	8	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kora	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Lepcha	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	..	12	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mahali	29	16	21	16	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mal Pahariya	17	15	16	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Munda	50	22	29	22	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Nagaria	..	269	..	255	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Oraon	2,032	49	1,849	48	123	1	54	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Rabha	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Santal	10	19	7	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Unclassified	83	314	55	256	23	38	4	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

**TABLE SCT-III PART B (i)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES**

Name of Scheduled Caste	Educational Levels									
	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT										
Total	218,468	186,948	181,440	181,081	22,349	4,282	9,008	1,355	671	65
1 Bagdi or Duley	608	723	365	667	166	42	52	14	30	..
2 Bahalla	82	47	67	44	18	3	2	..	..	..
3 Baiti	57	28	46	25	9	2	2	1	..	..
4 Bauri	51	31	45	27	5	1	1	3	..	..
5 Bediya	117	97	107	90	7	..	3	7	..	..
6 Beldar	11	3	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhulmali	445	202	392	191	36	11	11	..	4	..
8 Bhuiya	859	696	786	670	65	18	8	8	..	..
9 Blind	67	4	54	4	14	..	..	..	..	..
10 Chamar, Oharmakar, Mochi, Muohi, Raibdas, Ruidas or Rishi	2,468	1,878	2,086	1,800	277	62	102	16	3	..
11 Damal (Nepali)	1,235	806	1,086	774	110	27	33	5	6	..
12 Dhoba or Dhobi	1,696	851	1,350	810	239	30	106	11	10	..
13 Doai	22	46	19	46	3	..	..	..	..	..
14 Dom or Dhangad	166	83	144	82	15	1	6	..	1	..
15 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	585	86	490	75	76	7	18	4	1	..
16 Ghasi	738	445	653	437	71	8	13	..	1	..
17 Gonorhi	64	90	53	89	10	1	..	..	1	..
18 Hari	559	372	453	341	53	33	31	1	1	..
19 Jalia Kaibartta	2,613	2,334	2,301	2,242	249	79	61	13	2	..
20 Jhalo Malo or Malo	743	668	600	642	96	16	44	10	3	..
21 Kadar	20	2	18	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
22 Kami (Nepali)	3,020	2,978	2,510	2,832	433	114	61	18	16	14
23 Kandra	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Kaora	8	14	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Karenga or Koranga	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Kaur	68	26	55	26	11	..	2	..	..	..
27 Keot or Keyot	97	256	78	235	16	16	3	5	..	..
28 Khaira	945	376	702	329	241	38	14	9	8	..
29 Khatik	13	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30 Koch	238	78	174	76	48	1	16	1	..	..
31 Konai	155	83	126	33	22	..	6	..	1	..
32 Konwar	11	59	10	59	1	..	..	..	..	..
33 Kotal	..	19	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..
34 Lalbegi	43	1	32	1	10	..	1	..	..	..
35 Lohar	5,760	6,254	4,688	5,985	896	222	203	68	18	2

**TABLE SCT-III PART B (I)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.***

Name of Scheduled Caste	Educational Levels									
	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>										
36 Mahar	70	38	60	34	8	4	2	..	..	..
37 Mal	197	150	162	149	24	..	11	1	..	..
38 Mallah	273	52	247	50	18	2	7	..	1	..
39 Mohtor	433	289	339	272	75	16	18	1	1	..
40 Musahar	284	51	233	50	37	1	14	..	..	..
41 Namasudra	20,748	20,270	17,517	19,588	2,188	505	969	180	79	2
42 Nuniya	406	177	311	170	68	7	24	..	3	..
43 Paliya	41	3	34	..	4	3	2	..	1	..
44 Pan or Sawasi	6	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 Pasi	60	10	46	9	12	..	2	1	..	..
46 Patni	121	59	105	59	10	..	6	..	..	..
47 Pod or Poundra	51	58	48	56	2	2	1	..	..	..
48 Rajbanahi	164,298	149,828	140,322	139,654	16,447	2,953	7,053	1,174	471	47
49 Rajwar	82	51	74	50	6	1	2	..	..	..
50 Sarki (Nepali)	965	771	844	738	87	28	31	5	3	..
51 Sunri <i>excluding Saha</i>	212	112	143	106	58	6	15	1	1	..
52 Tiyar	80	58	70	57	6	1	4	..	..	..
53 Turi	1,069	867	945	841	92	25	28	1	4	..
54 Unclassified	509	510	463	502	32	8	13	..	1	..

TABLE SCT-III PART B (II)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Educational Levels									
	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT										
Total	183,151	168,623	162,828	162,753	15,670	4,871	4,173	848	480	51
1 Bhumij	256	263	222	199	28	42	6	22	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	667	502	625	484	37	17	5	1	..	..
3 Chakma	837	410	821	403	13	6	3	1	..	..
4 Garo	849	261	802	249	25	9	17	3	5	..
5 Hajang	106	242	100	242	6	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ho	130	214	130	214	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kora	3,029	2,580	2,819	2,480	159	46	50	4	1	..
8 Lepcha	70	66	60	61	7	8	2	2	1	..
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	12,116	11,981	10,926	11,552	975	260	192	68	23	1
10 Magh	163	66	166	65	2	1	3	..	2	..
11 Mahali	6,724	6,329	5,787	6,128	748	166	164	84	25	1
12 Mal Pahariya	1,043	699	944	583	82	11	16	5	1	..
13 Meoh	7,050	6,128	5,153	5,464	1,004	489	730	219	78	6
14 Mru	251	285	211	285	22	..	16	..	2	..
15 Munda	28,559	25,250	25,709	24,793	2,247	363	558	85	50	9
16 Nagesia	1,483	1,124	1,369	1,092	99	31	15	1	..	..
17 Oraon	90,969	88,699	80,189	85,153	8,647	3,158	1,872	356	261	32
18 Rabha	1,751	2,975	1,681	2,333	61	20	6	12	3	..
19 Santal	21,821	16,710	20,354	16,351	1,016	233	422	121	29	2
20 Unclassified	6,277	4,589	5,770	4,519	402	56	101	14	4	..

TABLE SCT-V PART A—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES

(Household of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20% Sample of All Households)

Interest in Land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										Unspecified
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT												
Total	12,284	816	1,678	3,955	4,014	800	821	160	436	22	7	25
1 Owned or held from Government	5,814	199	792	1,970	1,680	388	499	91	301	16	6	23
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	4,918	107	766	1,878	1,759	168	187	14	86	1	..	2
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	2,002	10	120	707	625	244	135	55	99	5	2	..

TABLE SCT-V PART B—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Household of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20% Sample of All Households)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										Unspecified
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT												
Total	5,429	1,110	697	1,318	1,487	269	317	57	154	9	8	18
1 Owned or held from Government	1,355	35	149	345	450	90	135	30	101	7	1	12
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	3,746	1,075	541	916	918	129	183	12	24	2	1	1
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	328	..	7	52	119	56	49	15	29	..	1	..

**TABLE SC-I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY
AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES**

Educational Level	Total Non-working Population			Full time Student		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT											
RURAL AREAS											
Total	257,140	90,818	166,322	17,785	10,040	667	186	429	180	71,937	155,916
Illiterate	239,783	78,275	161,508	7,719	8,556	429	159	293	168	69,841	152,632
Literate (without educational level)	11,492	8,037	3,455	6,984	1,159	116	13	82	9	1,455	2,274
Primary or Junior Basic	5,617	4,275	1,342	3,546	393	86	20	34	3	609	996
Matriculation and Higher Secondary	248	231	17	143	2	36	1	20	..	32	14
Above Matriculation and Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
URBAN AREAS											
Total	13,399	5,878	7,521	527	257	468	92	146	48	4,737	7,124
Illiterate	11,643	4,706	6,937	78	20	328	82	87	40	4,218	6,796
Literate (without educational level)	1,087	753	334	247	144	91	..	42	3	373	187
Primary or Junior Basic	687	396	291	197	89	61	10	13	3	185	189
Matriculation and Higher Secondary	23	18	5	2	1	3	..	3	2	10	2
Above Matriculation and Higher Secondary	9	5	4	3	3	..	..	1	..	1	1

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
Total	185,989	169,852	43,891	24,896	
1 Bhumij	266	263	56	2	
1. Bengali	78	81	11	2	Hindi (M-11, F-2)
2. Bhumij	51	52	22	..	Hindi (M-22)
3. Hindi	2	..	..	..	..
4. Mahili	5	..	..	..	..
5. Sadan/Sadri	38	8	23	..	Bengali (M-21), Hindi (M-2)
6. Santali	26	177	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibbati and Yolmo	667	508	213	37	
1. Adivasi	19	8	..	..	..
2. Adibhasa-Bhotia	..	1	..	1	English (F-1)
3. Bengali	18	..	..	..	..
4. Bhotia-Unspecified	274	254	154	13	Bengali (M-20, F-1), English (M-25, F-1), Hindi (M-30, F-5), Nepali (M-19, F-5)
5. Bodo/Boro	274	159	50	21	Bengali (M-49, F-21), Rajbangsi (M-1)
6. Madhesi	1	..	..	..	..
7. Malpaharia	..	6	..	..	..
8. Mech	6	..	..	..	..

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother-tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	2	3	4	5		
1					6	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						
2 <i>Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo—contd.</i>	9. Nepali					
	51	62	9	2	Hindi (M-9, F-2)	
	10. Pasma					
	10	..	..	..	..
	11. Sadan/Sadri					
	1	..	..	..	..
	12. Tibetan					
	18	13	..	..	..
	3 <i>Chakma</i>	337	410	31	6	
		1. Hindi				
		287	359
		2. Manjhi				
..		12	..	..	..
3. Nepali						
..		29	..	4	Bengali (F-4)	
4. Sadan/Sadri						
50		10	21	2	Bengali (M-21, F-2)	
352		267	85	34		
4 <i>Garo</i>		1. Bengali				
		3	6
	2. Bodo/Boro					
	3	11	..	2	Hindi (F-2)	
	3. Chinese/Chini					
	..	4	..	1	Bengali (F-1)	
	4. Garhwal					
	125	87	70	19	Bengali (M-68, F-19), Hindi (M-6), Sadan/Sadri (M-1)	
	5. Hindi					
	221	159	15	12	Bengali (M-15, F-11), Sadan/Sadri (M-2, F-1)	
	5 <i>Hajong</i>	106	242	2	..	
		1. Hajong/Hajong				
3		2	..	..	..

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
		2. Hindi			
5 Hajang—contd.	103	240	2	..	Bengali (M-2)
6 Ho	138	214	39	21	
		1. Hindi			
	8	..	..	..	..
		2. Ho			
	88	94	60	..	Hindi (M-18), Munda-Unspecified (M-42)
		3. Nepali			
	42	120	29	21	Hindi (M-29, F-21)
7 Kora	3,033	2,530	605	386	
		1. Bengali			
	987	756	196	97	Hindi (M-196, F-97)
		2. Hindi			
	38	7	1	2	Bengali (M-1, F-2)
		3. Koda/Kora			
	1	309	..	..	..
		4. Kurmi			
	2	..	2	..	Bengali (M-1), Hindi (M-1)
		5. Malpaharia			
	2	..	..	..	..
		6. Meoh			
	3	4	..	..	..
		7. Nepali			
	30	32	..	..	..
		8. Rajbanshi			
	1,850	1,865	360	286	Bengali (M-39, F-73), Hindi (M-271, F-213)
		9. Sadan/Sadri			
	170	57	46	1	Bengali (M-17, F-1), Hindi (M-25), Kurukh/Oraon (M-4)
8 Lepcha	72	66	14	5	
		1. Bengali			
	4	8	2	2	Hindi (M-2, F-2)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
8 Lepcha—contd.	2	..	..	..	..
3. Khond/Kondh	17	10	..	..	..
4. Lepcha	26	89	1	..	Nepali (M-1)
5. Sherpa	22	8	11	8	Hindi (M-11, F-8)
6. Sikkim Bhotia	..	1	..	..	..
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharin	12,116	11,893	2,446	1,108	
1. Bengali	97	387	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
2. Hindi	576	540	99	40	Bengali (M-67, F-88), Kurukh/Oraon (F-1), Sadan/Sadri (M-29, F-6), Urdu (M-8)
3. Khairia	8,892	9,941	1,859	945	Bengali (M-538, F-201), Hindi (M-1,101, F-548), Kurukh/Oraon (M-2 F-2), Rajbanshi (M-28, F-54), Sadan/Sadri (M-198, F-185)
4. Kharis	7	79	..	10	Bengali (F-10)
5. Knowar	..	6	..	..	—
6. Kurukh/Oraon	40	68	8	3	Bengali (M-8, F-3)
7. Madhesi	19	87	6	..	Bengali (M-4), Hindi (M-3)
8. Maoh	1	..	..	..	—
9. Nepali	96	23	..	..	—

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
		10. Oriya			
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis—contd.	8	40	..	8	Hindi (F-5)
		11. Rabha			
	1,020	..	..	..	..
		12. Sadan/Sadri			
	1,867	822	478	60	Bengali (M-89, F-90), English (M-9), Hindi (M-874, F-10), Nepali (M-1)
		13. Tamang			
	78	..	..	..	..
10 Magh	163	66	36	3	
		1. Bengali			
	22	..	2	..	Hindi (M-1), Nepali (M-1)
		2. Hindi			
	8	..	..	..	..
		3. Madhesi			
	2	..	..	..	..
		4. Manjhi			
	129	60	38	8	Bengali (M-1), Hindi (M-16, F-3), Munda-Unspecified (M-15), Nepali (M-1)
		5. Nepali			
	2	..	..	..	..
		6. Sadan/Sadri			
	..	6	..	..	..
11 Mahali	6,753	6,346	1,755	609	
		1. Bengali			
	542	1,606	20	56	Hindi (M-29, F-55), Sadan/Sadri (F-1)
		2. Bodo/Boro			
	2,206	2,168	928	204	Assamese (M-1), Bengali (M-686, F-168), English (M-34), Hindi (M-170, F-36), Nepali (M-18), Sadan/Sadri (M-20)
		3. Hindi			
	856	783	126	26	Bengali (M-118, F-95), Nepali (M-13, F-1)
		4. Kurukh/Orason			
	14	3	6	..	Bengali (M-4), Hindi (M-2)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned to speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1					6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
	5. Madhesi				
11 Mahali—contd.	71	54	1		Hindi (M-)
	6. Mahili				
	1,475	698	299	15	Assamese (M-1), Bengali (M-194, F-1), English (M-2, F-1), Hindi (M-12, F-30), Munda-Unspecified (M-7), Nepali (M-15), Rajbangal (M-4, F-29), Sadan/Sadri (M-14, F-1), Santali (M-3, F-3)
	7. Nepali				
	100	64	18	6	Hindi (M-18, F-6)
	8. Sadan/Sadri				
	1,445	840	545	43	Bengali (M-72, F-12), English (M-1), Hindi (M-275, F-31)
	9. Santali				
	41	119	5	29	Bengali (M-3, F-1), Hindi (M-2, F-2), Sadan/Sadri (F-2)
12 Mal Pahariya	1,060	714	169	101	
	1. Asuri				
	17	7			
	2. Bengali				
	148	125	6	4	Hindi (M-5, F-4), Meoh (M-1)
	3. Hindi				
	148	65	5		Nepali (M-5)
	4. Kurukh/Orson				
	78	88	20		Bengali (M-20)
	5. Lohari-Malpaharia				
	10	17			
	6. Madhesi				
	3	2			
	7. Malgiri				
	5	4	3		Hindi (M-3)
	8. Malpaharia				
	465	270	121	54	Bengali (M-55, F-14), Hindi (M-53, F-76)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

		9. Nepali			
12 Mal Pahariya—contd.	42	43	8	12	Bengali (M-5, F-4), Hindi (M-3, F-8)
		10. Oriya			
	9	..	..	..	..
		11. Sadan/Sadri			
	86	61	1	1	Hindi (M-1), Nepali (F-1)
		12. Santali			
	41	4	5	..	Bengali (M-1), Hindi (M-4)
		13. Sherpa			
	7	9	..	..	..
		14. Tamang			
	..	69	..	..	..
13 Mech	7,060	6,128	2,881	699	
		1. Assamese			
	2	..	1	..	Bengali (M-1)
		2. Bengali			
	1,248	1,926	177	2	English (M-108), Hindi (M-59, F-2), Sadan/Sadri (M-16)
		3. Bodo/Boro			
	242	55	98	..	Bengali (M-89), Rajbangal (M-4)
		4. English			
	10	..	..	..	..
		5. Hindi			
	19	21	2	1	Bengali (M-2, F-1)
		6. Mech			
	8,466	4,128	2,106	696	Bengali (M-1,789, F-554), English (M-47, F-8), Hindi (M-214, F-32), Nepali (M-3), Persian (M-6), Rajbangal (M-84, F-58), Sadan/Sadri (M-12, F-49)
		7. Nepali			
	18	2	2	..	Bengali (M-2)
		8. Rajbangal			
	2	..	1	..	Mech (M-1)

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother-tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
	9. Sadan/Sadri				
13 Mech—contd.	10	2	..	..	—
	10. Balhya				
	39	..	..	..	—
14 Mru	281	286	36	..	
	1. Hindi				
	174	264	..	..	..
	2. Mru				
	16	9	5	..	Bengali (M-6)
	3. Nepali				
	61	12	31	..	Bengali (M-14), English (M-5), Hindi (M-12)
15 Munda	28,609	25,272	5,621	2,996	
	1. Bengali				
	219	740	176	39	English (M-99), Hindi (M-122, F-26), Nepali (M-24), Rabha (F-18)
	2. Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya				
	2	..	..	..	..
	3. Hindi				
	1,080	449	458	246	Bengali (M-292, F-205), Urdu (M-18, F-8), Nepali (M-1), Sadan/Sadri (M-41, F-38)
	4. Khairia				
	1	..	..	..	..
	5. Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon				
	11	8	11	..	Hindi (M-11)
	6. Kurukh/Oraon				
	1,584	1,697	23	67	Bengali (M-23), Hindi (F-30), Sadan/Sadri (M-17)
	7. Lepcha				
	320	292	6	2	Hindi (M-4, F-3), Nepali (M-2)
	8. Madhesi				
	2,007	1,560	421	221	Bengali (M-220, F-171), Hindi (M-180, F-76), Nepali (M-1, F-4)

Name of Scheduled Tribes.	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
9. Malpaharia	508	29	5	..	Bengali (M-1), Hindi (M-4)
10. Munda—contd.					
10. Munda-Unspecified	21,988	19,782	4,818	2,865	Assamese (M-1), Bengali (M-1,376, F-673), English (M-5, F-1), Hindi (M-1,698, F-1,562), Nepali (M-88), Rajbangai (M-41, F-20), Sadan/Sadri (M-164, F-109)
11. Oriya	8	21	..	5	Hindi (F-5)
12. Sadan/Sadri	570	5	78	..	Bengali (M-42), Hindi (M-30), Nepali (M-5), Rajbangai (M-1)
13. Santali	161	701	51	19	Bengali (M-34, F-13), Hindi (M-2, F-5), Kurukh/Oraon (M-1), Sadan/Sadri (M-14, F-1)
16. Nagasia	1,483	1,343	276	181	
1. Bengali	192	118	2	1	Hindi (M-2, F-1)
2. Hindi	92	299	8	1	Bengali (M-7, F-1), Nepali (M-1)
3. Kurukh/Oraon	26	11	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
4. Nagasia	428	243	106	25	Bengali (M-50, F-1), English (M-1), Hindi (M-54, F-24)
5. Nepali	390	440	113	101	Bengali (F-6), Hindi (M-112, F-95)
6. Oriya	1	5	..	..	..
7. Sadan/Sadri	209	141	46	3	Bengali (M-32), Hindi (M-14, F-3)
8. Santali	189	136	..	..	..

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
17 Oraon	93,001	68,748	24,907	15,647	
1. Bengali	2,669	4,189	176	37	English (M-98), Hindi (M-77, F-87)
2. Hindi	3,920	569	146	181	Bengali (M-169, F-128), English (M-9), Nepali (M-3), Sadan/Sadri (M-8, F-8), Tamang (M-1)
3. Khairi					
4. Kurukh/Oraon	78,621	71,896	22,449	14,659	Bengali (M-7,453, F-4,995), Bodo/Boro (M-2), English (M-88, F-3), Hindi (M-18,496, F-8,868), Khairi (M-1), Nepali (M-376, F-48), Rajbangsi (M-116, F-88), Sadan/Sadri (M-1,008, F-1,267), Santali (M-1)
5. Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	286	308	18	82	Hindi (M-18, F-82)
6. Madhesi	187	252	38	29	Bengali (M-26, F-19), Hindi (M-8, F-17)
7. Malpaharia	592	868	229	54	Bengali (M-47, F-1), Hindi (M-181, F-65), Rajbangsi (M-1)
8. Meoh		838			
9. Murari	8		2		Hindi (M-8)
10. Nepali	140	185	14	6	Bengali (M-14, F-6), English (M-4), Hindi (F-2)
11. Oriya		17			
12. Rajbangsi	8				
13. Sadan/Sadri	3,867	2,258	121	44	Bengali (M-68, F-10), Hindi (M-69, F-66), Kurukh/Oraon (M-3)

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
	14. Santali				
17 Oraon—contd.	3,808	1,427	937	724	Bengali (M-386, F-346), Hindi (M-548, F-378), Mundari (M-2), Munda Unspecified (M-18), Nepali (M-48)
	15. Telugu				
		1	..	..	..
Rabha	1,781	2,381	613	166	
	1. Bengali				
	216	71	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
	2. Garhwali				
	12	3	1	..	Bengali (M-1)
	3. Hindi				
	21	6	..	..	..
	4. Kurukh/Oraon				
	6	1	2	..	Bengali (M-1), Hindi (M-1)
	5. Marwari				
	..	2	..	..	..
	6. Nepali				
	..	174	..	..	..
	7. Paharia				
	81	32	28	5	Bengali (M-13, F-1), Hindi (M-5, F-4), Nepali (M-10)
	8. Rabha				
	1,404	2,082	578	180	Bengali (M-438, F-126), Hindi (M-66, F-22), Nepali (M-78, Rajbanshi (M-1) Sadan/Sadri (F-2)
	9. Sadan/Sadri				
	1	..	..	..	..
	10. Santali				
	8	10	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
	11. Tamil				
	2	..	..	..	..
Santal	21,481	16,722	3,596	1,612	
	1. Assamese				
	10	..	5	..	Bengali (M-5)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
	2. Bengali				
19 Santal— <i>contd.</i>	3,936	3,797	581	11	Assamese (M-168), English (M-56), Hindi (M-374, F-10), Kurukh/Oraon (M-1), Sadan/Sadri (M-2, F-1)
	3. Hindi				
	171	108	42	16	Bengali (M-6, F-11), Sadan/Sadri (M-35, F-4), Santali (M-1)
	4. Kurukh/Oraon				
	5,196	2,409	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
	5. Lohari-Munda				
	47	75	..	..	..
	6. Mahean				
	38	..	2	..	Bengali (M-2), Hindi (M-1)
	7. Mahih				
	..	4	..	1	Santali (F-1)
	8. Mech				
	..	1	..	..	..
	9. Nepali				
	207	24	..	..	..
	10. Sadan/Sadri				
	59	36	4	..	Hindi (M-4)
	11. Babbar				
	10	..	..	..	..
	12. Santali				
	12,157	10,215	2,961	1,545	Bengali (M-1,224, F-550), English (M-8, F-1), Hindi (M-1,578, F-244), Sadan/Sadri (M-166, F-110)
20 <i>Unclassified</i>	6,360	4,903	1,769	955	
	1. Asuri				
	68	122	..	..	..
	2. Barik				
	151	105	..	..	..
	3. Bengali				
	1,928	1,288	219	6	English (M-115), Hindi (M-104, F-..)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*concl'd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned to speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
4. Bhagat	25	30	..	..	..
5. Bhotia-Unspecified	282	..	..	..	..
6. Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	29	28	18	11	Hindi (M-18, F-11)
7. Bodo/Boro	661	..	10	..	Bengali (M-10)
8. Hindi	1,644	1,574	6	39	Bengali (M-6, F-31), Nepali (F-1)
9. Koch	8	..	..	..	..
10. Kurukh/Oraon	115	28	1	..	Bengali (M-1)
11. Lohari	39	58	..	..	..
12. Munda-Unspecified	1,288	791	1,118	791	Bengali (M-570, F-180), English (M-90, F-40), Hindi (M-264, F-386), Malpaharia (F-1), Nepali (M-1), Oriya (M-1, F-1), Persian (M-1), Rajtangsi (M-1, F-15), Sadan/Sadri (M-190, F-168)
13. Nagbanshi	8	1	..	..	..
14. Nepali	415	468	290	40	Bengali (M-155, F-15), Hindi (M-135, F-25)
15. Savara	396	386	76	71	Bengali (M-16, F-6), Hindi (M-54, F-62) Sadan/Sadri (M-6, F-3)
16. Santali	28	5	26	2	Bengali (M-8, F-1) Hindi (M-9), Sadan/Sadri (M-9, F-1)
17. Tibetan	87	28	10	..	English (M-1), Hindi (M-7), Nepali (M-2)
18. Urdu	..	1	..	1	Bengali (F-1)

**TABLE ST-II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY
FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total Non-working Population			Full time Students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		(Others)	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT											
Total	188,948	85,059	103,849	7,074	2,410	2,396	823	1,809	848	73,820	99,768
1 Bhumiij	366	109	257	17	2	10	1	3	--	79	284
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	528	220	308	1	1	3	5	10	27	306	275
3 Chakma	420	147	273	24	15	15	10	5	15	108	288
4 Garo	392	266	126	61	5	4	4	9	2	193	115
5 Hajang	206	48	158	8	4	--	--	--	1	40	158
6 Ho	252	79	173	18	42	4	2	1	3	55	126
7 Kora	2,736	780	1,956	64	57	51	10	47	33	614	1,267
8 Lepcha	88	43	45	5	4	4	4	2	2	32	30
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	12,758	5,229	7,569	288	213	158	68	115	78	4,058	7,210
10 Magh	98	69	29	3	--	--	--	--	--	66	29
11 Mahali	7,124	3,463	3,661	301	96	96	53	184	105	2,882	3,407
12 Mal Pahariya	858	453	415	21	5	35	20	18	6	379	384
13 Mech	7,676	3,523	4,153	657	360	42	19	23	33	2,801	3,741
14 Mru	229	113	116	34	7	10	--	5	--	54	109
15 Munda	27,401	12,951	14,453	972	292	329	143	249	134	11,401	13,884
16 Nagesia	1,624	745	879	43	21	33	11	18	9	551	539
17 Oraon	26,661	13,023	13,638	3,654	828	1,318	371	884	325	37,137	57,114
18 Babha	2,366	795	1,571	31	4	--	4	10	1	754	1,552
19 Santal	20,523	10,209	10,314	701	373	173	29	142	33	9,193	9,874
20 Unclassified	6,594	2,834	3,760	141	81	111	69	34	35	2,498	3,072

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

- [(a) For description of Code, see Appendix II to the Explanatory Note.]
 [(b) The figure in the bracket indicates number of Establishments.]

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

Total	200(1248) ; 204(3) ; 205(101) ; 206(1) ; 207(62) ; 209(305) ; 213(4) ; 214(7) ; 215(4) ; 216(2) ; 217(151) ; 220(79) ; 235(87) ; 240(1) ; 278(481) ; 274(1) ; 278(1) ; 280(38) ; 281(50) ; 282(2) ; 284(12) ; 285(1) ; 288(22) ; 289(11) ; 291(1) ; 302(18) ; 308(4) ; 311(28) ; 314(19) ; 315(2) ; 320(8) ; 323(2) ; 334(1) ; 335(22) ; 336(16) ; 337(1) ; 339(2) ; 340(13) ; 341(1) ; 342(2) ; 350(32) ; 354(1) ; 355(20) ; 365(8) ; 366(1) ; 367(16) ; 368(18) ; 369(97) ; 373(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(10) ; 379(5) ; 380(1) ; 382(2) ; 384(42) ; 386(1) ; 388(230) ; 389(34) ; 390(2) ; 392(41) ; 393(234) ; 394(12) ; 396(1) ; 399(32).
Rural	200(1204) ; 204(3) ; 205(79) ; 206(1) ; 207(60) ; 209(210) ; 213(4) ; 214(4) ; 215(3) ; 216(2) ; 217(151) ; 220(89) ; 235(80) ; 278(366) ; 274(1) ; 280(37) ; 281(29) ; 282(1) ; 284(4) ; 285(1) ; 286(1) ; 288(15) ; 289(7) ; 291(1) ; 303(1) ; 311(16) ; 314(16) ; 350(32) ; 354(1) ; 355(3) ; 365(2) ; 367(4) ; 368(9) ; 369(79) ; 373(3) ; 379(4) ; 380(1) ; 382(2) ; 384(29) ; 386(1) ; 388(160) ; 389(31) ; 390(1) ; 392(19) ; 393(125) ; 394(7) ; 399(16).
Urban	200(39) ; 205(22) ; 207(2) ; 209(95) ; 214(3) ; 215(2) ; 220(40) ; 225(7) ; 240(1) ; 273(115) ; 278(1) ; 280(1) ; 281(21) ; 282(1) ; 284(8) ; 288(7) ; 289(4) ; 302(18) ; 303(3) ; 311(12) ; 314(3) ; 320(1) ; 323(2) ; 335(12) ; 336(8) ; 339(1) ; 341(1) ; 355(17) ; 365(7) ; 366(1) ; 367(12) ; 368(9) ; 369(18) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(7) ; 379(1) ; 384(13) ; 388(70) ; 389(8) ; 390(1) ; 392(22) ; 393(109) ; 394(5) ; 396(1) ; 399(16).

Sadar Subdivision

Total	200(804) ; 205(65) ; 207(45) ; 209(172) ; 213(4) ; 214(6) ; 215(3) ; 216(2) ; 217(90) ; 220(52) ; 235(33) ; 240(1) ; 273(270) ; 278(1) ; 280(28) ; 281(36) ; 282(1) ; 284(10) ; 285(1) ; 286(1) ; 288(12) ; 289(3) ; 291(1) ; 302(14) ; 303(1) ; 311(22) ; 314(4) ; 315(1) ; 320(3) ; 323(2) ; 334(1) ; 335(21) ; 336(8) ; 337(1) ; 339(2) ; 340(3) ; 350(19) ; 354(1) ; 355(10) ; 365(6) ; 366(1) ; 367(9) ; 368(6) ; 369(54) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(1) ; 379(4) ; 380(1) ; 382(2) ; 384(35) ; 386(1) ; 388(134) ; 389(22) ; 390(1) ; 392(26) ; 393(155) ; 394(5) ; 399(25).
Rural	200(787) ; 205(56) ; 207(44) ; 209(111) ; 213(4) ; 214(3) ; 215(1) ; 216(2) ; 217(2) ; 217(90) ; 220(30) ; 235(29) ; 273(199) ; 280(28) ; 281(17) ; 282(1) ; 284(3) ; 285(1) ; 286(1) ; 288(10) ; 289(3) ; 291(1) ; 311(13) ; 314(4) ; 315(1) ; 320(2) ; 334(1) ; 335(10) ; 336(7) ; 337(1) ; 339(1) ; 340(3) ; 350(19) ; 354(1) ; 355(1) ; 365(2) ; 367(2) ; 368(4) ; 369(46) ; 373(3) ; 379(4) ; 380(1) ; 382(3) ; 384(25) ; 386(1) ; 388(95) ; 389(19) ; 392(13) ; 393(76) ; 394(2) ; 399(12).
Urban	200(17) ; 205(9) ; 207(1) ; 209(61) ; 214(3) ; 215(2) ; 220(23) ; 235(4) ; 240(1) ; 273(71) ; 278(1) ; 281(19) ; 284(7) ; 288(2) ; 302(14) ; 303(1) ; 311(9) ; 320(1) ; 323(2) ; 335(11) ; 336(1) ; 339(1) ; 355(9) ; 365(4) ; 366(1) ; 367(7) ; 368(2) ; 369(8) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(5) ; 384(10) ; 388(39) ; 389(3) ; 390(1) ; 392(15) ; 393(79) ; 394(3) ; 399(13).

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION

Total	200(101) ; 205(13) ; 207(1) ; 209(80) ; 214(3) ; 215(2) ; 217(6) ; 220(29) ; 235(5) ; 240(1) ; 273(88) ; 278(1) ; 281(20) ; 284(7) ; 288(3) ; 289(1) ; 302(14) ; 303(1) ; 311(9) ; 320(1) ; 323(2) ; 335(11) ; 336(8) ; 339(1) ; 355(9) ; 365(4) ; 366(1) ; 367(7) ; 368(2) ; 369(11) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(5) ; 384(10) ; 388(49) ; 389(6) ; 390(1) ; 392(15) ; 393(82) ; 394(8) ; 399(13).
Rural	200(84) ; 205(4) ; 209(19) ; 217(6) ; 235(1) ; 273(17) ; 281(1) ; 288(1) ; 289(1) ; 336(2) ; 369(3) ; 388(10) ; 389(3) ; 393(3).
Urban	200(17) ; 205(9) ; 207(1) ; 209(61) ; 214(3) ; 215(2) ; 220(23) ; 235(4) ; 240(1) ; 273(71) ; 278(1) ; 281(19) ; 284(7) ; 288(2) ; 302(14) ; 303(1) ; 311(9) ; 320(1) ; 323(2) ; 335(11) ; 336(1) ; 339(1) ; 355(9) ; 365(4) ; 366(1) ; 367(7) ; 368(2) ; 369(8) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(5) ; 384(10) ; 388(39) ; 389(3) ; 390(1) ; 392(15) ; 393(79) ; 394(3) ; 399(13).
Villages	Bhandigurite 217(1) ; Jaipur T.E. 217(1) ; Bhelakoba 200(3) ; Patkata 200(19) ; 369(1) ; 388(1) ; 389(1) ; Raypur T.E. 217(1) ; Karatavally T.E. 217(1) ; Rangamaty T.E. 200(3) ; 217(1) ; 289(1) ; Paharpur 200(14) ; 273(1) ; 393(1) ; Kharla 200(6) ; 205(4) ; 209(5) ; 217(1) ; 220(3) ; 235(1) ; 273(4) ; 288(1) ; 336(2) ; 369(1) ; 388(4) ; 389(1) ; 393(1) ; Satkhamar 200(2) ; Garalbari 369(1) ; 388(2) ; Mandalghat 200(2) ; 281(1) ; Banekanthia 273(1) ; Araji Garalbari 200(3) ; 273(1) ; Kaohua 273(1) ; Boalmari 209(2) ; Kharija Berubari 209(4) ; 220(2) ; 273(3) ; 382(1) ; Berubari 200(24) ; 220(1) ; 273(3) ; 388(1) ; Berubari Nagar 200(5) ; 209(7) ; 273(3) ; 388(1) ; 389(1) ; 393(1) ; Shakati 200(3).

JALPAIGURI TOWN

200(17) ; 205(9) ; 207(1) ; 209(61) ; 214(3) ; 215(2) ; 220(23) ; 235(4) ; 240(1) ; 273(71) ; 278(1) ; 281(19) ; 284(7) ; 288(2) ; 302(14) ; 303(1) ; 311(9) ; 320(1) ; 323(2) ; 335(11) ; 336(1) ; 339(1) ; 355(9) ; 365(4) ; 366(1) ; 367(7) ; 368(2) ; 369(8) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(5) ; 384(10) ; 388(39) ; 389(3) ; 390(1) ; 392(15) ; 393(79) ; 394(3) ; 399(13).
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NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION

Rural 200(35); 205(4); 209(7); 217(2); 235(8); 273(22); 280(3); 281(1); 282(1); 284(1); 311(1); 334(1); 369(8); 384(8); 388(11); 389(4); 393(5); 399(1).

Villages Saraswatipur T.E. 200(6); Dabgram 200(12); 205(1); 217(1); 280(3); 334(1); 384(9); Baulgudi 200(1); 209(1); 388(1); 389(1); Mantadari 200(1); Sikarpur 200(2); 205(1); 209(2); 220(2); 273(8); 284(1); 388(1); Sikarpur P.E. 200(1); 217(1); 399(1); Guzrimari 388(2); Chhat Guzmanari 200(1); 209(1); 209(1); 273(3); 274(2); Panikauri 200(1); 235(2); Kamarbhita 273(1); 369(1); 388(1); Jugibhita 200(1); 273(1); 388(1); Chakrabhita 200(3); 369(1); 388(1); Sannyasikata 235(1); 273(3); 281(1); 282(1); 369(2); 388(1); Kamas Suanu 200(2); 273(2); 278(1); 388(9); Sukani 200(4); 205(1); 209(2); 273(6); 311(1); 369(3); 388(3); 389(1); 393(5); Kukarjan 388(1).

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION

Total 200(228); 205(9); 207(25); 209(21); 214(1); 216(2); 217(2); 220(4); 235(6); 273(15); 281(3); 311(1); 335(1); 335(5); 336(4); 339(1); 340(1); 350(17); 355(1); 365(2); 367(2); 368(2); 369(14); 375(2); 380(1); 382(3); 384(6); 386(1); 388(14); 389(1); 392(3); 393(25); 394(1); 399(1).

Rural 200(206); 205(2); 207(24); 209(10); 217(2); 235(6); 273(21); 315(1); 335(1); 336(1); 340(1); 350(17); 365(1); 365(1); 369(8); 384(2); 386(1); 388(8); 389(1); 393(14).

Urban 200(22); 205(7); 207(1); 209(11); 214(1); 216(2); 220(4); 273(24); 281(3); 311(1); 335(4); 336(1); 339(1); 365(1); 367(2); 368(2); 369(8); 375(2); 380(1); 382(2); 384(4); 388(6); 392(3); 393(11); 394(1); 399(1).

Villages Chatrarpar 200(8); Baulbari 200(2); 207(1); Dakshin Baragila 207(1); Patkakhocha 207(1); Singimari 207(1); 315(1); 340(1); 350(17); 393(1); Bagjan 200(7); Uttar Suanbari 200(1); Madhya Khagrabari 200(2); 207(2); 388(8); Uttar Khagrabari 200(34); Dwarikamari 200(10); Tekatali 205(1); Basildanga 200(6); Uttar Madhaldanga 200(7); 365(1); Dakshin Ulladabri 200(2); 209(5); 384(1); 393(1); Paschim Baragharla 200(2); Dakshin Putimari 200(2); 285(9); Barnes 200(3); 207(1); 336(1); Dakshin Bangapara 200(25); Dakshin Bhuskadanga 200(12); Uttar Bhuskadanga 200(9); Purbba Salbari 207(3); 273(1); Paschim Harmati 200(1); 207(1); 274(1); 69(3); 388(1); Ponchahati 305(1); 209(4); 235(1); 273(6); 335(1); 355(1); 369(3); 281(1); 286(1); 388(2); 393(4); Dharmapur 273(3); Padamasti 389(1); Baikurgaurgram 388(1); Bhotpatti 200(1); 273(1); Bahasen 200(2); 235(1); Brahmapur 393(1); Jabar Amli 207(3); Saptibari 200(1); 207(6); 209(1); 235(1); 273(2); 388(1); 389(1); Purbba Dehar 200(3); 207(1); Hasudanga 200(18); 273(2); Char Churabhandar 200(24); Churabhandar 200(1); 369(1); Betgara 393(2); Anguri 273(2); 388(2); Satvendi 388(1); Kajaldighi 200(1); Jhar Baragila 200(7); Kooagap 200(12); 275(1); Panbari 200(5); 308(2); Ramani T.E. 200(1); 217(1); 273(8); Jadabpur Tea Garden 217(1).

MAINAGURI TOWN

200(11); 205(4); 209(5); 216(2); 220(2); 273(16); 281(1); 336(3); 339(1); 365(1); 367(1); 368(1); 368(8); 375(2); 382(2); 384(4); 388(4); 392(2); 393(3); 399(1).

DOMOHANI TOWN

200(11); 205(8); 207(1); 209(5); 214(1); 220(2); 273(8); 281(2); 311(1); 335(4); 365(1); 368(1); 369(3); 380(1); 388(2); 392(1); 393(8); 394(1).

NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION

Rural 200(36); 205(5); 207(1); 209(25); 217(15); 273(14); 280(2); 281(3); 286(1); 311(4); 369(1); 384(2); 388(7); 389(1); 392(2); 393(8).

Villages Jaldhaka Tea Garden, 1 217(1); Khairkata 200(6); Kalabari 200(1); 217(1); 273(2); 328(1); Damandanga Tea Garden 200(8); 217(1); Tandur 207(1); Khairbari 200(14); Sulkapara 200(1); 209(3); 273(1); Sukhanibasti 280(1); 388(1); 389(1); 393(1); Nagrakata Tea Garden 200(2); 209(2); 217(1); 273(1); 398(1); Hila Tea Garden 217(1); Nayasalli Tea Garden 200(7); 205(1); 209(5); 217(1); 281(1); 388(2); 393(2); Hope Tea Garden 200(1); 209(2); 217(1); 273(1); 281(1); 296(1); 311(1); 365(1); 393(2); Jiti Tea Garden 217(1); Bhagatpur Tea Garden 205(1); 209(2); 217(2); 273(2); 384(2); 388(1); Gatin Tea Garden 217(1); Grassmore Tea Garden 217(1); Luhan Tea Garden 200(2); 205(2); 209(6); 217(1); 273(4); 280(1); 281(1); 311(2); 358(3); 392(9); Caron Tea Garden 217(1); Chengmari Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); 273(2); 311(1); 398(1).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

DHUBGURI POLICE STATION

Total	200(206); 205(13); 207(12); 209(20); 213(1); 217(22); 220(13); 235(7); 273(71); 280(7); 281(5); 284(1); 291(1); 311(5); 320(2); 334(1); 335(5); 336(1); 337(1); 340(2); 350(1); 369(11); 378(1); 379(4); 384(4); 389(27); 389(7); 392(5); 393(25); 394(1); 399(3).
Rural	200(182); 205(6); 207(9); 209(17); 217(22); 220(2); 235(5); 273(55); 280(7); 281(4); 284(1); 291(1); 311(2); 320(2); 334(1); 340(1); 350(1); 369(5); 378(1); 379(4); 384(4); 389(21); 389(2); 392(4); 393(21); 394(1); 399(3).
Urban	200(24); 205(8); 207(3); 209(3); 213(1); 220(11); 235(4); 273(16); 281(1); 311(2); 385(5); 386(1); 387(1); 340(1); 369(6); 389(5); 392(1); 393(4).
Villages	Redbank Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); 369(1); Ambari Tea Garden 209(1); 217(1); Chamurohi Tea Garden 200(1); 205(2); 209(6); 217(1); 220(1); 273(17); 280(2); 281(2); 311(2); 350(1); 369(3); 388(3); 393(1); Chunabhati Tea Garden 217(1); Haritalguri Tea Garden 217(1); 273(5); Diana Tea Garden 217(1); Debpara Tea Garden 217(1); Kathalguri Tea Garden 200(1); 209(1); 217(1); 288(1); 393(9); Riabari Tea Garden 217(1); Palasbari Tea Garden 217(1); Lakshmipara Tea Garden 217(1); Totopara Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); Mogalkata Tea Garden 217(1); 273(2); 389(2); 398(4); Dakshin Salbari 200(9); 273(1); Madhya Salbari 200(22); Gendrapara Tea Garden 205(1); 209(1); 217(1); 220(1); Banarhat Tea Garden 200(4); 205(1); 209(3); 217(1); 273(9); 280(2); 281(1); 284(1); 311(1); 378(1); 379(2); 384(2); 388(9); 392(2); 394(1); 399(3); Karbala Tea Garden 217(1); Binuaguri Tea Garden 217(1); Maraghat Tea Garden 217(1); 273(2); Haldibari Tea Garden 217(1); 273(3); 393(3); Telipara Tea Garden, I 209(1); 217(1); 273(2); 389(2); Gaikata Tea Garden 217(1); Gaikata 205(1); 20(1); 235(1); 273(10); 280(3); 281(1); 320(2); 379(2); 384(2); 388(4); 392(2); Sakojhora 200(8); 207(1); 340(1); Pradhanpara 200(12); Uttar Dangapara 200(1); Malliksobha 200(1); Purbba Mallikpara 200(1); Madhya Khuttimari 200(5); Uttar Khuttimari 200(9); Purbba Durumari 200(10); Paschim Durumari 200(10); Uttar Jhar Altagram 200(7); Dakshin Nuukhawadanga 200(2); Bhatipara 200(1); 209(3); 273(2); 388(2); 393(1); Pataktari 200(2); Lakshmikantapur Tea Garden 217(1); Paschim Daukimari 207(8); 369(1); 393(1); Madhya Daukimari 393(1); Purbba Daukimari 200(2); 273(1); Bhandani 393(1); Gadhearkuti 200(1); 207(1); Bagribari 207(1); Paschim Mallikpara 207(1); Kalirhat 200(1); Paschim Magurmari 200(39); Mainatali 200(2); 207(1); Baraghararia 207(1); 235(2); 291(1); 334(1); Kathapara 200(9); Kazipara 200(13); Purbba Dangapara 200(7).

DHUBGURI TOWN

200(21); 205(8); 207(3); 209(3); 213(1); 220(11); 235(4); 273(16); 281(1); 311(2); 335(5); 336(1); 337(1); 340(1); 369(6); 388(6); 389(5); 392(1); 393(4).

MAL POLICE STATION

Total	200(150); 205(10); 207(6); 209(10); 213(1); 214(1); 215(1); 217(27); 220(5); 235(7); 273(30); 280(14); 281(4); 284(1); 285(1); 288(9); 289(1); 314(4); 350(1); 368(1); 369(8); 384(2); 388(17); 389(3); 392(2); 398(7); 399(7).
Rural	200(146); 205(10); 207(6); 209(9); 213(1); 214(2); 217(27); 220(3); 235(7); 273(26); 280(13); 281(4); 284(1); 285(1); 288(9); 289(1); 314(4); 350(1); 369(8); 384(1); 388(16); 389(3); 392(2); 393(7); 399(80).
Urban	200(4); 209(1); 215(1); 220(2); 273(4); 280(1); 368(1); 384(1); 388(1); 399(4).
Villages	Wanabari Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); Saogaon 273(1); Moneyhope Tea Garden 217(1); 273(9); 398(1); Phulbari Tea Garden 217(1); 273(2); 289(1); 388(1); 392(1); Bagrakote Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); 314(1); 388(2); 399(1); Gandhavil Tea Garden & Patibari Tea Garden 273(2); 393(1); Odlabari Tea Garden 217(1); 281(1); Dakshin Odlabari 200(3); Odlabari 200(2); 205(2); 209(1); 273(4); 280(3); 281(1); 350(1); 369(2); 388(4); 389(1); 399(1); Manabari 200(3); 217(1); 285(1); Patharjhora Tea Garden 200(2); 217(1); 369(2); 383(1); Menglass Tea Garden 217(1); Dalingkote Tea Garden 217(1); Mainadi Tea Garden 217(1); Gurjanghora Tea Garden 217(1); Syli Tea Garden 217(1); Rangamati Tea Garden 217(1); 384(1); Rani Chera Tea Garden 217(1); Damdim Tea Garden 217(1); 273(2); 314(1); Baintguri Tea Garden 217(1); Kumlai Tea Garden 217(1); Damdim Hat 217(1); 388(3); Sisubari Tea Garden 217(1); Newglenoo Tea Garden 217(1); Tunbari Tea Garden 217(1); Hsihaipathar Tea Garden 205(1); 217(1); Hsihaipathar 200(8); 207(1); 399(1); Nipuchhapur Tea Garden 217(1); 369(1); 388(1); Neora Nadi Tea Garden 217(1); Kodalkati 200(9); Rajadanga 200(3); Nipuchhapur 200(6); Baraghararia 200(37); Anandapur Tea Garden 200(3); 217(1); Uttar Hanakhali 217(1); Sidabari 200(1); 207(1); Gochimari 200(1); Golabari 200(3); Paschim Dolaigaon 200(1); Purbba Dolaigaon 200(1); Malhati Tea Garden 217(1); Uttar Chengmari 280(2); Uttar Majhgram 200(4); 209(3); Jhar Majhgram 200(1); Kranti

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION — contd.

MAL POLICE STATION—contd.

Villages 200(1); 205(5); 207(1); 235(7); 281(1); 369(3); 393(3); 393(1); Uttar Saripakuri 200(82); Premganj Majbiali 209(1); 288(9); Purbba Sangapara 200(2); Basusuba 203(1); Bidarendanga 209(2); 273(3); Dakshin Matiali 200(11); Adabari 200(8); 207(1); Uttar Matiali 200(7); 207(2); Jhar Matiali 200(1); 280(1); Lataguri 205(2); 209(4); 214(9); 220(8); 273(7); 280(7); 281(1); 284(1); 314(2); 369(1); 388(2); 392(1); 393(2).

MAL TOWN

200(4); 209(1); 215(1); 220(2); 273(4); 280(1); 368(1); 398(1); 399(4).

MATIALI POLICE STATION

Rural 200(48); 205(11); 209(9); 213(2); 217(16); 273(1); 280(2); 289(1); 311(2); 368(1); 369(3); 384(2); 388(9); 392(1); 393(3).

Villages Baradighi Tea Garden 217(1); Mathachauka 200(13); Salburi 200(13); Bataigade Tea Garden 200(10); Sathkaya Tea Garden 217(1); Sonagachhi Tea Garden 200(7); 217(1); Aibhli Tea Garden 217(1); Nagasuri Tea Garden 200(4); 213(1); 217(1); Juranti Tea Garden 200(1); Engo Tea Garden 217(1); Chalauni Tea Garden 217(1); Samsing Tea Garden 209(2); 217(1); 384(1); Yongtong Tea Garden 217(1); Matiali Tea Garden 213(1); 217(2); Chala Tea Garden 217(1); Matiali Tea Garden 200(1); 207(10); 209(5); 213(1); 217(1); 289(1); 311(1); 369(2); 384(1); 388(1); 393(3); Mangalbari 280(1); 388(2); Batabari Tea Garden 217(1); Purbba Batabari 200(2).

Alipur Duars Subdivision

Total 200(439); 204(3); 205(36); 206(1); 207(17); 209(133); 214(1); 215(1); 217(61); 220(26); 235(54); 273(211); 280(10); 281(14); 282(1); 284(2); 288(10); 289(8); 302(4); 303(7); 311(6); 314(15); 315(1); 335(1); 336(8); 340(10); 341(1); 342(2); 350(13); 355(10); 365(2); 367(7); 368(12); 369(43); 378(2); 379(1); 384(7); 388(26); 389(12); 390(1); 392(18); 393(79); 394(7); 396(1); 399(7).

Rural 200(417); 204(3); 205(23); 206(1); 207(16); 209(99); 214(1); 215(1); 217(61); 220(9); 235(51); 273(187); 274(1); 280(9); 281(12); 284(1); 288(5); 289(4); 303(1); 311(5); 314(12); 315(1); 336(1); 340(10); 342(2); 355(2); 367(2); 368(5); 368(33); 384(4); 384(55); 389(12); 391(1); 392(6); 393(49); 394(8); 399(4).

Urban 200(22); 205(13); 207(1); 209(34); 220(17); 235(5); 273(44); 280(1); 281(2); 282(1); 284(1); 288(5); 289(4); 303(4); 308(2); 311(3); 314(3); 335(1); 336(7); 341(1); 355(8); 365(2); 367(5); 368(7); 369(10); 378(2); 379(1); 384(8); 388(31); 392(7); 393(30); 394(2); 396(1); 399(3).

MADARIBHAT POLICE STATION

Rural 200(29); 205(7); 206(1); 209(11); 215(1); 217(17); 273(22); 283(1); 336(1); 369(4); 368(1); 369(4); 384(2); 388(8); 389(4); 392(1); 393(1); 399(1).

Villages Dheklapara Tea Garden 217(1); Joybirpara Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); Bandapani Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); 273(2); 388(2); Makrapara Tea Garden 217(1); Garganda Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); 369(1); Lankapara Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); Lankaparahat 209(1); Totopara 273(2); Uttar Khairbari 273(1); Uttar Madaribhat 200(4); 205(1); 206(1); 209(9); 273(3); 350(2); 388(2); 389(2); 393(1); Madhya Madaribhat 369(1); 384(1); Purbba Madaribhat 200(1); Madhya Khairbari 200(3); Mujnai Tea Garden 200(1); 217(2); 273(1); Hantupara Tea Garden 217(1); Ramjhora Tea Garden 205(2); 217(1); 386(1); Uttar Rangalibazma 200(6); Madhya Rangalibazma 200(1); 388(1); 389(1); Uttar Sibubari 200(2); 273(5); 388(1); Chapaguri 200(2); 205(2); 369(1); Gopalpur Tea Garden 209(2); 217(1); Howanabad Tea Garden 200(2); 217(1); Birpara Tea Garden 200(4); 205(2); 209(1); 215(1); 217(1); 273(2); 289(1); 350(2); 368(1); 384(2); 388(2); 392(1); 399(1); Nangdala Tea Garden 217(1); Dumdima Tea Garden 217(1); 369(1); Rabimpur Tea Garden 217(1); 273(8).

FALAKATA POLICE STATION

Total 200(7); 205(9); 207(4); 209(8); 217(5); 220(5); 235(1); 273(12); 281(2); 284(1); 315(1); 340(5); 367(1); 368(3); 369(7); 388(12); 389(5); 393(7).

Rural 200(7); 207(4); 209(4); 217(5); 220(3); 235(1); 273(6); 340(5); 365(1); 369(2); 385(8); 389(5); 393(3).

Urban 205(2); 209(4); 220(2); 273(6); 281(2); 288(1); 315(1); 367(1); 368(1); 369(5); 385(4); 393(4).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

FALAKATA POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Villages Jogijhora Barabak 200(1); 220(1); 273(1); 340(5); Ethelbari Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); Khagenbat 389(8); Sarugaon Tea Garden 217(1); Malsagaon 207(1); Chengmaritari 273(1); 398(1); Tasati Tea Garden 209(4); 217(1); 273(1); 388(2); Dalgaon Tea Garden 217(1); Jateswar 273(2); 388(3); 393(2); Uttar Deogaon 220(2); 389(1); Dalimpur 207(1); Kathalbari 207(2); Satpukuria 273(1); 369(2); Sibnathpur 368(1); 389(1); Kadambini Tea Garden 217(1); Raichenga 200(5); 235(1).

FALAKATA TOWN

205(2); 209(4); 220(2); 273(6); 281(2); 288(1); 315(1); 367(1); 368(1); 369(5); 388(4); 393(4).

KALCHINI POLICE STATION

Rural 200(11); 204(3); 205(5); 209(14); 217(23); 273(47); 274(1); 280(7); 281(1); 288(3); 303(1); 311(2); 314(4); 342(2); 368(1); 369(4); 384(2); 388(16); 390(1); 392(3); 393(7); 394(1).

Villages Joygaon 217(1); Torsa Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); Dalaingpara Tea Garden 200(1); 205(1); 217(1); 281(1); 369(2); Beech Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); Bharnobari Tea Garden 209(2); 217(1); 273(1); 314(1); 388(2); Malangi Tea Garden 209(5); 217(1); 273(3); 280(1); 368(1); 384(1); 388(1); 393(3); Satali Tea Garden 200(1); 205(1); 217(1); 273(3); 280(1); Madhu Tea Garden 217(1); 273(2); Saudamini Tea Garden 217(1); Dakshin Satali 200(1); 217(1); Satali Nakadala 200(2); Dakshin Latubari 369(1); Bhatkhawa Tea Garden 217(1); 273(4); 388(2); Atiabari Tea Garden 209(1); 217(1); Rajabhat Tea Garden 217(1); Dima Tea Garden 209(1); 273(3); 388(1); Kalchini Tea Garden 200(4); 204(3); 205(2); 209(2); 217(8); 273(14); 274(1); 280(2); 288(3); 303(1); 311(2); 384(1); 388(7); 390(1); 392(3); 393(3); 394(1); Bhatpara Tea Garden 217(1); 273(6); 314(1); 369(1); Chuapara Tea Garden 205(1); 209(3); 217(1); 273(3); 393(1); Radharani Tea Garden 217(1); Mechpara Tea Garden 217(1); Buxa Hill Forest 273(6); 314(2); 342(2); Buxa Forest Panbari Khanda 280(2); 388(1); Buxa Forest (Kaja Bhat Khawa) 280(1); Nimitijhora Tea Garden 217(1); Nimti Domohani 200(2); 388(1).

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION

Total 200(308); 205(16); 207(8); 206(69); 214(1); 217(6); 220(20); 235(50); 273(98); 280(3); 281(7); 282(1); 284(2); 288(6); 289(5); 302(4); 303(2); 311(3); 314(10); 335(1); 336(7); 340(5); 341(1); 355(9); 365(2); 367(6); 368(7); 369(22); 378(2); 379(1); 384(3); 388(50); 392(9); 393(58); 394(5); 396(1); 399(4).

Rural 200(286); 205(8); 207(7); 209(35); 214(1); 217(6); 220(3); 235(4); 273(34); 280(2); 281(5); 284(1); 288(1); 289(1); 314(7); 340(5); 355(1); 367(1); 369(12); 388(19); 392(2); 393(28); 394(3); 399(1).

Urban 200(22); 205(18); 207(1); 209(34); 209(34); 220(17); 235(3); 273(44); 280(1); 281(2); 282(1); 284(1); 288(5); 289(4); 302(4); 303(2); 311(3); 314(3); 335(1); 336(7); 341(1); 355(8); 365(2); 367(5); 368(7); 369(10); 378(2); 379(1); 384(3); 388(31); 392(7); 393(30); 394(2); 396(1); 399(3).

Villages Nutanpara 200(6); Munsipara 200(28); Balkumarhat 200(16); 273(1); 388(1); 393(1); Kalabaria 200(1); 207(1); 273(1); Suripara 200(11); Purbba Kathalbari 200(1); 273(2); Silbarihat 393(1); Purbba Simlabri 200(5); Dakshin Chakokhetai 209(2); 280(1); 393(2); Mathura Tea Garden 200(7); 205(2); 209(5); 217(1); 273(2); 281(1); 369(1); 388(3); 393(2); Naathoartari 200(13); Madhya Paikapara 200(1); 209(2); 273(2); 369(1); 393(1); Uttar Paikapara 200(19); Paikapara Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); Dakshin Paikapara 200(2); 207(1); Paschim Balbari 200(3); Dakshin Kamsingram 200(1); Uttar Kamsingram 393(1); Uttar Sonapur 200(2); 209(2); 273(3); 388(1); 393(1); Tapsikhata 200(1); Pakuritala 200(8); Pararpur 200(2); Birpara 200(13); 207(2); Banobukamari 200(2); Ghagra 200(2); Bairiguri 200(2); Paschim Majherdabri Tea Garden 217(1); 369(2); Paschim Jitpur 200(13); 235(2); 280(1); 340(1); 369(2); Chechakabata 200(2); 273(2); 288(1); 355(1); 369(2); 388(1); 393(1); Uttar Majherdabri 200(1); Dakshin Majherdabri 200(2); Bholardabri 200(1); 369(1); Sobaganj 220(1); 340(2); 388(1); 393(2); Chaprarpar 200(7); Bhelukdabri 200(1); 235(6); 340(2); Salsalabari 200(3); 205(1); 207(2); 235(12); 281(1); 314(1); 388(2); Karjipara 200(8); Purbba Bara Chowki 200(1); Chitlurghat 209(2); 273(4); Uttar Bhatibari 200(3); Tatpara 200(21); Jasodanga 235(9); Dakshin Sibkata 200(1); Putimari 200(4); Bhasadabri 200(2); Srinathpur Tea Garden 217(1); Uttar Sibkata 200(1); Damsibad 200(2); Turturi 200(1); Dhaalajhora Tea Garden 200(3); 217(1); Kohinur Tea Garden 217(1); Kadampur 200(3); Patotala 200(2); 273(1); Samuktala 200(1); 209(7); 220(1); 273(9); 289(1); 369(1); 389(4); 393(2); Mahakulguri 235(1); Dakshin Mahakulguri 235(12); Bakla 200(2); Uttar Parokata 369(1); Dakshin Parokata 200(6); Paschim Khalisamari 200(8); Purbba Chepani 200(20); 235(1); Chepani 200(5); Paschim Chepani 200(4); 207(1); Taleswarguri 200(6); 235(1); 273(1); 388(1); Uttar Majidkhana 235(2); Dakshin Majidkhana 200(2); 209(2); 220(1); 235(1); 273(2); Purbba Chikilguri 200(2); Brajerkuthi 200(1); Alipur Duar Junction 209(18); 214(1); 273(24); 281(8); 284(1); 314(6); 367(1); 369(1); 388(5); 392(2); 393(14); 394(3); 399(1).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*concl'd.*

ALIPUR DUAR TOWN

200(22) ; 205(13) ; 207(1) ; 209(34) ; 220(17) ; 235(3) ; 273(44) ; 280(1) ; 281(2) ; 282(1) ; 284(1) ; 288(5) ; 289(4) ; 302(4) ; 303(2) ; 311(3) ; 314(3) ; 335(1) ; 336(7) ; 341(1) ; 335(8) ; 365(2) ; 367(5) ; 368(7) ; 369(10) ; 378(2) ; 379(1) ; 384(3) ; 388(31) ; 392(7) ; 393(58) ; 394(5) ; 396(1) ; 399(4).

KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION

Rural 200(84) ; 205(6) ; 207(5) ; 209(31) ; 217(10) ; 220(1) ; 235(3) ; 273(32) ; 281(4) ; 289(2) ; 311(1) ; 314(1) ; 350(9) ; 355(1) ; 368(1) ; 369(6) ; 388(10) ; 389(3) ; 393(6) ; 394(1) ; 399(2).

Villages Dakshin Kamakhyaguri 235(1) ; Uttar Kamakhyaguri 200(12) ; 205(2) ; 209(4) ; 220(1) ; 273(3) ; 281(4) ; 314(1) ; 350(1) ; 355(1) ; 368(1) ; 369(3) ; 383(3) ; 393(1) ; Dakshin Narathali 209(1) ; 394(1) ; Telipara 200(3) ; 209(3) ; Dakshin Rampur 200(4) ; 205(1) ; 350(7) ; 389(1) ; 393(1) ; 399(2) ; Laskarpara 200(20) ; 207(1) ; 209(3) ; 273(4) ; 388(2) ; 393(2) ; Barabisa 369(1) ; Ghaksapara 235(1) ; 273(1) ; Paschim Narathali 200(1) ; Marakhata 200(3) ; 209(1) ; Hemaguri 200(6) ; Dakshin Chengmari 200(1) ; Chengmari 200(10) ; 235(1) ; 273(1) ; Paschim Chengmari 209(5) ; Lalchandpur 200(5) ; 369(1) ; Paglarhat 200(3) ; Kumargram 200(2) ; 209(3) ; 273(2) ; 369(2) ; 388(1) ; 393(2) ; Rydak Forest 200(5) ; 209(1) ; 217(2) ; 273(3) ; 388(1) ; Kartik Rydak Tea Garden 217(1) ; 273(1) ; Turturi Tea Garden 200(3) ; 209(1) ; 217(1) ; 273(8) ; Rahimabad Tea Garden Goodluck Tea Garden 205(1) ; 209(1) ; 217(1) ; 273(2) ; 289(1) ; 388(1) ; Ohunlabhora Tea Garden 205(1) ; 209(1) ; Phaskhawa Tea Garden 217(1) ; Jainti Tea Garden No. 1 217(1) ; Jainti Tea Garden No. II 209(2) ; 273(2) ; Newlands Tea Garden 217(1) ; 273(1) ; 311(1) ; 388(1) ; Kumargram Tea Garden 205(1) ; 209(2) ; 217(1) ; 273(7) ; Bankon Tea Garden 209(3) ; 217(1) ; 273(2) ; 289(1) ; 388(1) ; 389(1) ; Pukharigaon 200(1) ; 350(1) ; Dakshin Haldibari 200(1) ; 207(3) ; Purbba Salbari 207(1).

B. OFFICIAL STATISTICS

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE

TABLE 1.1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS—1951-60

Months	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI STATION										
January	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	0.06	1	0.29	Nil	0.02
February	Nil	Nil	2	0.96	1	0.11	1	0.30	Nil	Nil
March	1	0.56	6	1.81	7	3.65	Nil	Nil	3	1.03
April	3	2.89	9	6.66	4	2.62	1	2.05	3	2.67
May	13	13.44	20	18.33	12	12.32	16	15.32	12	12.49
June	22	33.13	16	17.12	19	18.26	22	40.26	23	32.45
July	18	37.12	17	25.89	22	29.92	21	53.12	28	56.25
August	17	17.37	20	25.27	13	6.46	10	10.09	22	38.48
September	10	15.12	18	32.55	13	19.73	11	13.94	13	14.11
October	10	5.20	6	5.54	6	6.41	4	4.29	2	2.38
November	4	1.78	2	0.93	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ALIPUR DUAR STATION										
January	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	0.55	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1.34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	1	5.48	(a)	(a)	5	5.18	1	0.50	3	1.90
April	8	11.39	11	17.06	8	7.00	6	3.85	6	3.19
May	19	35.06	20	22.60	13	14.74	15	25.09	(a)	(a)
June	24	49.18	15	22.31	15	18.85	24	26.46	(a)	(a)
July	25	63.85	18	21.96	21	37.20	26	68.03	(a)	(a)
August	14	30.06	18	27.91	13	17.96	17	22.67	(a)	(a)
September	15	34.25	17	17.99	12	23.72	10	6.25	(a)	(a)
October	9	15.40	8	9.07	5	10.55	4	3.88	Nil	Nil
November	3	6.26	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
KALCHINI STATION										
January	1	0.38	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.19	2	0.77	Nil	0.05
February	Nil	Nil	2	1.24	Nil	0.03	1	0.21	Nil	Nil
March	2	2.51	8	4.01	6	4.78	Nil	0.07	4	1.34
April	9	4.09	12	8.84	8	5.24	7	4.89	4	6.20
May	16	17.79	19	21.96	16	20.21	15	14.69	19	15.35
June	21	19.24	23	32.85	17	16.86	25	61.67	21	44.44
July	26	53.82	23	50.53	26	27.85	27	70.28	30	79.63
August	9	36.90	21	33.30	16	9.46	22	85.14	22	36.28
September	11	23.60	16	37.57	14	29.32	14	16.96	13	15.70
October	10	11.57	9	10.08	8	13.02	11	7.80	3	1.86
November	3	2.22	1	0.65	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.06	2	0.78	Nil	0.05
PALAKATA STATION										
January	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)	1	6.68	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	1	1.15	(a)	(a)	2	1.75	Nil	Nil	2	1.33
April	5	5.05	(a)	(a)	5	1.71	1	2.10	4	2.50
May	7	7.70	(a)	(a)	16	5.90	16	14.62	17	12.84
June	16	19.62	(a)	(a)	19	20.89	21	38.08	(a)	(a)
July	16	40.65	(a)	(a)	21	28.91	23	34.70	(a)	(a)
August	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13	9.84	16	22.07	(a)	(a)
September	11	11.65	(a)	(a)	9	10.18	8	4.61	(a)	(a)
October	4	4.74	(a)	(a)	5	4.60	4	5.50	2	3.74
November	2	1.39	(a)	(a)	1	0.4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	0.15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
BUXA STATION										
January	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	0.90	1	1.00	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	1	5.50	Nil	Nil	5	2.00	Nil	Nil
March	2	2.10	5	3.80	14	20.16	8	4.00	5	1.98
April	4	8.00	11	9.60	9	7.85	18	19.60	6	6.20
May	18	30.10	19	26.40	22	23.18	18	34.49	16	18.69
June	18	31.40	20	42.90	27	26.80	24	65.49	25	44.31
July	25	65.50	22	48.90	27	50.04	27	33.49	29	38.47
August	21	28.56	24	40.45	16	25.15	26	43.81	24	43.50
September	8	29.30	26	54.90	21	22.53	16	30.57	19	35.49
October	11	21.30	10	9.90	7	4.90	11	10.90	10	7.27
November	5	7.90	2	1.40	Nil	Nil	1	0.92	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	7	2.00	C	1.00	2	0.74	3	1.35

(a) Data not available

TABLE 1.1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS—1951-60—contd.

Months	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
JALPAIGURI STATION										
January	3	0.55	5	3.22	2	0.86	3	31.2	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	0.08	1	0.18	1	0.21	Nil	Nil	1	5.0
March	4	2.80	1	0.67	1	1.18	3	37.0	4	47.0
April	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.04	6	4.03	7	147.8	Nil	2.4
May	18	31.38	6	3.64	14	10.57	14	162.8	11	314.4
June	21	37.99	20	23.25	23	37.50	25	511.0	14	344.2
July	19	30.12	24	29.00	26	17.23	20	692.0	16	741.0
August	19	21.64	20	38.45	26	59.74	16	230.6	16	440.4
September	14	11.63	9	4.20	9	15.58	12	486.9	16	703.8
October	10	13.44	6	3.29	7	7.25	13	412.4	4	111.6
November	1	0.72	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	0.02	1	0.13	1	0.16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ALIPUR DUAR STATION										
January	2	0.80	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	75.2	(a)	(a)
February	2	0.81	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)
March	3	1.70	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2	80.5	(a)	(a)
April	7	5.52	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6	330.5	(a)	(a)
May	17	37.44	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	19	799.2	(a)	(a)
June	23	47.21	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	20	1,470.3	(a)	(a)
July	13	34.40	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	20	1,075.4	(a)	(a)
August	23	28.14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	15	698.8	(a)	(a)
September	8	12.26	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	15	891.5	(a)	(a)
October	8	10.19	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
November	1	0.46	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
December	Nil	0.14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
KALCHINI STATION										
January	3	1.62	6	2.86	2	1.02	2	25.9	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	0.01	2	0.52	3	2.00	1	5.6	Nil	Nil
March	5	2.92	3	1.83	1	0.19	3	28.6	6	109.6
April	11	12.08	7	5.85	11	13.59	7	156.1	1	6.3
May	17	35.49	13	15.68	17	15.92	14	321.7	11	265.0
June	23	45.90	25	32.53	22	29.34	22	1,166.1	23	887.0
July	16	18.67	24	46.57	22	36.05	16	747.0	23	1,190.8
August	20	25.16	17	43.32	(a)	(a)	13	204.2	14	377.4
September	12	10.13	13	8.42	12	20.22	16	740.2	16	446.8
October	7	5.55	8	7.56	9	8.23	14	338.8	4	89.5
November	1	0.35	1	0.28	1	0.12	1	9.1	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	0.04	1	0.17	Nil	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
FALAKATA STATION										
January	1	0.47	3	3.70	Nil	Nil	3	83.6	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1.41	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	6	2.88	Nil	Nil	2	1.33	1	98.9	2	96.5
April	8	13.88	Nil	Nil	4	2.29	3	96.5	1	7.6
May	16	22.04	10	6.81	15	16.45	11	210.5	11	307.0
June	22	34.46	18	17.96	19	20.89	16	578.4	17	512.2
July	13	20.96	17	20.33	18	17.97	13	506.5	21	761.8
August	18	21.45	16	27.83	23	51.54	12	216.2	12	353.4
September	9	8.66	4	3.02	9	14.06	8	204.5	17	555.4
October	5	5.20	5	4.82	7	7.08	3	76.2	3	92.7
November	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	3	0.42	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
BUXA STATION										
January	5	1.19	5	2.50	Nil	Nil	12	548.7	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	1	0.28	1	1.50	3	40.6	5	27.1
March	8	2.56	1	2.00	2	2.80	5	288.0	Nil	Nil
April	8	12.32	Nil	Nil	11	12.36	5	320.1	Nil	Nil
May	22	40.68	19	30.54	18	32.39	16	460.6	12	544.9
June	24	59.99	23	27.37	20	43.36	19	1,549.9	24	1,033.8
July	17	27.50	22	31.43	21	42.95	18	907.0	28	1,862.9
August	22	24.47	8	13.25	28	68.80	15	471.9	21	1,632.5
September	13	13.96	17	18.39	15	27.51	20	970.3	10	292.1
October	5	2.98	3	3.90	7	6.70	16	415.0	Nil	Nil
November	4	4.09	4	2.50	1	0.50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	8	0.75	2	0.62	2	0.35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Data not available

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 1.2—MEAN MAXIMUM AND HIGHEST; MEAN MINIMUM AND LOWEST TEMPERATURE—1951-60

(In Centigrade)

JALPAIGURI STATION

Months	1951					1952					1953					1954					1955				
	Mean Maxi- mum	Highest	Mean Mini- mum	Lowest	Mean Maxi- mum	Highest	Mean Mini- mum	Lowest	Mean Maxi- mum	Highest	Mean Mini- mum	Lowest	Mean Maxi- mum	Highest	Mean Mini- mum	Lowest	Mean Maxi- mum	Highest	Mean Mini- mum	Lowest					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
January	24.1	26.1	10.8	8.9	25.2	27.2	11.9	10.0	23.2	26.7	10.6	6.1	23.1	27.2	10.5	7.8	23.5	25.6	11.4	5.6					
February	26.6	28.9	13.1	9.4	26.0	29.4	14.5	11.7	26.6	29.4	13.5	8.3	27.2	30.6	14.6	11.7	25.3	28.3	12.9	10.0					
March	30.3	32.8	16.9	13.3	27.5	31.7	16.3	11.7	28.6	35.6	19.3	16.7	31.1	35.0	16.6	13.3	29.1	33.9	18.2	14.4					
April	32.1	36.7	19.1	13.9	31.5	36.7	20.9	16.7	31.7	37.2	20.7	17.2	33.3	36.7	22.1	16.7	30.6	35.0	19.3	15.6					
May	30.5	33.9	22.7	18.9	29.9	33.3	22.6	18.3	31.6	36.1	23.3	20.6	31.3	36.7	23.2	19.4	30.7	33.9	23.0	19.4					
June	30.8	33.9	24.2	22.2	31.9	36.0	24.7	19.4	30.8	34.4	24.7	22.2	29.4	32.2	24.3	21.7	28.9	33.3	23.8	20.6					
July	30.2	35.0	24.6	22.6	31.4	34.4	25.2	22.8	30.3	35.1	25.3	22.8	29.1	32.2	24.3	22.8	28.6	32.2	23.5	22.8					
August	31.7	34.4	25.3	22.8	31.5	33.9	25.1	23.9	30.8	35.6	24.3	22.8	30.4	33.9	24.6	22.2	29.7	32.8	23.9	22.9					
September	31.4	35.0	24.3	22.2	30.9	34.3	24.7	20.0	30.6	32.2	24.8	17.8	29.1	31.7	21.3	16.7	29.7	32.8	22.1	17.2					
October	30.7	33.3	22.8	20.6	31.3	32.3	22.7	13.9	28.6	30.0	15.2	11.7	26.7	28.9	15.7	14.4	27.1	30.0	16.9	15.6					
November	27.7	29.4	17.3	12.8	28.6	33.3	17.3	13.9	26.7	28.3	12.9	11.1	24.2	26.7	12.2	8.9	27.2	30.0	16.9	15.6					
December	26.2	30.0	11.5	10.0	25.8	26.7	12.8	8.9	26.7	28.3	12.9	11.1	24.2	26.7	12.2	8.9	27.2	30.0	16.9	15.6					

Months	1956					1957					1958					1959					1960				
	Mean Maxi- mum	Highest	Mean Mini- mum	Lowest	Mean Maxi- mum	Highest	Mean Mini- mum	Lowest	Mean Maxi- mum	Highest	Mean Mini- mum	Lowest	Mean Maxi- mum	Highest	Mean Mini- mum	Lowest	Mean Maxi- mum	Highest	Mean Mini- mum	Lowest					
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	25	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41					
January	21.3	24.3	11.1	7.8	21.1	25.1	12.0	9.6	23.7	24.3	12.0	8.5	20.6	22.7	11.2	7.8	22.1	23.3	9.6	6.7					
February	25.1	28.4	12.3	8.3	22.9	26.6	12.4	9.5	23.5	27.8	12.6	8.7	22.6	25.3	11.4	7.9	26.5	23.8	14.1	10.5					
March	28.3	32.2	17.9	15.0	29.1	33.3	16.4	12.4	30.2	34.5	13.0	19.1	26.5	33.4	16.2	11.3	26.9	34.1	16.1	12.3					
April	30.4	34.4	21.7	19.4	32.7	37.1	23.6	16.2	30.3	35.3	21.3	18.6	31.4	36.1	21.4	17.8	31.3	36.9	20.0	16.3					
May	29.4	33.3	23.3	21.1	31.9	37.6	23.0	20.2	30.3	34.2	16.2	12.2	29.4	35.0	22.9	21.3	32.8	37.8	23.6	17.4					
June	28.6	32.3	23.9	21.1	30.5	34.0	23.5	17.0	31.0	33.8	24.1	22.4	29.8	32.9	24.0	22.9	30.5	34.9	24.6	22.4					
July	30.1	33.9	24.4	22.8	29.4	32.2	24.9	22.5	29.5	31.5	25.1	23.7	29.9	34.4	24.7	22.8	27.6	32.9	25.3	23.9					
August	29.6	34.1	24.5	22.8	29.9	35.4	24.5	22.4	30.3	32.4	23.9	22.4	29.3	33.8	25.2	24.1	27.6	34.8	25.9	23.6					
September	30.0	33.3	23.6	22.8	30.5	33.3	24.5	23.0	30.3	33.3	24.8	22.9	29.3	32.7	24.2	21.6	28.8	33.8	24.1	21.3					
October	28.4	32.3	21.4	18.9	28.8	32.2	20.8	16.7	29.1	31.7	22.3	15.9	27.1	30.3	21.9	18.9	29.5	32.2	21.5	18.4					
November	26.1	27.8	17.3	15.0	26.5	29.3	16.9	13.7	25.5	28.5	16.5	13.7	25.6	28.3	16.4	13.4	25.5	27.4	16.2	12.8					
December	23.0	26.1	13.5	11.1	24.9	26.7	12.5	10.7	23.5	25.6	12.3	10.3	23.3	25.0	12.7	10.2	23.4	25.5	13.9	12.1					

Source: Regional Meteorological Centre, Calcutta.

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 2.1—BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD—1951-60

Births and Deaths	1951-60	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Births											
Male	169,066	13,983	14,985	14,334	14,277	17,623	18,480	18,512	19,752	19,610	17,557
Female	163,366	13,285	14,586	13,792	13,774	17,203	18,003	18,304	18,597	18,813	17,009
2 Birth Rate (a)											
Male	18.49	15.29	16.39	15.67	15.61	19.27	20.15	20.24	21.60	21.44	19.20
Female	17.86	14.53	15.95	15.08	15.05	18.81	19.69	20.01	20.33	20.57	18.60
3 Birth Rate (b)											
Male	14.97	15.05	15.39	14.08	13.43	15.92	16.00	15.48	15.92	15.26	13.20
Female	14.46	14.20	14.98	13.54	12.96	15.54	15.63	15.30	14.99	14.64	12.79
4 Female Births											
Reported per 1,000 male births	966.29	950.08	973.18	962.19	964.77	976.17	976.83	988.76	941.52	959.36	968.79
5 Deaths											
Male	66,764	8,340	7,841	7,791	6,595	6,501	5,821	5,821	5,796	6,200	6,098
Female	61,686	7,691	7,452	7,361	6,128	5,966	5,532	5,382	4,948	5,544	5,682
6 Death Rate (c)											
Male	13.32	16.69	15.65	15.55	13.16	12.97	11.62	11.62	11.43	12.43	12.17
Female	14.49	18.60	18.02	17.80	14.82	14.43	13.38	8.66	11.97	13.41	13.74
7 Death Rate (d)											
Male	10.88	16.39	14.74	14.03	11.40	10.80	9.31	8.98	8.53	8.97	8.49
Female	11.60	18.29	16.87	15.90	12.65	11.80	10.50	6.44	8.69	9.39	9.29
8 Female Deaths											
Reported per 1,000 male deaths	897.11	922.18	950.39	944.81	929.19	917.70	950.35	924.58	864.13	889.89	931.78

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the total population calculated on the population of 1951.

(b) Number of births per 1,000 of the total population calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.

(c) Number of deaths per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the population at the Census of 1951.

(d) Number of deaths per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 22—DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES

Causes of Death	1951-60	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Cholera											
Actual Deaths											
Male	65	1	..	81	2	20	..	6	1	..	1
Female	71	..	..	96	..	23	..	11	1	..	..
Death Rate											
Male	0.01	0.002	..	0.06	0.008	0.08	..	0.009	0.001	..	0.001
Female	0.01	..	..	0.08	..	0.05	..	0.02	0.002	..	..
2 Fever : Relates to the period 1951-58											
Actual Deaths											
Male	19,084	2,990	2,963	3,046	2,384	2,191	1,908	1,889	1,768	N.A.	N.A.
Female	16,037	2,768	2,660	2,710	2,059	1,865	1,028	1,618	1,449	N.A.	N.A.
Death Rate											
Male	8.11	5.88	5.57	5.49	4.12	3.64	3.04	2.84	2.68	N.A.	N.A.
Female	8.24	6.56	5.79	5.85	4.25	3.69	2.70	2.94	2.54	N.A.	N.A.
3 Small Pox											
Actual Deaths											
Male	66	32	4	1	..	7	3	7	10	2	..
Female	53	16	..	1	2	1	2	7	15	9	..
Death Rate											
Male	0.01	0.06	0.008	0.002	..	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.008	..
Female	0.01	0.04	..	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.01	0.03	0.02	..
4 Plague											
Actual Deaths											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death Rates											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 *Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteric Group of Fever											
Actual Deaths											
Male	5,189	679	567	575	427	601	456	412	408	504	515
Female	4,819	551	557	534	389	601	415	380	366	497	499
Death Rate											
Male	0.84	1.33	1.07	1.04	0.74	1.00	0.73	0.64	0.60	0.73	0.72
Female	0.93	1.31	1.26	1.21	0.80	1.19	0.79	0.69	0.64	0.84	0.82
6 Respiratory Diseases other than T. B. of Lungs (Relates to the period 1951-58)											
Actual Deaths											
Male	9,090	1,383	1,276	1,174	1,106	1,188	1,009	1,069	955	..	..
Female	6,719	965	978	839	888	808	766	849	673	..	..
Death Rate											
Male	1.48	2.62	2.40	2.11	1.91	1.89	1.61	1.70	1.42	..	..
Female	1.30	2.29	2.21	1.81	1.73	1.60	1.46	1.55	1.18	..	..
7 Suicide											
Actual Deaths											
Male	275	18	18	19	26	23	21	43	29	37	33
Female	128	9	7	15	13	10	12	11	21	19	13

TABLE 2.2—DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES—*contd.*

Causes of Death	1951-60	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Death Rate											
Male	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03
Female	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02
8 Child Birth*											
Actual Deaths											
Female	4,461	520	565	578	500	489	443	364	371	338	293
Death Rate											
Female	18.42	19.84	18.34	19.71	17.11	13.54	12.16	9.55	9.36	8.52	8.22
9 Malaria											
Actual Deaths											
Male	6,045	1,046	1,818	984	759	615	365	173	140	100	50
Female	4,202	934	447	873	641	550	278	173	147	90	63
Death Rate											
Male	0.99	2.06	3.41	1.77	1.31	1.02	0.68	0.27	0.21	0.14	0.07
Female	0.81	2.22	1.01	1.89	1.32	1.09	0.63	0.32	0.26	0.15	0.11
10 Kala-azar											
Actual Deaths											
Male	139	18	30	23	19	12	15	..	5	8	9
Female	135	30	25	21	15	8	15	7	5	5	4
Death Rate											
Male	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	..	0.007	0.01	0.01
Female	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.009	0.008	0.007
11 T. B. of Lungs											
Actual Deaths											
Male	2,271	445	463	409	323	286	281	303	285	258	213
Female	1,889	271	251	232	178	161	182	171	158	153	132
Death Rate											
Male	0.58	0.87	0.87	0.74	0.56	0.47	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.37	0.30
Female	0.37	0.64	0.57	0.50	0.37	0.32	0.35	0.31	0.28	0.26	0.22
12 Snake Bite											
Actual Deaths											
Male	237	12	23	16	17	29	25	23	28	33	31
Female	158	20	13	10	17	11	19	16	16	19	17
Death Rate											
Male	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
Female	0.03	0.05	0.007	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

NOTE : The death Rate is the annual death rate per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the population of 1951.

* Rates have been calculated on per thousand of live and still births.

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL AND PLANTATION STATISTICS
TABLE 3.1—PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS
(In Thousand Metric Tons)

Crops	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice	192.3	156.5	188.4	164.5	173.7	176.1	198.5	168.5	202.5	194.6
Rice—Aus (a)	5.7	10.8	19.6	14.4	11.9	10.4	6.2	8.7	7.3	11.6
Rice—Aman (b)	126.6	145.7	174.8	150.1	162.5	162.7	192.3	159.8	195.2	183.0
Rice—Boro or Summer (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	..	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0
Jowar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maize	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.0
Barley	..	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4
Gram	..	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Sugarcane*	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2
Rape and mustard	5.1	7.7	4.7	4.2	5.0	2.7	2.5	4.0	3.2	1.1
Sesamum or Til	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute†	81.1	136.9	86.1	147.8	122.3	124.6	97.6	203.7	268.0	255.7
Cotton‡	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea§	64860.9	63906.5	89600.0	59657.7	61862.4	60424.4	60534.1	60080.0	59781.0	62951.0
Tobacco leaf	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.9

(a) Harvested from mid-June to mid-November.

(b) Harvested from mid-November to mid-February.

(c) Harvested from 1st March to mid-June.

*Production in terms of Gur.

†Thousand bales of 200 Kgs. each.

‡Production in thousand Kgs.

NOTE : 1. Production of "Tea" shown in terms of manufactured tea

2. Production of tea relates to calendar year from 1955-56

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.2—AREA UNDER CROPS

(In Thousand Hectares)

Crops	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice										
(1) <i>Bhadol or Aus</i>	12.4	14.8	18.0	19.5	18.2	23.8	15.4	13.8	17.0	20.9
(2) <i>Aman or Winter</i>	154.1	164.9	161.4	166.1	158.6	175.8	176.8	169.7	178.9	167.4
(3) <i>Boro or Summer</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	..	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9
Barley	..	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.9
Jowar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maize	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3
Gram	..	0.1	0.3	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	..	0.2
Other Food grains	4.2	..	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.3	4.7	5.9	4.4	7.6
Sugarcane	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other Crops grown for Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	11.4	16.2	11.9	10.7	11.5	8.7	8.5	10.8	9.4	8.6
Til or Sesamum	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Linseed	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	2.0
Other Oilseeds	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condiments and Spices	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jute	18.9	16.9	18.0	18.2	17.5	24.9	20.4	29.1	36.8	33.8
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fibres	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	1.8	2.5	5.8	2.8
Tea	54.0	54.1	53.4	52.9	53.3	53.1	..	54.4	54.0	54.3
Tobacco	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.5
Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Drugs and Narcotics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fodder Crop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables (including root crops)	7.6	..	7.7	8.2	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.4	*1.9	*2.2
Miscellaneous Food Crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	263.3	272.0	282.7	288.5	277.6	301.7	236.8	296.6	314.6	306.4

(a) Less than 50 hectares

* Potatoes only

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.3—AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES
(In Acres)

Year	Total	Government Canal	Private Canal	Tank	Well	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56	164,800	14,800	142,000	2,500	5,000	800
1956-57	162,000	8,600	145,200	2,800	5,000	600
1957-58	180,200	27,800	144,500	2,800	4,700	700
1958-59	177,200	24,100	145,200	2,400	4,800	700

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.4—CROPS IRRIGATED
(In Acres)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar- cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non- food crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1955-56	158,500	..	..	..	..	2,000	500	..	3,000	..	500
1956-57	155,500	100	..	..	..	2,100	600	..	3,500	..	500
1957-58	173,800	200	..	..	..	2,000	600	..	3,400	..	500
1958-59	171,800	200	..	..	..	2,200	300	..	3,000	..	..

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.5—HARVEST PRICES OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT CROPS
(Rupees Per Maund)

Crops	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Winter rice (cleaned)	12.75	23.50	19.75	19.25	17.00	17.50	19.25	24.00	20.12	21.25
Autumn rice (cleaned)	23.00	20.50	24.75	16.87	..	..	..	22.25	18.62	19.00
Wheat	..	19.50	24.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley	..	16.75	16.75	16.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	(a)
Gur	28.50	18.75	18.00	24.75	..	..	..	19.00	20.00	22.00
Cotton (cleaned)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	26.50	19.00	15.50	20.87	16.26	..	..	..	28.00	20.00
Jute	89.50	24.25	21.75	19.87	19.25	21.50	..	28.19	19.50	20.62
Tobacco leaf	82.50	51.00	74.00	120.12	..	..	..	90.00	70.00	100.00

(a) Indicates small cultivation

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 36—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERIES AND IMPLEMENTS

Year	Agricultural implements						Carts	Sugarcane crusher		Irrigation implements				
	Tractor	Plough (Wooden)	Plough (Iron)	Harrow	Spade	Small items		Power	Others	Diesel pumps	Other pumps	Persian wheels	Dones	Others
	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1951	18	106,125	660	74,457	124,804	214,063	..	28	44	14	3	1	56	1,262
1956	107	117,009	92		889,994		24,012	3	62	13	..	..	10	4,006

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.7—LIST OF IMPORTANT FLOOD CONTROL, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE SCHEME

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rupees in Lakhs)	Benefited area (In Acres)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Preventing diversion of beach Raidak into Dhawalajore	Ra. 13.28	5,312	Embankment scheme. Work completed.
2	Jalpaiguri Town protective work	Ra. 66.40	5,120	Town protective scheme. Work completed.
3	Barnes-Domohani Town protection work	Ra. 12.27	34,560	Embankment scheme. Work completed.
4	Construction of embankment of Teesta from Barnes to Domohani (11 phase)	Ra. 25.20	44,800	Embankment scheme. Work completed.

Source : Irrigation & Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Rupee Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Atiabari	725	Atiabaribagan	Atiabari Tea Co., Ltd. Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Beech	P.6	Beech	Hasimara Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Bharnobari	P.7	Hasimara	Do	Do	Do
Bhatkawa	E.23	Garopara	Bhatkawa Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Bhatpara	N.15	Kalchini	Imperial Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Birpara	B.15	Birpara	Birpara Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Bundapani	2381	Banarhat	Ramjhora Tea Co., Ltd. P. B. No. 42, Jalpaiguri	Do	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Central Doors	N.2	Panabasti	Imperial Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Chinchula	J.38	Kalchini	Buxa Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Chuspara	N.7	Kalchini	Imperial Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Chumiajhora	21	Hatipotha	Chumiajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Dalgaoan	C.64	Birpara	Nineteen Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Dalmore	C.67	Dalsingpara	Do	Do	Do
Dalsingpara	C.66	Dalsingpara	Do	Do	Do
Dem Dima	G.35	Birpara	Northern Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Dheklapara	971	Birpara	Dheklapara Tea Co., Ltd. Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Dhowlajhora	59	Dhowlajhosa	The Bengal Doors National Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Dima	J.39	Kalchini	Dima Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Dumchipara	B.17	Ramjhora	The Hantapara Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Ethelbari	2318	Birpara	Ethelbari Tea Co. (1932) Ltd., P. B. Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1	Do	I.T.P.A. and T.A.I.
Gangutia	J.40	Kalchini	Dima Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Garganda	B.19	Ramjhora	Lankapara Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Gopalpur	152	Gopal Bagan	Gopalpur Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 77, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Gopinohan	825	Jaigoan	Joint owners: Shri J. L. Mookherjee & Shri C. L. Mookherjee P. O. Jaigoan	Proprietary Garden	
Hantapara	B.16	Ramjhora	The Hantapara Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Hossainabad	17	Birpara	Joint owners: Nawab Musharuf Hossain Khan Bahadur & Begum Fatzannessa Khatun, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Jainti	N.13	Hatipotha	Imperial Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Jaybirpara	M. 18	Birpara	Jaybirpara (Doors) Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Kadambini	149	Falakata	The Kadambini Tea Co., Ltd. P. Box No. 77, Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Kalchini	J.36	Kalchini	Buxa Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	B.I.T.A.D.
Kartick	N.14	Hatipotha	Rydak Tea Syndicate Ltd.	Rupee Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Kohinoor	38	Saontalpur	The Kohinoor Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 11, Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION—*contd.*

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Rupee Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kumargram	B.22	Newlands	The Assam Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Lankapara	B.18	Ramjhora	Lankapara Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Madhu	55	Madhubagan	Daibari Tea Co., Ltd. P.B.No. 78, Jalpaiguri	Rupee co.	I.T.P.A.
Majherdabri	175	Aliporeduar	Rangpur Tea Association Ltd., 54/4B, Hazra Rd., Calcutta-19	Do	Do
Makrapara	426	Makrapara	Anjuman Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Malangi	P 5	Hasimara	Hasimara Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Manipur	153	Gopal Bagan	Gopalpur Tea Co., Ltd. P.B.No.77, Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Mathura	9	Mathurabagan	Saroda Tea Co., Ltd. P.B.No. 60, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Mechpara	N.11	Kalchini	Imperial Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Moraghat	G.86	Binnaguri	Moraghat Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Mujnai	425	Ramjhora	Anjuman Tea Co., Ltd. Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Nangdala	G.86	Birpara	Nangdala Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Newlands	B.21	Newlands	The Assam Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Nimtiijhora	730	Kalchini	Khayerbari Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 33, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Patkapara	108	Aliporeduar	Dooar Union Tea Co., Ltd. P. O. Aliporeduar, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Phaskowa	B.20	Hatipotha	Phaskowa Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Radharani	48	Kalchini	Radharani Tea & Estates (Pvt.) Ltd., A.C. Mansion, Room No. 4, P-16, Bentinok St., Calcutta-1	Private Limited Company	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Rahimabad	29	Hatipotha	Rahimia Lands & Tea Co., Ltd. P. B. No. 14, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Rahimpur	46	Binaguri	Rahimpur Tea Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.B. No. 31, Jalpaiguri	Private Limited Company	Do
Raimatong	J.37	Kalchini	Buxa Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Rajahbhat	E.24	Garopara	Rajahbhat Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co	Do
Ramjhora	59	Ramjhora	Ramjhora Tea Co., Ltd., P. B. No. 42, Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Rydak	N.13	Raidak	Rydak Tea Syndicate	Do	Do
Sankos	B.23	Newlands	The Assam Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Sarugaon	2328	Birpara	The Sarugaon Tea Co., Ltd., 7, Canning St., Calcutta-1	Rupee Co.	D.B.I.T.A. and B.C.P.
Satali	P.8	Hasimara	Hasimara Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Srinathpur	251	Saontalpur	Srinathpur Tea Co., Ltd., 12A, Netaji Subhas Road, P.B.No. 841, Calcutta-1	Do	I.T.P.A. and B.C.P.
Subhasini	150	Hasimara	The Bijoynagar Tea Co., Ltd. 11, Govt. Place East, Calcutta-1	Do	D.B.I.T.A., I.T.P.A. and T.A.I.
Tasati	Q.33	Birpara	Empire of India & Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION—*contd.*

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Toorsa	C.65	Birpara	Neddeem Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Turturi	166	Hatipotha	Alipurduar Tea Co., Ltd. Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri	Rupce Co.	I.T.P.A.
Aibheel	B.81	Matelli	The Aibhee Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Ambari	P.1	Banarhat	Ambari Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupce Co.	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Anandapur	52	Anandapur	Joint owners : Sri Nolini Kanta Rahut & others. P.B.No. 40, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	I.T.P.A.
Bagracote	B.29	Pillanshat	The Bagracote Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Baintgoorie	B.80	Mal	Do	Do	Do
Bamandanga	2882	Nagrakata	The Kadamitini Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupce Co.	Do
Banarhat	M.2	Banarhat	Banarhat Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Baradigi	N.12	Baradighi	Baradighi Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Batabari	1612	Chulsa	Batabari Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	I.T.P.A.
Bhandapur	1614	Sikarpur	Late P. D. Raikat, The Manager, Bakanthapur Raj Estate, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	Do
Bhandiguri	80	Jalpaiguri	Goodwill Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Rupce Co.	Do
Bhogotopore	Q.15	Nagrakata	Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Bholanath	215	Ramshahat	Sri Sudhir Kumar Ghose & others P.O. Ramshahat, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	I.T.P.A.
Binaguri	G.34	Binaguri	Northern Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Carron	B.12	Carron	The Carron Tea, Co., Ltd.	Rupce Co.	Do
Chalouni	B.7	Matelli	Hope Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Chamurochi	19	Banarhat	Chamurochi Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Rupce Co.	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Chongmari	C.63	Daichong	Neddeem Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Choonabbutti	M.7	Banarhat	The Choonabbutti Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupce Co.	Do
Chulsa	B.26	Matelli	The Chulsa Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Dalingkote	B.6	Mal	The Meenglas Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Dam Dim	A.2	Dam Dim	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Do	Do
Danguajhar	B.21	Danguajhar	The Danguajhar Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Debpara	2	Banarhat	Debpara Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 221, Jalpaiguri	Rupce Co.	I.T.P.A.
Diana	26	Banarhat	Diana Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 14, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Ellenbarrie	B.1	Pillans Hat	The Ellenbarrie Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Engo	2417	Matelli	Engo Tea Co., Ltd., 135, Canning Street, Calcutta-1	Do	Do
Gairkhata	Q.23	Gairkhata	Gairkhata Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION—*contd.*

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Rupee Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gandrapara	B.18	Banarhat	The Assam Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Ghatia	Q.16	Nagrakata	Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Good Hope	2294	Dam Dim	The Great Gopalpur Tea Co. Ltd., Gopalpur House, P.B. No. 1, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Grassmore	Q.17	Nagrakata	Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Gurjaman	18	Banarhat	Palashbati Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 21, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Gurjangjhora	25	Mal	Gurjangjhora Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Hahaipatha	2293	Mal	The Great Gopalpur Tea Co., Ltd., Gopalpur House, P.B. No. 1, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Hilla	Q.18	Nagrakata	Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Hope	B.10	Nagrakata	Hope Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Huldibari	P.9	Binaguri	Huldibari Tea Association Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Indong	Q.19	Matelli	Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Jaldacca Altadanga	15	Nathorhat	Joint owners : Begum Faizunnessa Khatun & others. P.B.No. 31, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	I.T.P.A.
Jiti	B.11	Nagrakata	Hope Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Jogesh Chandra	148	Malhati	The Malhati Tea Syndicate Ltd. 11. Govt. Place East, Calcutta-1	Rupee Co.	D.B.I.T.A., I.T. P.A. and T.A.1
Joypur	16	Prasanna Nagore	Sunny Valley Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Kailashpur	1812	Rajadanga	The Friends Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Kalabari-Rangati	436	Kalabaribagan	The Eastern Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Karala Valley	145	Jalpaiguri	Karala Valley Tea Co., Ltd., P.O.No. 64, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do.
Karbaila	M.19	Banarhat	Banarhat Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Katalguri	10	Katalguri	Katalguri Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Killecott	B.9	Matelli	Killecott Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Kumlai	A.8	Dam Dim	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Kurti	Q.20	Nagrakata	Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Lakhipara	B.14	Banarhat	The Assam Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Leesh River	B.2	Pillans Hat	The Leesh River Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Looksan	C.61	Carron	Nedem Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Luxmikanta	147	Nathorhat	Luxmikanta Tea Co., Ltd., P.B No. 77, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Malnadi	28	Mal	Rahimia Lands & Tea Co., Ltd., P.B.No. 14, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Manabarrie	2307	Manabarrie	Manabarrie Tea Co., Ltd., P-8, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1	Do	I.T.P.A. and T.A.I.

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION—*contd.*

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Rupee Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Matelli	N.8	Matelli	Cachar & Dooar Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Meenglas	B.5	Sailihat	The Meenglas Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Mogulkata	J.41	Banarhat	Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Mohanlal Ramchandra	168	Ramshaihat	Jadabpur Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Moortes	N.9	Matelli	Cachar & Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Nagaisuree	B.8	Matelli	Nagaisuree Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Nagrakata	Q.21	Nagrakata	Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Nakhati	A.5	Mal	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Do	Do
Nedam	J.25	Mal (Dooars)	Northern Bengal Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Nepuchapur	5	Baradighi	Nepuchapur Tea Co., Ltd., P.B.No. 14, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
New Dooars	M.26	Banarhat	New Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
New Glencoe	2390	Mal	New Glenco Tea Co., Ltd., Murshidabad House, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Nowera Nuddy	A.7	Neora	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Nya Sylee	O.60	Nagrakata	Nedoom Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Oodlabari	2354	Manabari	The Oodlabari Co., Ltd., 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1	Rupee Co.	D.B.I.T.A. and T.A.I.
Putharjhora	B.4	Manabari	The Meenglas Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Raipur	129	Rangdhamali	Amritpur Tea Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 4, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Ranichhora	E.48	Sailihat	Ranichherra Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Red Bank	1956	Banarhat	The New Red Bank Tea Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., 6, East Road, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32	Private Limited Company	I.T.P.A.
Rheabari	14	Banarhat	Khan Bahadur W. Rahaman Tea & Lands Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., 8, Indian Exchange Place, Calcutta-1	Do	Do
Rungamuttee	A.4	Mal	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Sam Sing	B.24	Matelli	The Chulsa Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Saraswatipur	31	Prasanna Nagore	Saraswatipur Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Sathkyah	B.27	Mal	The Chulsa Tea Co. Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Shikarpur	1615	Shikarpur	Late P.D. Raikut, Manager Bajkunthapur Raj Estate, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	I.T.P.A.
Soongachi	A.6	Mal	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Surendranagar	2415	Banarhat	Surendranagar Tea Estate (Pvt.) Ltd., 6, East Road, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32	Private Limited Company	Do
Sylee	O.59	Sailihat	Nedoom Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION—*concl'd.*

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Rupee Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Telepara	Q.11	Binnaguri	Single Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling	D.B.I.T.A.
Tondoo	2383	Nagrakata	The Kadambini Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co	Do
Toonbarrie	2120	Mal	The New Toon Tea Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., Toonbari Tea Estate, Mal	Private Limited Company	I.P.T.A.
Totapara	P.13	Banarhat	Nuddea Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Washabarie	2404	Pillanshat	Washabarie Tea Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., Faraday House, 17, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-18	Private Limited Company	D.B.I.T.A.
Yong Tong	B.25	Matelli	The Chulsa Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Zurrantee	B.28	Matelli	Do	Do	Do

Source : All India Tea Directory, 1960.

TABLE 3.9—AREA UNDER TEA
(Figures in Hectares)

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5
53,570.93	53,806.86	54,022.09	54,326.67	54,494.14

Source : The Statistics, 1961 published by Tea Board, India.

TABLE 3.10—PRODUCTION OF BLACK AND GREEN TEA
(Quantity in Kg.)

1957			1958			1959			1960		
Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
59,615,864	464,760	60,080,624	58,995,465	785,523	59,780,988	61,255,303	1,096,710	62,351,913	61,730,298	1,370,902	63,101,140

Source : Tea Statistics, 1961 published by Tea Board, India.

STAPLE FOODSTUFF

TABLE 4.1—INDEX NUMBER OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES
(Base : November 1950=100)

Months	Cereals				Pulses				Sugar				Milk and Milk products				Vegetables					Fish	Meat	Egg																	
	Rice		Wheat		Moong		Masur		Kajal		Pulses		Other		Mustard		Oil		Salt		Spices				Sugar		Gur		Milk		Ghee		Pota-		Onions		Leafy		Other		
	Rice Products	Wheat	Moong	Masur	Kajal	Pulses	Other	Mustard	Oil	Salt	Spices	Sugar	Gur	Milk	Ghee	Pota-	Onions	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy				Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	Leafy	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23																			
JALPAIGURI TOWN																																									
1957																																									
January	90	70	80	81	86	90	76	101	115	74	111	112	62	150	75	116	85	106	116	70	73																				
February	95	70	83	77	86	78	76	113	115	76	105	103	62	150	61	116	77	97	117	70	70																				
March	98	74	84	81	89	100	75	96	115	74	105	96	62	150	57	130	57	73	98	70	71																				
April	102	77	84	77	86	103	73	93	115	75	104	104	62	150	59	116	58	82	102	69	67																				
May	107	80	87	81	91	99	77	90	123	74	104	59	62	150	55	92	92	97	104	70	81																				
June	107	79	86	77	91	93	77	90	123	76	112	67	62	154	57	113	109	73	114	70	74																				
July	105	80	94	81	91	102	76	95	115	73	119	68	62	154	80	88	85	48	129	70	76																				
August	110	83	84	85	91	104	74	95	115	78	119	67	62	154	93	116	96	76	144	72	91																				
September	110	84	90	89	91	106	74	195	123	75	119	63	65	154	98	118	83	112	154	70	82																				
October	110	81	90	85	91	108	74	95	115	76	119	67	62	154	97	144	72	48	104	70	81																				
November	114	80	90	83	90	104	74	93	115	78	119	67	75	154	111	143	55	79	114	70	65																				
December	117	80	90	85	91	102	74	90	115	93	119	67	62	154	57	136	66	91	109	70	70																				
1958																																									
January	116	76	87	85	91	102	72	85	115	90	119	67	62	154	51	115	57	55	195	70	81																				
February	114	80	81	81	96	102	70	75	115	79	103	67	62	154	59	162	49	42	115	70	73																				
March	114	75	81	85	94	103	71	80	115	90	115	73	62	154	41	88	51	33	111	70	75																				
April	114	83	85	95	91	102	75	82	115	95	119	75	62	154	43	94	68	48	110	70	79																				
May	119	89	87	104	91	101	74	85	123	80	119	75	62	154	56	82	66	39	117	70	79																				
June	119	84	80	107	89	102	75	83	123	90	119	75	56	154	72	80	75	45	117	70	79																				
July	123	94	83	116	91	102	80	85	123	117	126	100	62	154	70	86	64	82	147	70	80																				
August	136	95	83	116	93	102	81	90	123	130	126	109	62	154	85	102	75	70	171	70	106																				
September	148	99	85	116	97	103	90	90	123	125	126	100	62	154	90	115	77	55	195	70	91																				
October	139	105	93	107	97	103	91	86	123	116	119	100	75	154	82	116	72	118	116	70	87																				
November	136	104	88	107	93	103	95	80	92	118	119	100	75	154	103	119	81	136	96	70	105																				
December	100	70	82	103	96	102	96	73	92	117	119	83	63	154	89	130	85	131	101	70	72																				

TABLE 4.1—INDEX NUMBER OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES—contd.

(Base : November 1950=100)

Months	Cereals					Pulses					Mustard					Sugar					Milk and Milk products					Vegetables					Meat	Egg																									
	Rice					Other					Salt					Spices					Gur					Milk							Ghee					Pota-					Onions					Leafy					Fish				
	Rice Products	Wheat	Moong	Musur	Kalai	pulses	Other	Mustard	Oil	Salt	Spices	Sugar	Gur	Milk	Ghee	toes	non-leafy	Other	Leafy	Fish	Meat	Egg																																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22																																				
JALPAIGURI TOWN																																																									
1959																																																									
January	90	78	78	93	98	102	96	72	92	118	119	75	62	133	49	82	77	106	106	70	70																																				
February	91	76	78	100	104	102	101	81	92	127	119	71	59	158	39	106	58	76	102	70	73																																				
March	95	76	79	96	104	120	101	80	92	122	119	79	68	142	48	110	57	61	103	69	73																																				
April	91	78	79	93	98	102	91	80	92	115	123	83	62	167	46	100	62	73	109	70	71																																				
May	92	79	78	96	91	102	88	82	92	118	123	87	62	150	61	74	74	96	119	70	82																																				
June	103	82	79	100	100	102	88	85	92	109	126	95	62	167	62	74	83	42	116	70	93																																				
July	116	189	78	100	100	102	86	85	92	113	133	95	74	167	72	74	79	64	128	70	82																																				
August	122	98	80	100	100	102	87	81	52	119	142	91	75	164	87	102	72	88	126	70	91																																				
September	112	96	78	93	91	103	85	80	92	114	142	100	81	167	98	86	85	121	141	70	104																																				
October	116	98	80	96	95	103	82	80	92	120	142	83	87	158	92	144	81	130	137	70	98																																				
November	104	84	80	100	98	103	82	80	92	125	142	88	87	158	100	119	100	136	134	70	96																																				
December	97	78	80	96	93	105	82	80	92	128	142	83	75	167	110	144	96	118	125	70	83																																				
1960																																																									
January	100	78	80	93	91	102	81	80	92	130	133	72	78	167	64	132	85	124	122	82	71																																				
February	107	83	80	93	91	102	81	88	92	134	149	77	75	162	39	130	79	112	112	82	74																																				
March	105	83	80	93	91	102	81	90	108	125	129	83	75	167	39	125	81	112	121	82	76																																				
April	108	80	80	93	91	102	80	91	92	126	130	67	75	167	46	122	70	88	116	82	70																																				
May	109	92	78	93	91	102	78	90	92	131	126	83	75	167	43	96	106	45	111	82	76																																				
June	113	89	80	93	86	102	79	87	123	133	137	83	68	167	67	88	91	52	125	82	83																																				
July	111	89	80	96	86	102	80	89	123	140	126	83	68	162	84	116	81	67	180	82	104																																				
August	110	92	80	96	86	102	82	90	123	137	127	92	62	162	80	86	79	118	154	82	94																																				
September	107	92	78	93	84	102	83	90	123	134	127	100	75	162	84	86	81	124	165	82	96																																				
October	104	94	80	93	82	102	81	90	123	135	126	83	81	167	95	86	89	167	153	82	98																																				
November	97	81	78	93	84	102	80	96	123	147	127	100	81	167	97	86	108	152	127	82	101																																				
December	103	80	78	93	82	103	80	100	123	142	127	83	87	167	74	98	96	109	129	82	85																																				

Source : State Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 4.2—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED MARKETS DURING 1954-60
(Rupees per Standard Maund)

Months	Paddy			Rice			Musuri		Mung (Split)		Kajal (Split)	Khesari (Split)	Chhola Arhar (Split)	Sugar	Molasses (Gur)	Flour (Malda)				Mustard		Salt (White Crushed)	
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Whole	Split	Split	Split	Split	Split	Split	Split	Split	Atta	Seed	Oil	Crushed	Pota-	toes		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
JALPAIGURI TOWN																							
1954																							
January	9.6	..	..	17.6	..	19.1	22.1	..	22.7	25.9	16.2	23.0	24.6	32.9	20.4	20.5	28.4	32.8	83.6	4.0	9.0
February	9.5	..	..	17.1	..	18.3	18.2	..	21.8	23.9	14.6	22.8	21.5	32.1	19.4	20.2	28.8	20.0	61.8	4.2	6.0
March	9.50	..	..	17.12	..	17.81	17.50	..	21.35	26.00	13.62	22.25	20.25	32.50	19.00	17.00	28.12	18.50	62.25	4.44	6.25
April	10.06	..	..	17.97	..	18.44	17.75	..	21.25	25.75	14.25	23.60	18.62	34.88	23.25	17.38	33.75	27.25	67.00	4.56	9.12
May	11.3	..	..	18.7	..	19.4	18.5	..	21.0	27.2	14.3	21.0	20.4	33.3	23.0	18.0	24.8	25.4	66.4	4.5	10.0
June	10.8	..	..	17.8	..	19.1	17.2	..	22.6	28.2	14.0	18.8	19.5	32.5	23.0	18.0	26.2	26.0	61.0	4.5	12.0
July	9.8	..	..	17.8	..	17.8	16.2	..	21.4	25.4	13.4	17.8	18.7	22.9	23.6	19.0	25.8	26.4	61.7	4.4	15.2
August	9.33	..	..	19.54	..	..	15.88	..	20.00	24.50	13.75	17.93	18.33	34.75	24.38	17.75	24.70	26.50	65.00	4.03	16.00
September	11.4	..	..	21.6	..	22.5	15.8	..	21.0	22.2	13.2	17.0	18.5	36.6	26.1	17.5	23.8	25.8	65.0	4.0	18.2
October	11.8	..	..	20.8	..	22.2	15.6	..	19.5	24.2	13.3	16.4	18.2	34.8	25.6	22.8	33.8	25.9	66.0	4.1	21.4
November	9.9	10.0	..	17.8	17.8	19.4	14.1	..	17.5	23.0	12.5	16.0	17.2	33.8	22.0	29.5	37.0	25.0	62.0	4.0	16.1		
December	7.8	9.9	..	15.6	16.6	..	12.4	..	16.9	21.9	11.8	15.1	15.6	34.4	16.6	25.8	33.9	25.0	60.1	4.1	12.0		
1955																							
January	8.2	9.0	9.5	16.2	16.5	17.8	12.2	..	15.8	21.4	11.0	14.2	15.8	33.4	15.5	24.4	35.7	25.2	70.6	4.2	10.6		
February	..	9.0	..	..	17.3	..	13.2	..	16.0	21.0	11.4	14.8	16.8	33.1	15.4	24.0	22.0	21.0	62.5	4.0	8.0
March	..	9.6	..	..	17.3	..	14.5	..	15.9	20.4	11.5	16.8	18.9	34.3	16.8	20.9	24.2	12.5	53.8	4.0	8.1
April	..	9.5	..	..	17.4	..	14.7	..	15.1	18.1	12.0	15.2	16.6	35.2	17.5	17.1	22.4	18.4	49.6	5.2	9.7
May	8.3	8.3	..	16.0	16.3	..	14.3	..	14.9	18.0	11.2	13.2	15.2	30.9	15.2	16.5	22.1	19.0	47.5	6.6	10.0		
June	8.4	8.8	9.5	16.3	16.7	17.3	13.1	..	16.4	17.9	10.9	13.3	15.8	31.8	14.9	16.2	21.2	19.0	49.0	5.0	11.1		
July	9.0	9.2	9.5	17.6	18.4	18.8	15.0	..	18.5	18.4	11.9	14.7	16.4	32.2	15.9	16.9	21.4	22.1	52.6	4.6	12.0		
August	9.1	9.3	9.6	17.8	18.2	18.8	15.6	..	18.2	19.5	12.2	15.2	16.8	32.7	15.2	17.0	21.0	23.0	51.2	4.1	14.9		
September	7.8	9.4	10.1	17.0	18.1	19.6	15.6	..	17.3	20.4	12.8	15.2	17.1	30.6	16.0	16.9	20.8	23.0	49.1	4.0	17.2		
October	9.5	10.3	11.4	18.2	18.7	19.3	16.3	..	18.5	21.0	12.5	14.2	17.2	31.3	16.3	17.0	20.8	23.7	50.3	4.0	18.0		
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.7
December	8.4	8.6	8.8	16.1	17.1	18.2	23.4	..	25.2	25.4	14.5	15.8	21.3	31.8	15.4	16.5	31.0	23.6	56.6	4.2	..		

TABLE 4.2—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED MARKETS DURING 1954-60—contd.
(Rupees per Standard Maund)

Months	Paddy				Rice			Musuri		Mung (Split)	Kalai (Split)	Khesari (Split)	Chhola (Split)	Arhar (Split)	Molasses		Flour		Mustard		Salt (White Crushed)	Pota- toes
	Coarse	Medium	Fine		Coarse	Medium	Fine	Whole	Split						Sugar	Gur	Atta (Maida)	Seed	Oil			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
JALPAIGURI TOWN																						
1956																						
January	8.5	9.0	9.2	16.5	17.5	18.0	25.0	..	25.2	25.0	14.5	15.0	23.0	32.5	17.0	18.5	22.0	23.0	52.2	4.0	12.0	
February	9.0	9.5	10.0	16.5	18.4	19.9	23.5	..	20.5	23.0	13.2	14.0	21.5	35.2	14.6	18.2	22.0	23.5	51.8	4.0	9.5	
March	10.2	10.6	11.6	18.1	21.1	24.0	22.0	..	19.6	22.4	16.7	15.7	20.6	32.9	14.6	19.4	22.1	25.0	63.0	4.0	10.0	
April	10.6	10.8	11.3	18.9	21.0	22.0	21.6	..	21.0	22.9	16.1	17.5	19.6	32.1	14.9	19.1	22.5	26.8	71.8	4.1	10.1	
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	10.4	..	..	18.7	..	..	21.3	..	22.0	27.2	16.1	17.5	18.3	32.8	15.2	18.0	23.4	26.4	79.8	4.0	17.5
July	10.8	..	..	20.5	..	22.0	22.0	..	21.9	26.1	15.4	17.2	18.0	32.1	15.2	18.0	23.0	27.5	78.5	4.0	19.5
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	12.5	..	..	21.8	..	..	22.5	..	20.8	26.8	15.3	16.9	19.0	31.8	17.1	19.5	23.3	37.5	89.5	4.0	25.3
November	13.6	..	..	24.6	..	..	24.1	..	24.0	28.5	15.6	26.0	21.0	32.7	18.1	23.5	26.5	35.0	97.0	5.1	28.5
December	11.6	..	..	21.5	..	..	24.8	..	24.0	27.4	15.8	18.4	21.8	33.9	18.3	20.0	23.9	33.6	99.9	4.6	21.4
1957																						
January	10.19	..	..	18.50	..	..	24.62	..	23.50	28.00	17.19	18.00	22.75	34.44	17.75	18.25	23.50	34.00	99.88	4.50	13.50
February	10.38	..	..	19.25	..	..	24.19	..	23.25	28.88	16.56	19.25	22.25	32.25	16.19	19.12	24.69	35.00	105.50	4.94	12.50
March	11.45	..	..	20.00	..	..	22.05	..	21.95	27.96	16.50	19.15	22.10	31.95	14.40	19.80	24.80	27.75	89.60	5.45	13.90
April	13.25	..	..	22.12	..	..	23.06	..	22.98	29.00	17.25	20.19	22.25	31.38	13.62	20.37	26.50	35.25	89.35	5.31	13.50
May	13.06	..	..	22.44	..	..	24.75	..	23.05	28.00	18.31	19.56	20.75	32.69	14.00	19.62	26.94	36.25	87.50	6.00	17.75
June	12.95	..	..	22.76	..	..	25.40	..	23.70	28.60	18.05	17.90	21.70	35.43	14.30	19.90	28.80	34.60	88.00	5.65	19.30
July	12.12	..	..	21.75	..	..	25.50	..	25.06	28.50	17.88	17.52	21.62	37.88	15.38	19.67	25.81	33.25	91.75	5.18	18.00
August	13.65	..	..	24.12	..	..	25.15	..	26.12	29.75	18.20	17.50	21.90	39.00	16.70	19.10	27.50	37.20	92.60	5.25	19.80
September	13.44	..	..	23.31	..	..	25.50	..	25.75	30.50	17.78	16.63	20.84	37.44	17.75	17.86	29.12	36.25	90.00	4.84	22.50
October	13.12	..	..	23.62	..	..	25.00	..	25.12	30.75	17.87	17.18	20.06	37.05	17.50	17.94	34.12	38.00	89.88	4.75	20.87
November	14.45	..	..	24.20	..	..	25.15	24.50	25.45	31.80	17.70	17.60	20.12	37.70	16.85	18.30	29.90	38.00	88.10	4.60	20.40
December	14.00	..	..	24.25	..	..	25.00	..	25.50	32.00	17.50	17.50	22.00	37.50	16.75	18.50	26.50	38.00	82.00	4.50	19.50

TABLE 4.2—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED MARKETS DURING 1954-60—contd.

(Rupees per Standard Maund)

Months	Paddy			Rice			Musuri		Mung				Kharif				Molasses				Flour				Mustard				Salt (White Pota- Crushed) toos	
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Whole	Split	Mung (Split)	Kharif (Split)	Chhola (Split)	Arhar (Split)	Sugar (Gur)	Atta (Maida)	Seed	Oil	Flour (Maida)	Seed	Oil	Flour (Maida)	Seed	Oil	Flour (Maida)	Seed	Oil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JALPAIGURI TOWN																														
1958																														
January	13.94	..	..	25.50	..	..	25.25	..	25.50	32.00	17.50	17.50	22.00	37.62	16.75	18.38	24.00	..	71.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	13.67	..	..	25.17	..	..	26.25	..	24.00	30.00	17.00	17.00	17.15	43.00	13.16	18.50	25.00	22.00	68.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	13.30	..	..	25.00	..	..	27.40	..	24.00	16.50	16.50	16.60	16.60	43.00	16.00	18.10	24.60	22.40	71.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	14.62	..	..	25.00	..	..	26.00	..	25.50	20.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	38.00	14.00	17.50	24.00	24.00	75.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	16.50	..	..	26.25	..	..	26.00	..	26.00	23.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	37.51	14.00	17.50	24.00	24.00	76.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	16.19	..	..	27.12	..	..	25.75	..	25.00	27.50	17.25	17.50	19.55	35.44	16.67	17.00	24.00	24.00	75.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	17.62	..	..	27.61	..	..	25.50	..	25.00	16.50	19.00	20.00	22.00	39.00	23.00	16.42	27.50	..	74.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	17.57	..	..	28.30	..	..	25.50	..	25.00	26.50	19.00	20.00	22.00	39.20	23.00	16.05	27.50	..	76.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	20.17	21.75	..	30.75	25.75	32.50	26.19	..	33.00	27.33	23.50	22.00	25.25	39.00	26.19	16.00	25.50	32.00	77.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	20.75	..	..	31.59	..	32.66	25.93	..	31.12	27.38	25.12	23.12	24.53	33.50	27.44	..	23.74	32.00	77.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	21.50	..	..	..	27.00	31.50	25.05	..	31.50	26.85	25.00	24.40	16.90	37.95	25.70	..	23.97	..	70.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	33.79	25.00	..	30.25	26.25	25.00	25.00	29.00	37.62	19.50	..	23.73	..	64.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959																														
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	26.56	37.50	..	..	35.75	39.25	30.50	30.00	19.75	29.00	44.31	26.44	18.75	25.00	..	76.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	35.83	36.83	..	..	35.35	37.58	29.00	19.50	17.95	26.50	45.31	27.00	18.75	25.00	..	72.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	36.13	37.13	..	..	36.00	38.00	29.00	19.13	16.00	26.00	44.52	27.00	19.75	25.00	..	73.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	..	31.13	32.35	..	..	35.33	35.69	28.50	18.19	17.13	24.13	43.69	27.06	16.75	25.00	..	72.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	30.35	33.55	..	..	34.87	33.40	23.90	17.60	17.80	24.90	42.90	24.20	18.75	25.00	..	72.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 4.2—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED MARKETS DURING 1954-60—concl'd.
(Rupees per Standard Maund)

Months	Paddy			Rice			Musuri		Mung (Split)	Kalsi (Split)	Khesari (Split)	Chhola (Split)	Arhar (Split)	Sugar	Molasses (Gur)	Atta (Maida)	Flour	Mustard			Salt (White Crushed)
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Whole	Split	(Split)	(Split)	(Split)	(Split)	(Split)	(Split)	(Gur)	(Maida)	(Maida)	(Maida)	Seed	Oil	Crushed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
JALPAIGURI TOWN																					
1960																					
January	21.19	24.25	26.50	..	24.00	27.37	28.33	16.12	16.75	23.37	42.94	19.25	..	..	..	75.50	4.00	13.75
February	22.84	24.87	28.37	..	24.37	27.87	28.62	15.87	17.00	23.62	46.15	21.37	..	..	..	79.00	3.91	7.25
March	22.60	24.20	27.50	..	24.10	27.85	28.30	15.75	17.10	23.30	41.99	21.30	..	..	..	84.00	4.05	7.90
April	23.98	24.38	29.25	..	23.50	28.00	28.00	16.00	18.12	23.38	41.86	19.91	..	..	30.00	..	3.88	9.50
May	24.00	24.81	30.00	..	23.31	28.25	27.88	16.69	18.12	23.12	41.20	19.38	..	..	..	83.00	4.94	8.67
June	24.69	25.62	30.75	..	22.38	28.00	27.75	16.33	17.62	22.38	..	19.50	..	..	..	82.62	5.25	17.00
July	24.19	25.38	31.00	..	23.00	29.25	29.00	17.25	19.87	22.62	41.80	20.87	..	..	..	82.75	5.75	16.75
August	23.45	24.95	31.00	..	23.40	27.80	26.60	16.60	22.00	22.90	41.80	22.10	..	..	..	84.60	5.00	18.40
September	22.87	24.67	31.00	..	21.33	29.00	28.17	17.00	22.67	23.00	41.80	22.00	..	..	..	84.33	5.00	17.00
October	21.16	22.83	..	..	24.17	26.67	27.83	16.67	23.00	23.00	41.80	22.00	..	..	..	84.00	5.00	16.33
November	20.30	22.70	31.00	..	21.90	28.80	27.70	17.30	22.00	22.20	41.80	25.60	..	..	..	87.40	5.00	19.20
December	21.25	23.75	31.00	..	21.12	28.12	28.72	17.00	21.75	22.62	41.80	25.00	..	..	..	89.75	5.38	19.20

Source: Directorate of Statistics, Food Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 4.3—COST OF LIVING INDEX
(Base : November 1950=100)

Year	Expenditure Levels in Rupees									
	1-100		101-200		201-350		351-700		701 and above	
	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI TOWN										
1954	81.1	87.7	80.4	86.7	80.4	87.8	80.6	89.8	81.5	92.8
1955	78.7	86.1	77.9	85.2	77.9	86.3	77.9	86.9	78.8	92.8
1956	86.2	91.2	85.8	90.6	85.2	90.9	84.8	92.3	80.0	94.4
1957	94.8	97.2	95.0	97.5	93.9	97.6	92.9	98.0	93.9	99.7
1958	99.8	101.8	101.5	103.3	99.4	102.5	97.5	102.7	97.9	103.2
1959	95.5	100.0	95.9	100.3	95.1	100.4	94.5	101.4	95.5	102.6
1960	93.3	103.4	101.0	103.8	100.2	103.8	93.9	104.4	101.5	105.0

Source : State Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY
TABLE 5.1—LIVESTOCK

Year	Cattle				Buffaloes				Horses and Ponies				Poultry		
	Total	Cows	Bulls and Bullocks	Young stock	Total	Cows	Bulls and Bullocks	Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Others	Fowls	Ducks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1951	599,024	199,207	218,239	181,578	59,252	11,856	38,237	9,159	6,513	217,155	1,774	30,041	174	464,426	184,116
1956	581,067	188,081	203,581	189,105	54,502	9,531	36,536	8,135	3,302	220,194	647	12,350	37	472,595	661,950
1961	535,836	181,379	173,714	180,743	77,087	27,399	33,980	15,688	9,468	210,206	877	3,675	172	645,159	411,040

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.2—VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Year	Grand Total	Hospitals managed by		Dispensaries managed by	
		State Government	State Government and Local Bodies	State Government	State Government and Local Bodies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960	9	2	--	7	--
1961	12	2	--	10	--

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.3—ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED BY VETERINARY ASSISTANTS ON TOUR

Year	Number of Villages visited	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed	Treated for contagious diseases			Treated for non-contagious diseases			Castrations performed			Total number of cases treated and castrations performed			
			Total			Total			Total						
			Equines	Bovines	Others	Equines	Bovines	Others	Equines	Bovines	Others				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1959-60	1,118	9	1,999	..	1,964	35	5,587	5	2,708	3,174	74	..	74	..	5,347
1960-61	1,594	9	3,757	..	3,725	32	6,185	..	5,380	805	20	..	12	8	9,963

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.4—ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED IN VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Year	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Assistants Employed	In-patients treated during the year			Out-patients treated during the year			Grand Total of in-patients and out-pati- ents during the year	Total number of cases supplied with medicines not brought to Hospitals	Castrations performed			Total Bovines animals		
			Total	Equines	Bovines	Other animals	Total	Equines			Bovines	Other animals	Total		Equines	Bovines
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1959-60	9	9	13	..	..	13	7,593	56	6,538	999	7,606	1,344	15	..	6	9
1960-61	11	9	-3	..	..	3	10,645	4	9,042	1,599	10,648	5,449	27	..	12	15

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

FORESTS

TABLE 6.1—CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREA
(In Acres)

Description of Forests	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Reserved Forests	363,951	361,769	361,769	361,320	361,320	361,320	361,320	361,317	361,992
Protected Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	180	89,921
Unclassed State Forests and Lands	..	..	..	..	..	4,682	..	..	..
Khas Forests (a)	4,727	4,726	4,726	..	..	..	4,682	4,682	3,867
Leased Lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forests owned by Civil authorities	..	..	2,800	4,726	4,726	4,682	..	..	..
Forests owned by Corporated bodies	5,120	5,120	6,804	..	..	4,414	4,414	4,414	..
Forests owned by private individuals	49,280	49,280	57,517	58,644	58,644	54,230	54,230	54,230	..
Total	423,078	420,895	433,116	424,090	424,090	429,328	424,726	424,798	424,780

(a) Over which the Forest Directorate has the right to levy fees for the export of forest produce there from.

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

MINES AND POWER

TABLE 7.1—PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY, 1959-60
(In Million Kilowatt Hours)

Name of Undertakings	Generation by				Purchased from outside West Bengal	Total of generation and purchase
	Steam	Oil	Hydro	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) By Private Undertakings						
Jalpaiguri	..	1.185	..	1.185	..	1.185
(b) By State Undertakings						
Mal	..	0.053	..	0.053	..	0.053

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 7.2—ANALYSIS OF SALES OF ELECTRICITY 1959-60
(In Kilowatt Hours)

Name of Undertakings	Kilowatt hours sold	Domestic or Residential consumption		Commercial		Industrial power		Traction						Public water works and Sewage pumping	Sold to outside West Bengal
		Heat and small power	Light and fan	Heat and small power	Light and fan	Low and medium voltage supplies	High voltage supplies	Public lighting	Tram-ways	Electric Railways	Irrigation				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Jalpaiguri	990,895	14,874	319,237	26,013	390,582	117,894	..	65,007	..	..	..	57,998	..		
					(a) By Private Undertakings										
Mal	43,517	..	9,762	34	11,822	18,620	..	3,279	..	..	..	..	..
					(b) By State Undertakings										

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 7.3—LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SERVED WITH ELECTRICITY IN, 1959-60

Places electrified	Police Station	Town/Village	Date of electrification
	(a) By Private Undertakings		
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Town	1894
	(b) By State Undertakings		
Alipur Duar	Alipur Duars	Town	14.4. 1956
Birpara	Do	Village	Not available
Damanpur	Do	Do	Do
Sobaganj	Do	Do	Do
Mainaguri	Maynaguri	Town	10.2. 1958
Mal	Mal	Do	14.4. 1958
Haibhalpatha	Do	Village	14.4.1958

STATISTICS OF LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES AND REGISTERED FACTORIES

TABLE 8.1—DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
185	186	188	185	188	191	194	212	218	234

Source : Labour Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 8.2—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED FACTORIES

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
19,040	18,074	17,934	17,838	18,663	19,927	19,566	20,536	20,207	20,207

Source : Labour Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 8.3—FACTORY WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government and Local Fund Factories										
Jute Presses	22	26	25	23	20	25	22	9	8	..
Rice Mills	426	360	483	460	465	664	720	663	784	781
Manufacture of bakery products	14	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of edible oils (other than hydrogenated oils)	51	56	51	51	33	60	80	58	68	61
Tea factories	17,988	17,086	16,951	16,942	17,535	18,547	18,028	18,739	18,297	18,286
Saw Mills	105	94	84	71	77	100	162	431	368	404
Manufacture of ply wood*	116	184	83	129	73	101	109	92	74	59
Joinery and General wood working	..	..	..	..	23	19	21	21	23	18
Boxes and packing cases	..	..	..	..	62	67	70	61	54	61
Letter press and lithographic printing and book binding	30	18	17	16	17	19	20	18	17	16
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	116	69	59	45	48	49	55	56	42	30
General and jobbing engineering	152	150	146	145	126	127	125	127	123	121
Repair of Motor Vehicles	..	..	15	47	65	64	98	148	181	197
Manufacture of Ice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Manufacturing Industries	..	..	..	..	34	27	29	101	150	188
Electric light and power	20	19	19	19	19	18	18	17	18	16
Total	19,040	18,074	17,934	17,838	18,663	19,927	19,566	20,536	20,207	20,207

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

STATISTICS OF BANKS, INSURANCE AND WAREHOUSES

TABLE 9.1—BANKS

Police Station	Name of Bank with location	Year of Establishment	Type	Total number of Employees
1	2	3	4	5
Jalpaiguri	State Bank of India, Club Road, Jalpaiguri	1894		61
	Central Bank of India Ltd., Theatre Road, Jalpaiguri	1987	Commercial Bank	74
	United Bank of India Ltd., Thana Road, Jalpaiguri	1937	Banking business	33
	Bengal Duars Bank Ltd., Merchad Road, Jalpaiguri	1911	Non-Scheduled Bank	4
	United Commercial Bank Ltd., Thana Road, Jalpaiguri	1947		17
	Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Jalpaiguri	1889		14
	Jotedars' Banking and Trading Corporation Ltd., Ward No. 7, Holding No. 53, Jalpaiguri	1911 (This has been converted into a non-banking company and the name has been changed to Jotedars' Trading & Loan Corporation Ltd., since 6.3.62)	Non-Scheduled Bank	5
	The Raikut Industrial Bank Ltd., Jalpaiguri	1920	Non-Scheduled Bank	3
Mal	State Bank of India, Mal	1960	Pay Office	7
Madarihat	State Bank of India, Birpara, Jalpaiguri	1964	Pay Office	4
Alipur Duars	State Bank of India, Court Area, Alipur Duar	1961	Banking business	21
	United Bank of India, Ltd., Junction Road, Alipur Duar	1958	Commercial Bank	22
	United Industrial Bank Ltd., Barabazar, Alipur Duar	Metropolitan Bank Ltd., established on 17.11.55 and amalgamated with United Industrial Bank Limited on 6.2.64	Scheduled and Clearing Bank	11

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 9.2—INSURANCE

Year	Volume of New Business Completed		First Year Premium Income (Rupees in Lakhs)
	Number	Sum Assured (Rupees in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4
1959	6,199	174.37	7.16
1960	6,372	176.03	6.88
1961	7,357	260.73	9.92

Source : Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jalpaiguri Division.

TABLE 9.3—WAREHOUSES
A—List of Warehouses in 1961-62

Name of Warehouse
Alipur Duar
Jalpaiguri

B—Distribution of Fertilizers through Warehouses
(In Metric Tons)

Name of Warehouse	Ammonium Sulphate	Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	Urea	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	Super Phosphate	Paddy Mixtures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Alipur Duar	21.593	8.331	..	4.636	..	4.895
Jalpaiguri	21.000	24.550	..	22.724	..	..

Source : West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation, West Bengal.

ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS
TABLE 10.1—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Offences of Nature of Proceedings	Persons convicted or bound over in									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>All Offences</i>										
Offences against public tranquility	33	31	45	40	19	24	8	22	33	105
Murder	2	5	6	2	5	3	1	7	5	3
Culpable homicide	4	4	10	7	5	1	9	10	..	3
Rape	2	1	4	5	10	4	8	5	4	7
Hurt with aggravating circumstances	15	11	59	65	34	16	21	34	36	49
Hurt with criminal force or assault	..	1	16	42	14	4	9	12	18	22
Dacoity	2	5	9	14	4	11	7	9	14	4
Robbery	4	4	7	8	5	7	4	10	16	13
Theft	86	61	116	183	169	201	157	200	206	153
Other offences against the Indian Penal Code	92	68	226	196	239	205	281	366	255	279
Bad livelihood	..	..	6	8	6	10	9	6	18	12
Keeping the peace	2	3	2	4	2	1	3	..	2	4
Salt Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excise Law	1	4	5	8	5	1	16	25	36	21
Stamp Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Law	45	76	60	72	58	40	23	45	65	76
Other Offences	237	383	365	253	121	127	317	340	308	459

Source : Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 10.2—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES TRIED

	Years									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
A. Serious Crimes										
<i>I Cognisable cases:</i>										
(a) Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	82	85	89	42	38	64	97	91	176	134
(b) Serious offences against the person	104	108	111	127	98	171	216	168	156	101
(c) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	56	65	75	71	49	90	126	84	151	96
<i>II Non-cognisable cases</i>										
(a) Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	126	158	35	184	255	268	137	86	182	196
(b) Serious offences against the person	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	5	2	7
Total of I & II	319	367	262	426	428	590	582	434	667	631
B. Minor Crimes										
<i>I Cognisable Cases</i>										
(a) Minor offences against the person	14	12	10	20	5	45	80	35	66	65
(b) Minor offences against property	251	291	154	307	312	456	575	473	866	709
(c) Other offences not specified above	1,927	1,815	2,128	1,848	1,478	1,931	1,965	2,240	3,217	3,479
<i>II Non-cognisable cases</i>										
(a) Minor offences against the person	47	51	29	63	60	99	26	38	49	83
(b) Minor offences against property	25	27	18	31	32	43	16	14	11	27
(c) Other offences not specified above	2,563	2,468	2,638	2,582	2,183	2,927	2,367	3,667	3,978	4,446
Total of I & II	4,827	4,664	4,972	4,846	4,070	5,501	4,978	6,467	8,187	8,809

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 10.3—CIVIL JUSTICE

	Years									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
I Money Suits	288	323	323	324	415	297	378	402	341	248
II Rent Suits	802	799	898	1,101	1,657	1,213	828	602	24	1
Total	1,085	1,122	1,221	1,425	2,072	1,510	1,206	1,004	365	249
(a) For enhancement of rent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Title and other Suits	308	317	345	286	281	268	298	283	274	421

Source : District Judge, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 10.4—STRENGTH OF POLICE IN 1960

Police Station	Description of the Staff											No. of Unions	No. of Anchals	No. of Choukidars	No. of Dafadars
	S.P.	A.S.P.	D.S.P.	Inspr.	S.I.	Srgt.	A.S.I.	H.C.	Nalk	Const.	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 Jalpaiguri	1	1	1	1	7	..	5	4	..	63	83	..	13	121	14
2 Rajganj	2	..	1	..	..	10	13	..	10	105	11
3 Maynaguri	1	2	..	3	..	..	14	20	..	11	116	15
4 Nagrakata	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	2	..	16	2
5 Dhubguri	2	..	2	..	..	12	16	..	8	85	12
6 Mal	2	..	2	..	..	12	16	9	..	70	9
7 Mitiali	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	3	..	14	3
8 Madarihat	1	..	2	..	..	10	13	5	..	24	2
9 Falakata	1	..	2	..	..	10	13	..	7	71	9
10 Kalchini	1	..	1	..	..	10	12	4	..	16	2
11 Alipur Duars	1	4	..	3	..	..	16	24	12	..	107	13
12 Kumargram	1	..	1	..	..	10	12	1	5	41	8
Court	1	6	..	5	1	..	18	31	..	..	..	..
Reserve	11	..	3	..	..	80	94	..	..	..	..
D.I.B.	1	6	..	11	..	..	41	59	..	..	..	..
D.E.B.	1	6	..	1	..	..	8	16	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	4	..	8	..	8	60	80	..	..	..	..
Indo-Pak Passport	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Armed Police	2	3	..	..	23	26	334	348	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	8	62	..	52	28	34	725	912	86	54	756	100

Source : 1. (Col. 1 to 12) Inspector General of Police, Government of West Bengal.

2. (Col. 13 to 16) Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 10.5—JAIL

Name and class of Jail	Accommodation in 1960			Daily average number of Prisoners in									
	Total	Males	Females	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jalpaiguri District Jail	301	294	7			273.49	252.94	317.64	343.06	363.66	373.12	379.12	319.45
Alipur Duar Sub-Jail	74	67	7			121.37	95.06	91.77	121.69	132.49	168.82	161.14	160.45

Source : Inspector General of Prisoners, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.6—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1960-61

Description	Number of Societies at the end of the year	Number of Members	Working Capital (Rupees)				Loans issued to members and other societies
			Loans from private persons, other Societies and Banks	Share Capital paid up	Reserve and other funds	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Banks	1	822	1,211,567	265,002	184,253	1,660,822	1,807,270
Agricultural Societies	424	20,858	3,904,842	479,557	161,974	4,546,373	1,192,425
Non-Agricultural Societies	53	4,202	332,084	126,397	61,602	520,083	72,626

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.7—NUMBER OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED

Description	Years									
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Banks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Societies	25	44	23	2	5	14	10	7	24	79
Non-Agricultural Societies	..	1	4	6	3	10	12	22	16	6

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 108—RECEIPTS OF EXCISE REVENUE
(In Rupees)

Revenue for the year	Foreign Liquor																		
	Total receipt			Total receipt			Total receipt			Licence fees			Receipt			Deductions			Total not exise revenue for the year
	from country receipt fermented liquors other than malt spirits	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
1951-52	1,175,118	38,350	12,341	159,920	5,070	137,056	52,769	..	1,078	..	646	1,576,352	566	96,421	1,479,365				
1952-53	858,437	21,678	24,061	151,834	4,614	131,281	63,015	6	980	..	426	1,356,361	48	97,372	1,168,911				
1953-54	651,172	52,164	24,017	133,955	7,500	87,925	56,142	15	1,043	..	512	1,014,615	176	106,801	907,669				
1954-55	1,134,422	40,612	19,252	167,234	18,040	81,544	71,920	..	1,293	..	7,135	1,541,442	451	127,223	1,413,768				
1955-56	1,386,744	41,377	25,701	151,319	7,935	71,278	75,911	2	1,413	..	2,246	1,764,386	128	142,795	1,621,463				
1956-57	1,537,324	48,360	24,084	140,995	21,317	59,256	73,752	4	3,332	..	2,368	1,915,392	224	166,410	1,748,918				
1957-58	1,554,671	41,355	11,639	118,434	6,330	36,729	43,036	9	3,166	..	1,650	1,822,069	730	153,532	1,637,807				
1958-59	2,539,213	34,288	21,795	116,243	22,241	27,073	43,335	..	3,254	..	1,275	2,502,321	25	145,797	2,623,193				
1959-60	2,791,694	34,595	24,045	124,110	27,927	13,854	55,422	..	3,004	..	2,197	3,073,572	30	191,416	2,885,926				
1960-61	3,243,602	32,024	24,252	120,241	16,424	11,479	41,242	11	6,230	..	520	3,446,669	..	13,944	3,312,725				

*Expenditure includes pay of officers and establishment, allowances other than rewards, supplies and services other than rewards and rewards.

Source : Commissioner of Excise, Government of West Bengal

TABLE 10.9—EXCISE SHOP AND LICENSES

Shops and licenses for the year	Manufacture of liquor—Number of		Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of										Country liquor					Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				
	Breweries	Government distilleries	Private distilleries	Out-stills	Country spirit	Liquor other than commercial spirits including imported or manufactured in India and spirits and wines classified as medicated foreign liquor										Spirits under distillery system (permanent)	Spirits under distillery system (temporary)	Spirits under outstill system (permanent)	Fermenting materials (household etc. ordinary licenses)	Other country fermented liquors (household etc. ordinary licenses)	Other country fermented liquors (household etc. ordinary licenses)	
						Opium	Ganja	Charas	Bhang	See	See	See	See	See	See							See
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
1951-52	2	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	33,350			
1952-53	2	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	21,678			
1953-54	3	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	52,164			
1954-55	3	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	40,612			
1955-56	4	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	43,360			
1956-57	4	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	41,855			
1957-58	4	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	34,388			
1958-59	4	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	34,595			
1959-60	4	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	32,014			
1960-61	4	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..

Shops and licenses for the year	Foreign liquors—Retail licenses—Number for sale of					Number of shops licensed for the retail sale of										Retail license—Number for sale of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Foreign liquor to be consumed on premises and "off" premises	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, refreshment rooms, and stalls other than rail-ways refreshment (exclusive of canteens) premises	Liquors in railway refreshment stalls (including other temporary refreshment stalls)	Liquors in dining rooms, daks, bungalows, cars and steamers	Rectified spirits and medicinal wines	Foreign liquor all other special retail licenses	Denatured spirits (drug-gists permits)	Raw Opium	Ganja	Charas	Bhang	Number of shops licensed for the retail sale of	Number of shops licensed for the retail sale of	Number of shops licensed for the retail sale of	Number of shops licensed for the retail sale of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Source: Commissioner of Excise, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.10—RECEIPTS OF SALES TAX
(In Rupees)
*(Total Collection under the *Bengal Finance Sales Tax Act, 1941 and*
**West Bengal Sales Tax Acts)*

Years									
1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
961,552	990,416	931,930	1,008,476	1,235,586	1,578,842	1,963,782	829,813	837,278	999,194

* The Act came into force with effect from 28.3.54.

Source : Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.11—RECEIPTS OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX
(In Rupees)

Years									
1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
167,709	183,644	152,281	106,161	210,718	238,244	259,560	239,466	271,677	296,190

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 10.12—RECEIPTS OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAX
(In Rupees)

(Under the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941)

Years									
1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
492,680	431,822	451,158	545,601	648,142	661,979	449,791	708,117	600,149	786,314

Source : Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.13—RECEIPTS OF INCOME TAX

Particulars	Years									
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of assesses	2,629	2,481	2,612	2,581	2,848	2,980	2,632	5,498	6,486	8,459
Net Collection (Rupees in thousand)	5,252	3,962	3,376	7,722	9,858	11,925	5,610	4,990	4,374	5,439

Source : Commissioner of Income Tax, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.14—RECEIPTS OF AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX

Particulars	Years									
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tax Collected including miscellaneous and advance (In Rupees)	1,165,776	948,682	1,111,794	8,379,102	2,805,699	4,251,184	2,510,110	1,458,383	1,512,689	1,815,777
Number of assesses under the different financial year	..	1,150	614	657	752	845	1,751	1,804	2,557	2,633

Source : Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.15—COLLECTION UNDER THE BENGAL RAW JUTE TAXATION ACT, 1941

1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NIL									

Source : Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal.

TABLE 10.16—COLLECTION UNDER THE *CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956
(In Rupees)

Years			
1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4
18,895	53,660	104,409	187,782

* The Act came into force with effect from 1. 7. 57.

Source : Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10 17—STAMPS

(In Rupees)

Class of Stamps	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Judicial	198,009	172,950	211,222	175,021	210,880	204,055	280,579	220,777	220,305	247,790
Non-Judicial	381,568	312,075	291,596	313,805	272,153	296,202	318,471	349,572	438,627	455,430

Source : Finance (Taxation) Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.18—LAND REVENUE 1951-61

(In Rupees)

Part I—Pre-Zamindari Abolition Period

Particulars	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Permanently Settled Estates</i>				
Current Number	24	24	23	23
Demand	29,067	29,067	28,479	28,484
Collection	28,963	29,041	28,805	28,816
<i>Temporarily Settled Estates</i>				
Current Number	178	178	178	178
Demand	511,610	535,288	537,883	559,959
Collection	511,610	527,958	537,890	554,259
<i>Estates Held Directly by Government</i>				
Current Number	9	9	10	11
Demand	899,310	908,207	917,606	928,040
Collection	665,596	662,604	694,501	612,821
<i>Road and Public Cesses</i>				
Current Number	346	346	346	346
Demand	224,917	223,404	223,404	229,528
Collection	200,112	201,057	211,766	180,654

Part II—Post-Zamindari Abolition Period

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Land Revenue of Vested Estates</i>						
Demand	915,851	3,115,607	3,246,483	3,350,343	3,235,068	3,895,814
Collection	705,384	1,508,567	1,745,997	1,481,928	1,624,777	1,675,455
<i>Road and Public Work Cess of Vested Estates</i>						
Demand	184,843	147,567	151,042	145,713	216,181	207,251
Collection	70,580	118,086	130,230	93,844	96,781	100,785

Source : Board of Revenue, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.19—NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF REGISTERED DOCUMENTS AND VALUE OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED IN 1960

Number of Registration Offices	Number of Registration						Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents						
	Immovable Property			Movable Property			Affecting immovable property Rs. (000)	Affecting movable property Rs. (000)	Total Rs. (000)	Total ordinary taxes Rs. (000)	Total other receipts Rs. (000)	Total receipts Rs. (000)	Total expendi- ture Rs. (000)
	Compul- sory	Optional	Total	Property	Wills	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	29,646	..	29,646	510	21	30,177	16,111	342	16,453	120	16	136	47

Source : Inspector General of Registration, Government of West Bengal.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL STATISTICS

TABLE 11.1—LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTRES

Subdivision and Police Station	Name of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Name of Municipalities in case of Urban areas and name of the Union in case of Rural areas in which the institutions are located	Number of Beds	Maintained by
1	2	3	4	5
Sadar Subdivision				
Jalpaiguri Police Station	Sadar Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	201	State
	Jail Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	50	"
	Police Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	28	"
	Rani Asrumati Red Cross T.B. Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	24	Private
	Kharija Berubari Subsidiary Health Centre	Kharija Berubari Union	..	State
	Bahadur Subsidiary Health Centre	Bahadur Union	..	"
	Rangdhaniali Graham Charitable Dispensary	Barapatis Union	..	Union Board
	Sadar Chest Clinic	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	State
	Sadar Venereal Diseases Clinic	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	"
	Jalpaiguri Leprosy Ward	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	District Board
	Ramkri-hna Mission Asram Maternity Child Welfare Centre	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	Private
	Jana Kalyan Samity Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	"
	Chest Clinic attached to Rani Asrumati T.B. Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	"
	Maternity and Child Welfare to Sadar Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	State
Rajganj Police Station	Shikarpur Subsidiary Health Centre	Shikarpur Union	..	State
	Rajganj Primary Health Centre	Rajganj Union	20	"
	Rajganj Chest Dispensary	Rajganj Union	..	District Board
	Shikarpur Chest Dispensary	Shikarpur Union	..	Union Board
	Maliviba Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Shikarpur Union	..	Private
	Mogradanga Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Panikauri Union	..	"
	Rajganj Leprosy Clinic	Rajganj Union	..	State
	Maternity and Child Welfare to Rajganj Primary Health Centre	Rajganj Union	..	"
Maynaguri Police Station	Maynaguri Primary Health Centre	Maynaguri Union	50	State
	Barnes Subsidiary Health Centre	Barnes Union	4	"
	Singamari Subsidiary Health Centre	Domohini Union	4	"
	Saptibari Subsidiary Health Centre	Saptibari Union	..	"
	Ramshai Subsidiary Health Centre	Ramshai Union	..	"
	Churabhandar Subsidiary Health Centre	Bhangamali Union	..	"
	Domohani Railway Dispensary	Marichbari Union	..	Railways

TABLE 11.1—LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTRES—contd.

Subdivision and Police Station	Name of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Name of Municipalities in case of Urban areas and name of the Union in case of Rural areas in which the institutions are located	Number of Beds	Maintained by
1	2	3	4	5
Maynaguri Police Station—contd.	Jalpesh Chest Dispensary	Madhabdarga Union	..	District Board
	Dharampur Chest Dispensary	Dharampur Union	..	Union Board
	Padmabati Chest Dispensary	Padmabati Union	..	"
	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre attached to Maynaguri Primary Health Centre	Maynaguri Union	..	State
	Dhurungabari Subsidiary Health Centre	Maynaguri District Board	..	"
	Moinaguri Red Cross Chest Clinic	Maynaguri Union Board	..	Private
Nagrakata Police Station	Sulkapara Primary Health Centre	Sulkapara Union	10	State
	Changmari Railway Dispensary	Changmari Union	..	Railways
Dhubguri Police Station	Dhupguri Primary Health Centre	Dhupguri Union	10	State
	Dawkimari Chest Dispensary	Jharaltagram Union	..	Union Board
	Sakojhora Union Board Dispensary	Sakojhora Union	..	State
	Jhar Altagram Subsidiary Health Centre	No. 2 Jhar Altagram Union	..	"
Mal Police Station	Lateguri Subsidiary Health Centre	Lateguri Union	..	"
	Mal Chest Dispensary	Mal Union	..	District Board
	Mal Railway Junction Dispensary	Hal Hal Pather Union	..	Railways
Mitaili Police Station	Mitaili Khas Mahal Child Dispensary	Mitaili Union	..	State
Alipur Duars Subdivision				
Alipur Duars Police Station	Alipurduar Subdivision Hospital	Alipurduar Municipality	68	State
	Alipurduar Junction Railway Hospital	Alipurduar Municipality	10	Railways
	Alipurduar Jail Hospital	Alipurduar Municipality	2	State
	Samuktala Subsidiary Health Centre	Samuktala Union	10	"
	Panchkalguri Subsidiary Health Centre	Panchkalguri Union	..	"
	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre attached to Alipurduars Sub-divisional Hospital	Alipurduar Municipality	..	"
Kalchini Police Station	Satali Subsidiary Health Centre	Satali Union	..	"
	Rajabhatkhawa Forest Dispensary	Rajabhatkhawa Union	..	"
	Rajabhatkhawa Railway Dispensary	Dina Union	..	Railways
	Jointli Railway Dispensary	Phanskhawa Union	..	"
	Buxaduar Child Dispensary	Buxaduar Union	..	State
	Kumargram Subsidiary Health Centre	Kumargram Union	..	"
Kumargram Police Station	Badultari Subsidiary Health Centre	Chhotasalkumar Union	..	"
Falakata Police Station	Falakata Primary Health Centre	Falakata Union	10	"
	Silbarihat Subsidiary Health Centre	Silbari Union	..	"

TABLE 11.1—LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTRES—*concl.*

Subdivision and Police Station	Name of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Name of Municipalities in case of Urban areas and name of the Union in case of Rural areas in which the institutions are located	Number of Beds	Maintained by
1	2	3	4	5
Falakata Police Station — <i>contd.</i>	Falakata Subsidiary Health Centre	Falakata Union	..	Union Board
	Badaitari Subsidiary Health Centre	Badaitari Union	..	District Board
Madarihat Police Station	Madarihat Chrst Dispensary	Madarihat Union	..	District Board
	Madarihat Leprosy Clinic	Madarihat Union	..	..
	Madarihat Mobile V. D. Clinic	Madarihat Union	..	State

Besides to the above, there are the following institutions in the district, the location of which are not known to this district yet :—

Bilbari Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
Mantubari Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
Ganeshguch Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
Balaram Maternity and Child Welfare Centre

Source : Chief Medical Officer of Health, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 11.2—FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE

Partioulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of Family Planning Centre						
Government	1	1	2
Non-Government	..	1	..	..	..	..

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.3—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Year	Number of School Health Clinic	Number of students examined	Percentage defective	Total attendance of school children at school clinics	Percentage of school population covered by medical examination	Average number of school children supplied with milk daily
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1959	17	8,545	12%	2,227	60%	..
1960	18	8,929	16%	4,317	59%	218

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.4—INOCULATION AND VACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERA AND SMALL POX

Particulars	Years									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	10	11
Anti Cholera	70,514	60,762	66,891	150,835	114,495	77,836	82,166	78,334	70,985	68,114
Anti Small Pox	221,958	144,745	218,853	137,179	92,331	..	231,442	216,002	263,969	386,705
Primary Vaccination	26,362	17,131	29,927	16,521	14,043	..	35,070	39,545	42,540	57,226
Re-vaccination	195,626	127,614	188,926	120,658	78,288	..	193,372	176,457	221,449	329,479

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.5—TUBERCULIN TEST AND B. C. G. VACCINATION

1951	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
77,601	31,952	55,733	37,905	40,870	15,201	11,037	6,922	64,336	22,228	28,211	35,215	30,933	5,792	2,658	1,657	4,274	3,446	16,910
																		6,462

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.6—MALARIA ERADICATION**Consumption of Residual Insecticides**

Particulars	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D.D.T. 100% in lbs.	51,096	59,602	65,205	82,508	74,082	97,690	90,651	80,290

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE—11.7—EYE EXAMINATION AND LECTURE UNIT**Travelling Eye Dispensary**

Year	Places where the dispensary worked	Period for which the dispensary worked	Number of patients treated	Total number of patients treated during the year
1	2	3	4	5
1952	Maynaguri	March to August	2,999	2,999
1955	Maynaguri	October to December	2,550	2,550
1956	Allpurduar	October to December	4,783	4,783
1957	Allpurduar	January	1,549	1,549
1959	Maynaguri	August to October	2,671	2,671

Source : Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Government of West Bengal.*

TABLE 12.1—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS IN 1960-61

Class of Institution	Under the Management of Government or Local Bodies			Under Private Management					
	Managed by Government			Managed by Municipalities and District School Board			Aided by Government and District or Municipal Board		
	Total	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Colleges*	4	1,355	—	—	—	—	4	1,555	—
Higher Secondary Schools	18	9,486	2	836	—	—	15	8,500	1
High Schools	29	1,235	3	1,045	—	—	24	7,607	2
Senior Basic Schools	5	305	—	—	—	—	5	305	—
Junior High Schools	60	4,517	—	—	—	—	55	4,151	5
Junior Basic Schools	49	5,250	1	66	45	4,513	3	607	—
Primary Schools	928	74,792	32	5,073	573	65,376	20	3,344	—
Technical Schools including Engineering Schools	5	561	4	47	—	—	1	514	—
Training Schools	3	113	3	113	—	—	—	—	—
Others	15	479	2	107	—	—	10	390	3

*Includes the Statistics of Colleges for Professional/Special Education.

NOTES : (1) Excludes the statistics of Anglo Indian Schools, Schools for Adults & Schools for Social Workers.

(2) Figures are provisional.

Source : Education Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 12.2—EDUCATION (NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS) 1951-60

Type of Institutions	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Grand Total	808	56,025	778	61,450	830	66,993	893	74,709	918	77,594	963	80,332	981	85,196	1,043	90,684	1,087	94,820	1,115	105,335
Colleges	2	415	2	491	2	609	2	805	2	889	2	952	3	1,326	4	1,781	4	1,756	4	1,565
Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	18	6,459	22	7,062	27	8,368	31	10,082	32	10,970	25	8,198	22	6,206	24	6,915	26	6,986	29	9,335
Junior High Schools (a)	42	2,840	42	2,548	44	2,909	50	3,501	54	3,635	56	3,546	57	3,777	57	4,022	57	3,708	65	4,892
Primary Schools (b)	704	41,640	692	43,958	735	51,523	792	59,088	814	61,011	856	62,119	869	66,390	926	70,335	962	73,175	977	79,084
Technical Schools	3	254	3	273	3	277	3	371	3	320	3	380	3	488	2	565	4	538	5	561
Training Schools	1	34	1	38	1	40	1	40	1	53	1	62	1	60	1	59	1	55	2	113
Other Schools (c)	29	1,844	8	133	7	410	7	435	7	498	7	623	8	855	10	613	14	599	15	479
Unrecognised Schools	9	539	8	937	11	937	7	397	5	213	3	107	5	353	5	82	3	133	..	..

(a) Including Senior Basic Schools.

(b) Including Junior Basic Schools.

(c) Excluding Schools for Adults.

NOTE: Excludes the statistics of Anglo-Indian Schools.

Source: Education Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 12.3—DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	J. L. No /Municipal Ward No.	Name of School	Date of origin	Date of affiliation either to University or Board
1	2	3	4	5
Boys' School				
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION				
1	Ward No. II	Zilla School, Jalpaiguri	--	--
2	Ward No. III	F. D. Institution, Jalpaiguri	1917	1990
3	Ward No. VI	Sonaulah Higher Secondary, Jalpaiguri	1921	1990
4	J. L. No. 5	Mohitnagar High School	2.9.53	1986
5	J. L. No. 5	Deebbandhunagar High School	1986	1989
6	J. L. No. 5	Debnagar S. L. High School	13.2.1954	1.4.1990
7	Ward No. V	Mehorunnesa High School	2.1.50	1.1.88
8	Ward No. III	Anandamodol High School	1992	1986
9	Ward No. IV	Jalpaiguri High School	1959	1990
10	Ward No. IV	Sonali Vidyalaya School	..	--
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 9	Belacoba Higher Secondary School	1943	1948
2	J. L. No. 28	Rajganj High School	1.1.51	1.4.1989
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 19	Mainaguri Higher Secondary School	18.1.46	1948
2	J. L. No. 13	Domohani Rly. High School	5.11.27	1.1.88
3	J. L. No. 53	Halapakri High School	1949	1990
4	J. L. No. 48	Jalpesh High School	1960	1987
5	J. L. No. 52	Jorepakri High School	4.1.46	1.1.47
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 130	Chengmari High School	1.1.53	April, '89
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 228	Dhubguri Higher Secondary School	21.4.45	1.1.46
2	J. L. No. 156	Banarhat Higher Secondary School	25.1.49	1.1.50
MAL POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 62	Adarsha Vidyabhawan Higher Secondary School	23.1.48	1990
2	J. L. No. 124	Lataguri High School	1947	1953
3	J. L. No. 25	Oodlabari High School	21.11.55	5.5.60
MITALI POLICE STATION				
		Matelli Higher Secondary School	..	--
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 45	Birpara Higher Secondary School	4.2.52	1964
2	J. L. No. 26	Rangalibarna High School	1949	1982

TABLE 12.3—DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	J. L. No./Municipal Ward No.	Name of School	Date of origin	Date of affiliation either to University or Board
1	2	3	4	5
Boys' School				
FALAKATA POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 97	Raymond Memorial Higher Secondary School	1950	1960
2	J. L. No. 71	Jateswar High School	Jan. 1948	Jan. 1953
3	J. L. No. 96	Falakata High School	1.1.49	1.1.52
KALCHINI POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 29	Kalchini Union Academy	2.1.58	1.1.55
2	J. L. No. 10	Hasimara High School	March '50	24.2.54
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION				
1	Ward No. III	Alipurduar Higher Secondary School	1916	1919
2	Ward No. VI	Mo. William Higher Secondary School	4.2.44	1947
3	Rly. Colony	Alipurduar Rly. Boys High School	1953	1.1.55
4	Plot No. 990	St. Joseph High School	1.1.58	1.4.58
5	J. L. No. 77	Sonapur High School	1952	1.1.62
6	J. L. No. 155	Mohakalguri High School	1941	1952
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 203	Kumargramduar High School	1952	Jan. 1953
2	J. L. No. 87	Kamakshyaguri High School	1924	1948
Girls' School				
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION				
1	Ward No. VII	Jalpaiguri Girls' High School	1925	1927
2	Ward No. IV	Sonali Girls' High School	1954	1.3.61
3	Ward No. V	Kadamtala Girls' High School	1928 (as Primary)	1.1.57
4	J. L. No. 107/A	Central Girls' High School	1954	18.4.59
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 19	Mainaguri Girls' High School	15.8.47	1.1.54
MAL POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 59	Subhasini Girls' High School	1.4.57	1.4.59
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION				
1	Banchakamari Union (Rly. Colony) 99	Alipurduar Jn. Rly. Girls' High School	4.1.57	1.4.58
2	M.I. Ward No. III	Alipurduar Girls' High School	1.4.54	1.4.54
3	M.I. Ward No. III	Alipurduar New Town Girls' High School	2.1.50	1.1.56

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Jalpaiguri, 14.11.63.

TABLE 12.3(A)—LIST OF RECOGNIZED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AS ON MARCH, 1963

Name of School 1	Postal Address 2	Remarks 3
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION		
Baniserhat Junior High School	P. O. Sathkhamar	Upto class VI standard
Goralbari Junior High School	P. O. Goralbari	Do
Jalpaiguri Arabinda Madhyamik Junior High School	P. O. Jalpaiguri	Do
Khartja-Berubari Junior High School	P. O. Berubari	Upto class VIII standard
Mondalghat Junior High School	P. O. Mondalghat	Do
Begam Faisannessa Girls' Junior High School	P. O. Jalpaiguri	Do
Kumidini Balika Vidyalaya	P. O. Devnagar	Do
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION		
Ambari-Falakata Junior High School	P. O. Karnarbhita	Upto class VI standard
Rajganj Prodhannpara Junior High School	P. O. Rajganj	Do
Rajganj Sannyasikata Junior High School	Do	Do
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION		
Barnesh Junior High School	P. O. Barnesh Bazar	Upto class VI standard
Bhujaripara M. C. Junior High School	P. O. Bhangamali	Do
Churabhandar-Bhelbhela Junior High School	Do	Do
Domohani Junior High School	P. O. Domohani	Do
Ratherhat Junior High School	P. O. Bhangamali	Do
Singimari Junior High School	P. O. Domohani	Do
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION		
Nagrakata Junior High School	P. O. Nagrakata	Upto class VIII standard
Nagrakata St. Mary Boarding	Do	Upto class VI standard
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION		
Banarhat Adarsha Vidyamandir	P. O. Banarhat	Upto class VIII standard
Bhadratiguri Junior High School	P. O. Dhupguri	Upto class VI standard
Bonapara Junior High School	P. O. Haldibari	Upto class VIII standard
Gairkata Junior High School	P. O. Gairkata	Do
Gossairhat Rajamohan Junior High School	P. O. Gossairhat	Upto class VI standard
Purba Mallickpara Junior High School	Do	Do
Dhupguri Girls' Junior High School	P. O. Dhupguri	Upto class VIII standard
MAL POLICE STATION		
Damdin Gojendra Vidyamandir	P. O. Damdin	Upto class VI standard
Rajadanga P. M. Junior High School	P. O. Rajadanga	Upto class VIII standard
Rangohamali Panchiram Nabata Junior High School	P. O. Rangohamali	Upto class VI standard
Bartololougo Junior High School	P. O. Mal	Do

TABLE 12.3(A)—LIST OF RECOGNIZED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AS ON MARCH, 1963—contd.

Name of School 1	Postal Address 2	Remarks 3
MITIALI POLICE STATION		
Baradighi Junior High School	P. O. Baradighi	Upto class VI standard
Bhatibari Junior High School	P. O. Bhatibari	Upto class VIII standard
Chalsa Gayanath Vidyapith Junior High School	P. O. Chalsa	Upto class VI standard
Salbari Junior High School	P. O. Salbari	Do
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION		
Birpara Jayanti Samabaya Junior High School	P. O. Birpara	Upto class VIII standard
Madarihat Junior High School	P. O. Madarihat	Do
FALAKATA POLICE STATION		
Bhutanirghat Junior High School	P. O. Falakata	Upto class VI standard
Falakata Girls' Junior High School	Do	Upto class VIII standard
KALCHINI POLICE STATION		
Satali Junior High School	P. O. Satali	Upto class VIII standard
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION		
Alipurduar Govinda Junior High School	P. O. Alipurduar Court	Upto class VI standard
Chepani Junior High School	P. O. Chepani	Do
Damanpur Junior High School	P. O. Damanpur	Do
Jitpur Junior High School	P. O. Alipurduar Jno,	Do
Saikumarhat Junior High School	P. O. Saikumarhat	Do
Shilbarihat Junior High School	P. O. Shilbarihat	Upto class VIII standard
Salsalabari Model Junior High School	P. O. Salsalabari	Do
Damanpur Nirmala Girls' Junior High School	P. O. Alipurduar Junction	Do
Tapsikhata Junior High School	P. O. Tapsikhata	Do
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION		
Barabisha Junior High School	P. O. Barabisha	Upto class VIII standard
Jainti Junior High School	P. O. Jainti	Do
OTHER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS		
Biniapara Chowrastha Junior High School	P. O. Nathoabat	Upto class VI standard
Bara Haldibari Kaobua Boalmari Junior High School	P. O. Bara Haldibari	Do
Chamurchi Bharatiya Pathshala	P. O. Chamurchi	Do
Chapararpar Junior High School	P. O. Chapararpar	Upto class VIII standard
Daukimari Junior High School	P. O. Daukimari	Upto class VI standard
Debijhora Junior High School	P. O. Kantirhat	Do
Dhagganj Netaji Vidyapith	P. O. Dhagganj	Upto class VIII standard
Khowardanga Jalaneswari Junior High School	P. O. Khowardanga	Do
Kukurjan Junior High School	P. O. Talma	Upto class VI standard
Majidkhana Junior High School	P. O. Majidkhana	Upto class VIII standard
Mallikpara Vidyanyiketan	P. O. Altagram-Magurmari	Upto class VI standard
Manikganj Junior High School	P. O. Manikganjhat	Do
Kamakhyaguri Girls' Junior High School	P. O. Kamakhyaguri	Upto class VIII standard

Source : Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal

**TABLE 12.4—PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
PUBLISHED IN 1960-1961**

Number of Printing Presses at work	Number of Newspapers published	Number of Periodicals published
24	8	2

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 12.5—CINEMAS IN 1960-61

Number of permanent cinema houses	Number of temporary cinema houses
12	4

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 12.6—PUBLIC HALLS AND AUDITORIUMS

Name of the Public Hall or Auditorium	Where located	Year of Establishment	Managed by	Electrified or not	Total Accommodation	Free or can be hired on payment of rent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arjya Natya Samaj	Jalpaiguri Town	1904	Arjya Natya Samaj Committee, Jalpaiguri	†	†	†
Bandhab Natya Samaj	Kadamtala, Jalpaiguri	1924	Bandab Natya Samaj Committee, Jalpaiguri	Electrified	500	Can be hired
Rabindra Tirtha Bharati	Babupara, Mainaguri	1911 (This was Mainaguri Dramatic Club Renamed and reorganised in 1961 as Rabindra Tirtha Bharati)	Managing Committee	Electrified	700	Can be hired
Belacoba Public Library & Hall	Belacoba	1961	Managing Committee	Not Electrified	500	Can be hired
Miloni Pathagar	Dhupguri	1953	Managing Committee	Electrified	100	Free
Community Centre Hall	Lataguri, Mal	1955	Netaji Sangha Committee	Not Electrified	500	Free
Kalibari Hall	Mal	1961	Kalibari Committee	Do	500	Free
Matiali Public Library	Matiali bazar	1953	Managing Committee	Do	100	Free
Theatrical Hall of Balbari Sangha	Chula.	1943	Managing Committee	Do	250	Free
Kumargram Friends Union Club	Kumargram	1980	Managing Committee	Do	500	Free

† Under reconstruction.

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

TABLE 13-1—VILLAGE ROADS AND DISTRICT BOARD ROADS

Serial No.	Name of Road	Class of Roads								Total Length	
		Painted		Metalled		Kutcha					
		Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Jalpaiguri Sillehat Road	1	2	6	..	6	2	13	4		
2	Dhupguri Falakata Road	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
3	Jalpaiguri Boda Road (Berubari Border Road)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
4	Jalpaiguri Siliguri Road	..	6.78	..	..	..	..	..	6.78
5	Jalpaiguri Kasiabari Road	1	..	..	1	1	3	2	4
6	Damdin Phulbarighat Road	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2
7	Kranti Bataigole Road	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	1
8	Rajganj Sukani Road	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
9	Central Emigration Road	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
10	Falakata Hantapara Road (Madarihat Hantupara Road)	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
11	Alipur Haldibari Road	..	..	3	5	8	3	12	0
12	Nathua Banarhat Road	..	..	..	9	4	2	4	2
13	Mahakalguri Ohikliguri Road	..	..	..	..	8	4	8	4
14	Bhotebasti Tondubasti Road	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
15	Khatopara Paorkata Road	..	..	..	..	6	2	6	2
16	Salbari Lakhipur Road	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	4
17	Rajnagar Kukurjan Road	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
18	Ramshahihat Tondubasti Road	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
19	Bentaguri Boaradighi Road	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	6
20	Grassmore Luksan Road	..	..	1	3	2	1	3	..
21	Kalchini Jaigaon Road	..	..	3	2	4	6	8	..
22	Kranti Neora Road	..	..	1	4	2	1	3	5
23	Pillanshat Bagrakote Road	..	..	2	2.50	..	4	2	7
24	Berubari Madarganj Road (Road to Mondalghat Rly. Station)	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
25	Metelli Neora Road	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
26	Connecting road between Pillanghat Bagrakote and Pillanshat Bevoko Road	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
27	Topsikata Kalchini Road	..	..	3	4	1	..	4	4
28	Jateswar Binnaguri Road	..	..	4	..	2	..	6	..
29	Lankapara Hantapara Road	..	..	1	..	4	6	5	6
30	Mujnai Gopalpur Road	..	4	1	2	..	..	1	6
31	Dhowla Newland Road	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..
32	Topsikata Chilapatha Road	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3
33	Dalgaon Makrapara Road	..	..	2	7	..	..	2	7
34	Tetulia Siliguri Road	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
35	Jalpaiguri Chengrabandha Road	..	..	..	..	7	2.50	7	2.50
36	Kumlai Dhupguri Road	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	4
37	Jaldhaka Kumlai Road	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	4
38	Bhotepatty Helapakri Road	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	6
39	Kumargram Haldibari Road	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
40	Samuktola Kartika Road	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	6
41	Rajganj Choulhati Road	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
42	Buraburi Amaidighi now Amaidighi Gadra Road	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6
43	Shikarpur Katalguri Road	..	..	1	..	6	..	7	..
44	Mal Mongalbari Road	..	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	1.75
45	Apalchand Pathorjhora Road	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
46	Majgaon Apalchand Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
47	Salbari Jateswar Road	..	..	..	2	5	6	5	..
48	Falakata Leohmondabri Road	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	0

TABLE 13.1—VILLAGE ROADS AND DISTRICT BOARD ROADS—*contd*

Serial No.	Name of Road	Class of Roads						Total Length	
		Paved		Metalled		Kutcha		Mile Furlong	
		Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
49	Allpur Civil Station Road	..	6.88	..	8	..	0.88	1	1.66
50	Kumargram Civil Station Road	..	..	..	6	..	6	1	4
51	Bhatibari Ghoramara Road	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
52	Barotisha Bhalka Road	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
53	Mainaguri Chengrabandha Road	..	..	1	4	7	..	8	4
54	Gurjong Diversion Road	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
55	Road from Berubari to 5th mile of Central Emigration Road	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
56	Berubari Bonarpara Road	..	..	..	..	8	1.75	8	1.78
57	Berubari Goralbari Road	..	..	..	..	6	4	6	4
58	Sarium Chaulhati Road	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
59	Fatapoukuri Bhutkirhat Road (Old Jalpaiguri Road portion)	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
60	Rajganj Fulbarighat Road	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..
61	Dandarga Belakoba Road	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
62	Road from Huchloodanga to Mainaguri Chengrabandha Road (via Saptibari)	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	4
63	Road from Bastardanga to Jalpesh Temple Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
64	Jorepakri to P. W. D. Road at Haramati via Rajarhat Road	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
65	Saptibari Health Centre to Ranirhat (Jaktamali) Road	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
66	Nutunbandar Ranirhat Road	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
67	Huchloodanga Jhajengi Road	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
68	Dangapara Rajarhat—Jorepakri Road	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
69	Singimari to Anguri via Rakhalhat (Banglajhar Road)	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	4
70	Anguri Tikatuli Road (via Charobarbari)	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
71	5th mile of Mainaguri—Chengrabandha Road to 5th mile of Huchloodanga Suktirhat Road through Saptibari	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
72	Mainatali Dawkimari Road	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
73	Falakata Bazar Road	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
74	Mujnai T. E. Rangalibazar Road	..	..	3	7	..	..	3	7
75	Mujnai Uttar Rangalibazra Road to Chapaguri	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
76	Mohansing's High School to Sundardas's House	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
77	Karjipara Totopara Road	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3
78	Khatopara to Alipur Bhalka Road (upto Alipur Bhalka Road)	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
79	Kamakshyaguri Chengtimari Road	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
80	Kumar, ram Khoardanga Road	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
81	Madarihat Hasimara (via Nilpara)	..	2	..	2	3	6	4	2
82	Alipur Pathapara Road	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
83	Dhanaimali Road from Kalliganj to Paharpur	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
84	Sarium Belakoba Road	..	..	..	..	8	4	8	..
	Total	4	6.86	74	3.50	268	2.58	347	4.94

Source: Chairman, District Board, Jalpaiguri.

**TABLE 13.2—EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT AS ON 31ST MARCH**

(In miles)

1957			1958			1959			1960		
Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
249.4	208.8	40.6	355.8	313.8	42.0	349.9	298.9	51.0	391.1	386.1	55.0

Source : Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 13.3—LIST OF DAK AND INSPECTION BUNGALOWS

Location of Dak Bungalow and Inspection Bungalows

Sl. No.	Name of Dak or Inspection Bungalows	Location
1	Sadar Dak Bungalow	At Jalpaiguri Town near Railway Station
2	Mainaguri Inspection Bungalow	At Mainaguri Bandar
3	Bataigole Inspection Bungalow	At Mal Bazar
4	Dhupguri Inspection Bungalow	At Dhupguri Bandar
5	Khairantl Inspection Bungalow	At Dhantala near Kranti hat
6	Madarihat Inspection Bungalow	At Madarihat Railway Station
7	Falakata Inspection Bungalow	At Falakata Bandar
8	Kalchini Inspection Bungalow	At Kalchini Bandar
9	Alipur Duar Inspection Bungalow	At Alipur Duar Town
10	Kumargram Inspection Bungalow	At Kumargram Bandar
11	Kamakshyaguri Inspection Bungalow	At Kamakshyaguri Bandar

Source : Chairman, District Board, Jalpaiguri.

***TABLE 13.4—NUMBER OF REGISTERED VEHICLES IN THE DISTRICT, 1959-61**

*As the data were not available, this table could not be furnished.

***TABLE 13.5—ROAD TRANSPORT (PASSENGER) SERVICE**

*As the data were not available, this table could not be furnished.

TABLE 13.6—RAILWAY MILEAGE AND STATIONS

Name of Police Station	Name of Railway Station	Total length in Kilometre
1	2	3
Jalpaiguri	Haldibari to Mandalghat	12
	Mandalghat to Jalpaiguri	10
	Jalpaiguri to Mahitnagar	7
	Mahitnagar to Belacoba	10
	(Belacoba Railway Station is under Rajganj P.S.)	
Rajganj	Belacoba to Ambarifalakata	11
	Ambarifalakata to New Jalpaiguri	11
Maynaguri	Bhotepatly to Mainaguri Road Station	10
	Mainaguri Road Station to Domohani	4
	Domohani to Ramshai	10
Nagrakata	Nagrakata to carron	6
	Carron to Chengmari	2
Dhubguri	Banarhat to Binnaguri	7
Mal	Mal to Bagrakote	14
	Mal to Odibari	4
	Mal to Dandim	5
	Mal to New Mal Jn. N. W.	7
	Mal to Mal S. W.	4
	Mal to Baradighi	9
	Mal to Newranuddy	8
	Mal to Lataguri Jn. S. W.	5
Mitali	Metelli is the only station	
Madarihat	Madarihat to Mujnai	10
Falakata	Dalgan is the only Station	6
	Mujnai to Dalgan	
Kalchini	Hasimara to Hamiltonganj	10
	Hamiltonganj to Kalchini	3
	Kalchini to Garopara	5
	Garopara to Rajabhatkhawa	6
	Rajabhatkhawa to Damanpur	8
Alipur Duars	Alipur Duar Jn. to Baloolabari	8
	Alipur Duar to Samuktala	18
Kumargram	Kumargram to Kamakshyaguri	20

NOTE: The distance between two stations has been shown here. Actual railway to a Police Station could not be ascertained in such cases where the Police Station boundary cuts the railway in a mid-way.

Source: Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 13.7—POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES AND RADIO LICENCES

Year	Number of Post Offices	Number of Telegraph Offices	Number of Radio Licences in force on 31st December
1	2	4	4
1961	12	Not available	Not available

Source: Superintendent of Post Offices, Jalpaiguri Division.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TABLE 14.1—P. W. D. STATISTICS (BUILDINGS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES, TOTAL MILEAGE OF ROADS AND TOTAL NUMBERS OF BRIDGES CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED BY P. W. D.)

Sl. No.	Description	Number	miles
1	<i>Total Buildings</i>	354	..
	(a) Residential	145	
	(b) Non-residential	209	
2	Roads	..	293
3	Bridges	238	..

Source : Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Jalpaiguri Division.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL BODIES

TABLE 15.1—RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARD, 1951-61

(In Rupees)

Year	Opening balance	Receipt	Total Receipt	Total expenditure	Closing balance
1951-52	162,848	560,031	722,879	523,855	198,524
1952-53	198,524	478,031	676,555	561,681	114,874
1953-54	114,874	464,771	579,645	489,538	90,107
1954-55	90,107	857,686	947,793	474,848	472,945
1955-56	472,945	510,094	983,039	563,089	419,874
1956-57	419,874	888,053	1,307,927	1,100,916	207,011
1957-58	207,011	701,724	908,735	606,479	302,256
1958-59	302,256	584,947	887,203	516,441	370,762
1959-60	370,762	574,422	945,184	374,554	507,630
1960-61	570,630	267,507	838,137	5,62085	276,053

Source : Vice-Chairman, District Board, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 15.2—RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1951-61**(In Rupees)**

Year	Jalpaiguri		Alipur Duar	
	Total receipt	Total expenditure	Total receipt	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1951-52	444,966	392,934	..	..
1952-53	380,051	422,950	..	..
1953-54	401,241	402,087	..	..
1954-55	430,137	424,829	..	..
1955-56	486,843	477,173	..	..
1956-57	445,623	449,975	..	..
*1957-58	426,474	419,750	6,404	8,075
1958-59	857,815	750,468	19,806	31,539
1959-60	665,021	725,990	31,261	68,286
1960-61	707,161	750,028	52,475	48,744

*Alipur Duar municipality started functioning from 7.2.57.

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 15.3—PANCHAYAT

Names of the Police Stations where the Panchayat Act had been extended upto 31.3.61 under Section 1(3) of the Act.	Names of the Police Stations and the total number of Anchal Panchayats and Gram Panchayats constituted upto 31.3.61			Names of the Anchal Panchayats authorized by the State Government under section 70(1) of the Act to constitute Naya Panchayats	
1	Police Stations	Number of Anchal Panchayats	Number of Gram Panchayats	Anchal Panchayats	Development Blocks where located
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Jalpaiguri	1 Falakata	7	51	1 Altagram	Dhubguri
2 Maynaguri	2 Kumargram	5	32	2 Magurnari	Dhubguri
3 Dhubguri	3 Rajganj	10	65	3 Balbari	Dhubguri
4 Falakata	4 Jalpaiguri	13	70	4 Dhubguri	Dhubguri
5 Kumargram	5 Maynaguri	11	64	5 Bargharis	Dhubguri
6 Rajganj	6 Dhubguri	8	51	6 Falakata	Jalpaiguri
7 Madarihah				7 Belacoba	Jalpaiguri
				8 Kharaja Berubari	Jalpaiguri
				9 Madhabdanga	Maynaguri
				10 Dharampur	Maynaguri

Source : Directorate of Panchayats, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TABLE 16.1—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS AS ON MARCH, 1960

Number of Blocks	Area covered		Number of Villages covered	Population covered	Percentage of population covered to rural population
	Square Miles	Square Kilometre			
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	1,462.8	3,788.7	396	522,893	61.57

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 16.2—DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AS ON 1ST AUGUST, 1961

Subdivision	Sl. No.	Block	Type of Block	Headquarter	Post Office	Telegraph Office	Nearest Rly. Station
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sadar	1	Jalpaiguri	Stage-I	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri
	2	Maynaguri	..	Maynaguri	Maynaguri	Maynaguri	Maynaguri Road
	3	Dhupguri	..	Dhupguri	Dhupguri	Dhupguri	Maynaguri Road
	4	Rajganj	..	Fatapukri	Fatapukri	Rajganj	Belacoba
Alipur Duars	5	Kumargram	Stage-I	Kamakshyaguri	Kamakshyaguri	Samuktala	Kamakshyaguri
	6	Falakata	..	Falakata	Falakata	Falakata	Dalgaon
	7	Madarihat	..	Madarihat	Madarihat	Madarihat	Madarihat

Source : Development Commissioner, Government of West Bengal.

*TABLE 17—CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

As there is no such collection at Jalpaiguri, this table is not furnished for this district

STATISTICS OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
'A' Class								
1 Dinbazar	1804	Daily	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Municipality	Rice, pulses, fish, muri vegetables	Wholesale and retail	1,310 to 2,315
2 Dhubguri	1878	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Dhubguri	Paddy, rice, potato, vegetables, fish, cattle and poultry, jute, tobacco, mustard seeds	Wholesale	8,000 to 10,000
3 Falakata	1885	Tuesday and Friday	Alipur Duars	Falakata	Falakata	Jute, rice, paddy, mustard seeds and tobacco	Do	3,450 to 5,800
4 Bataigol hat (Malbazar)	1875	Sunday	Jalpaiguri	Mal	Mal	Paddy, rice, potato, vegetables, orange, pineapple, goat and poultry	Do	During dry season 7,000 to 8,000 ; During rainy season 4,000 to 5,000
'B' Class								
1 Chalsa (Mongalbari) hat	1900	Thursday	Jalpaiguri	Mitish	Kharier Baudar, U.P.	Paddy, rice, potato, vegetables, onion, pork	Retail	1,500
2 Metely hat	1880	Sunday	Do	Do	Metely	Vegetables, eggs, poultry, goat, meat (buffalo), pork, paddy, rice, chira, orange, long-pepper, cardamom, malua, potato	Wholesale-cum-retail	8,000
3 Chamurahi hat	1905	Wednesday	Do	Dhubguri	Garden area (No. U. B.)	Tobacco, butter, orange, fowls	Retail	5,000
4 Alipurduar hat	1848	Sunday and Thursday	Alipur Duars	Alipur Duars	Alipurduar Khasmahal Town area	Paddy, rice, mustard seeds, tobacco	Wholesale-cum-retail	2,000 to 3,500
5 Samuktola hat	1896	Friday and Monday	Do	Do	Samuktola	Jute, paddy, rice, mustard seeds	Do	6,000 to 10,000
6 Kamakhya-guri hat	1902	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Kumargram	Nararthali	Jute, paddy, rice, mustard seeds and tobacco	Do	2,100 to 3,500
7 Berubari hat	1870	Saturday and Wednesday	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Nagar-Berubari	Jute, paddy and rice	Do	1,500
8 Mainaguri hat	1901	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Mainaguri	Mainaguri	Paddy, rice, vegetables, jute, potato and poultry	Do	10,000
9 Gouri hat	1880	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Kharis	Paddy, rice, vegetables, cattle	Retail	2,000
10 Rajganj hat	1880	Sunday and Thursday	Do	Rajganj	Sukhani	Paddy, rice, jute, milk, goat, poultry	Do	3,000
11 Odlabari hat	1950	Sunday	Do	Mal	Odlabari	Paddy, rice, potato, ginger	Wholesale	1,500
12 Lataguri hat	1910	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Kantadighi	Paddy, rice, and vegetables	Retail	1,200

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13 Nathua	1950	Monday and Thursday	Jalpaiguri	Dhubguri	Sukhapara	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard seeds	Retail	2,000
14 Banar hat	1918	Sunday	Do	Do	Tea Garden Area	Paddy, rice, vegetables, orange	Do	2,000
15 Gairkata	1900	Do	Do	Do	Sakhoajhora	Do	Do	3,000
16 Hamiltonganj	1907	Do	Alipur Duars	Kalchini	Latabari	Paddy, rice, poultry, orange	Do	2,000
17 Dalsingpara	1905	Do	Do	Do	Dalsingpara Tea Estate	Rice and orange	Do	2,000
18 Jateswar	1878	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Falakata	Deogaon	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard seeds, cattle	Wholesale	1,000
19 Mathura	1908	Monday	Do	Alipur Duars	Mathura Tea Estate	Rice, paddy, jute	Do	1,000
20 Kulkuli	1912	Sunday	Do	Kumargram	Kumargram Tea Estate	Rice, paddy, poultry	Retail	1,000
21 Madarihat	1907	Do	Do	Madarihat	Khayerbari	Rice, paddy, mustard seeds, cattle	Wholesale	1,500
22 Birpara	1912	Do	Do	Falakata	Dalgaon	Rice and vegetables	Retail	1,500
23 Sisubari	1902	Thursday	Do	Madarihat	Rangalibar	Rice, paddy, jute, mustard seeds	Wholesale	2,000
'C' Class								
1 Fulbari hat	1931	Thursday and Saturday	Jalpaiguri	Rajganj	Fulbari	Rice, paddy and vegetables	Retail	200 to 250
2 Rahimganj	1889	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Maynaguri	Domohani	Jute, paddy, rice and cattle	Wholesale and retail	1,500 to 2,000
3 Bangdhemali	1928	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Patkata	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Retail	1,200
4 Duramari hat	1924	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Dhubguri	Salbari	Paddy, rice and jute	Do	400
5 Dawkimari	1915	Do	Do	Do	Dawkimari	Jute, paddy, rice and chira	Do	800 to 1,000
6 Molani hat	1910	Monday and Friday	Do	Mal	Metelli	Paddy and rice	Do	400
7 Rakhal hat	1890	Monday and Thursday	Do	Maynaguri	Domohani	Paddy, rice and jute	Do	400 to 500
8 Paharer hat	1901	Sunday and Thursday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Boalmari	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	400
9 Totapara Tea Estate hat	1925	Sunday	Do	Dhubguri	Tea Garden area	Rice and vegetables	Do	200 to 250
10 Bagribari hat	1920	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Do	Gadharkuti	Rice, paddy and vegetables	Do	200
11 Bhandabari hat	1870	Sunday and Thursday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	150

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 Saroguri hat	1900	Monday and Friday	Jalpaiguri	Rajganj	Dabgram	Rice, Paddy and vegetables	Retail	800 to 800
13 Mogulkata hat	1880	Wednesday	Do	Dhubguri	Tea Garden area	Do	Do	800 to 800
14 Kadabari hat	1910	Tuesday and Sunday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Mandalghat	Do	Do	800
15 Bhatipara hat	1951	Monday and Friday	Do	Dhubguri	Salboni	Paddy, rice, jute, cattle, potato and mustard seeds	Wholesale and retail	3,000
16 Amguri hat	1910	Saturday and Wednesday	Do	Moynaguri	Amguri	Paddy, rice and oilra	Retail	800
17 Chaulhati hat	1800	Thursday and Sunday	Do	Rajganj	Kukurjan	Paddy, rice and Jute	Do	800
18 Dumdum hat	1887	Sunday	Do	Mal	Odhabari	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	200
19 Dengusajhar hat	1902	Friday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Patkata	Do	Do	400
20 Natun hat	1898	Monday and Thursday	Do	Do	Kharla	Do	Do	800
21 Baskanta Bazar	1923	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Mandalghat	Do	Do	800
22 Khayerbari hat	1925	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Do	South Berubari	Do	Do	200
23 Manikganj hat	1928	Monday and Thursday	Do	Do	Do	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Do	600
24 Jaharir hat	1910	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Bahadur	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	500
25 Banlar hat	1929	Monday and Friday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	180
26 Sovabari hat	1750	Monday and Friday	Do	Do	Garalbari	Do	Do	500
27 Barabari	1923	Thursday and Sunday	Do	Rajganj	Belacoba	Do	Do	150
28 Sukhani hat	1815	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	600
29 Sannyasikata hat	1895	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Sannyasikata	Do	Do	400
30 Kharkaria hat	1935	Monday and Friday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	500
31 Paglar hat	1920	Monday and Friday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	500
32 Simuldanga hat	1929	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Do	Mantadari	Do	Do	100
33 Saraswatipur hat	1922	Sunday	Do	Do	Do	Rice and vegetables	Do	200
34 Talma hat	1929	Monday and Friday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Belacoba	Do	Do	800

TABLE 18.1 —LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35 Belacoba	1880	Tuesday and Friday	Jalpaiguri	Rajganj	Bikarpur	Rice, jute and vegetables	Retail	400
36 Barnes hat	1908	Thursday and Monday	Do	Maynaguri	Barnes	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	400
37 Jalpesh hat	1925	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Do	Madhabdanga	Do	Do	400
38 Mullick hat	1885	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Do	Churabbandar	Do	Do	800
39 Champaguri hat	1905	Sunday	Do	Nagrakata	Tondu Nagrakata	Do	Do	800
40 Bankali hat	1900	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Maynaguri	Dharampur	Paddy, rice and Jute	Do	600
41 Rajar hat	1920	Monday and Thursday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	1,000
42 Sasthir hat	1890	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Saptibari	Do	Do	300
43 Bhotepatti hat	1895	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Do	Padumati	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	400
44 Rather hat	1915	Sunday and Thursday	Do	Do	Churabbandar	Do	Do	200
45 Jorepakri hat	1910	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	(Charampur) Dharampur	Do	Do	500
46 Helapakri hat	1895	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Padamati	Do	Do	800
47 Baradighi hat	1902	Sunday	Do	Mal	Kantadihi	Do	Do	300
48 Changmari hat	1895	Monday	Do	Do	(Rajadurya) Rajadanga	Do	Do	800
49 Mangalhari hat	1905	Sunday	Do	Mitlali	Batabari	Do	Do	800
50 Suklapara hat	1925	Wednesday	Do	Nagrakata	Sulka para	Do	Do	300
51 Thaljhora hat	1925	Wednesday	Do	Do	Tondu Nagrakata	Do	Do	300
52 Luksam hat	1905	Sunday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	800
53 Chaudhaddi hat	1890	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Dhubguri	Jhar Altagram	Do	Do	150
54 Kultimari hat	1870	Monday and Friday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	300
55 Mainatali hat	1885	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Do	Magurmari	Do	Do	400
56 Salbari hat	1885	Monday and Thursday	Do	Do	Gandang	Do	Do	300
57 Hasimara	1890	Sunday	Alipur Duars	Kalchini	Hasemari	Rice, orange, poultry and eggs	Do	1,200
58 Garopara	1895	Sunday	Do	Do	Garopara	Do	Do	1,000
59 Joygaon	1912	Sunday	Do	Do	Joygaon	Do	Do	800

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*concl.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
60 Atlabari	1907	Tuesday	Alipur Duars	Kalchini	Atlabari	Rice, orange, poultry and eggs	Retail	1,200
61 Nimti	1910	Wednesday	Do	Alipur Duars	Nimti	Rice, egg and vegetables	Do	600
62 Chuapara	1907	Sunday	Do	Kalchini	Chuapara	Rice, egg, duck, butter and poultry	Do	500
63 Jainti	1918	Monday	Do	Do	Jainti	Rice, egg, potato, ginger and poultry	Do	500
64 Rajbhatkhowa	1915	Friday	Do	Do	Rajbhatkhowa	Rice, egg, poultry and vegetables	Do	300
65 New Town hat	1898	Tuesday and Sunday	Do	Alipur Duars	Damaupur	Rice, orange and vegetables	Do	500
66 Salsabari hat	1902	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Chapararpar	Rice, paddy, jute and vegetables	Do	600
67 Dhalkur hat	1925	Monday	Do	Do	Majherdabri	Rice, paddy and jute	Do	500
68 Bhatibari hat	1910	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Do	Bhatibari	Do	Do	600
69 Silbari hat	1890	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Pathla-khwa	Rice, paddy, jute and mustard seeds	Do	800
70 Salkumar hat	1895	Monday and Tuesday	Do	Do	Salkumar	Rice, Paddy and vegetables	Do	500
71 Patkpara hat	1920	Sunday	Do	Do	Tapakata	Rice and vegetables	Do	400
72 Ghargori hat	1902	Sunday and Thursday	Do	Do	Do	Rice, paddy and vegetables	Do	600
73 Damanpur hat	1921	Wednesday	Do	Do	Damanpur	Rice, paddy and jute	Do	1,000
74 Barbaia hat	1908	Monday	Do	Kumargram	Barbaia	Do	Do	800
75 Daldali hat	1910	Friday	Do	Do	Daldali	Do	Do	500
76 Ranijhora hat	1922	Sunday	Do	Madarihat	Ranijhora	Rice, egg and poultry	Do	400
77 Kumargram	1892	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Kumargram	Kumargram	Paddy, rice and jute	Do	400
78 Santalibasti hat	1900	Thursday	Do	Kalchini	Santalimandati	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	250
79 Majherdabri hat	1905	Tuesday	Do	Kumargram	Majherdabri	Paddy, rice and jute	Do	400
80 Totopara market	1924	Daily	Do	Madarihat	Totopara	Rice, orange	Do	100

Source : Directorate of Agriculture (Marketing Branch), Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 18.2—LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Sl. No.	J.L. No.	Name of the place where Mela or Fair is held	Time when Mela is held		Local religious or other occasions of the Mela	Duration of Melas or Fairs (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
			According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION							
1	8	Patkata	October-November	Kartik	Gopastami	3	10,000-15,000
2	5	Maskalibari	October-November	Do	Maskali Puja	9	4,000-5,000
3	5	Boykatpara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	7	..
4	8	Garalbari	March-April	Chaitra	Barunisnan	7	2,000-3,000
5	8	Dhapanj	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	7,000-8,000
6	21	Boalmari	March-April	Chaitra	Dharma Sabhar Mela	..	..
7	22	Kharija Berubari	March-April	Chaitra	Manasha Puja	2	1,400
8	23	Jamadar Para	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	..
9	23	Jamadar Para	September-October	Aswin	Maharrum	..	..
10	23	Dolakgram	July-August	Shravan	Manasha Puja	1	..
11	23	Dolakgram	March-April	Chaitra	Barunisnan	3	2,500-3,000
12	23	Gomastapara	March-April	Chaitra	Charak Puja	..	..
13		Rangdhamali	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	3,000-4,000
14		Dinbazar River Ghat	September-October	Aswin	Immersion Ceremony (Durga Puja)	1	5,000
15		Rajbari	July-August	Shravan	Manasha Puja	1	3,000
16		Sonarhat	September-October	Aswin	Immersion Ceremony (Durga Puja)	1	2,000
17		Gourihal	March-April	Chaitra	Charak Puja	1	2,000
18		Paharpur Goshala	October-November	Kartik	Gopastami	1	3,000
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION							
1	28	Sukani	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	..	..
2		Talmahat	..	..	Barabarir Mela	..	..
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION							
1	43	Gartali Jalpes	February-March	Falgun	Sivaratri	30	100,000
2	52	Padamati	September-October	Aswin	Bhandali Banadurga Puja	1	5,000-6,000
3	52	Padamati	October-November	Kartik	Bhadrakali Puja	1	500-600
4	80	Jhar Baragila	March-April	Chaitra	Charak Mela	2-3	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION							
1	155	Gendrapara Tea Garden Purbba	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	5,000
2	172	Purbba Mallikpara	July-August	Shravan	Manasha Puja	3	1,200-1,300
3	172	Purbba Mallikpara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	..
4	172	Purbba Mallikpara	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	..	..
5	202	Purbba-Bhandani	September-October	Aswin	Bhandali Puja	1	..

TABLE 12.2—LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	J.L. No.	Name of the place where Mela or Fair is held	Time when Mela is held		Local religious or other occasions of the Mela	Duration of Mela or Fair (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
			According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MITIALI POLICE STATION							
1	147	Indong Tea Garden	26th January	..	Republic Day	..	..
2	147	Indong Tea Garden	15th August	..	Independence Day	9	2,500
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION							
1	10	Lankapara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	900
2	18	Madarihath	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	500
3	30	Mujnai	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	900
4	31	Hantupara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	1,000
5	32	Dumohipara	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	3	1,000
6	33	Ramjhora	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	3	800
7	38	Sisubari	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	200
8	43	Khagrabari	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	2,000
9	45	Birpara Tea Garden	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	..
FALAKATA POLICE STATION							
1	61	Malsagaon	March-April	Chaitra	Barunianan	7	700
2	71	Juteswar	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	7	1,550
3	72	Hedaitnagar	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	5-6	600
4	80	Jharhbeltali	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	5	..
5	82	Beltali Bhandani	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	7	..
6	90	Pramodenagar	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	2	800
7	90	Pramodenagar	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	4-5	..
8	96	Falakata	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	..
9	98	Chaukhola	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	5-7	500
10	102	Chhotu Salkumar	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	2	800
KALOHINI POLICE STATION							
1	11	Satali Bustee	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	1	2,000-4,500
2	29	Hamiltonganj	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	3	2,000
3		Jayanti	February-March	Falgun	Mahakal Puja	..	4,000-5,000
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION							
1	51	Salkumarhat	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	9-11	1,000
2	52	Kalabaria	March-April	Chaitra	Charak Puja	.	..
3	56	Jogendranagar	September-October	Aswin	Bhandali Puja	3	500-600
4	63	Ghagra	February-March	Falgun	Mahakal Puja	3-4	500-700
5	96	Uttar Majherdabri	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	..

TABLE 18.2—LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*concl'd*

Sl. No.	J.L. No.	Name of the place where Mela or Fair is held	Time when Mela is held		Local religious or other occasions of the Mela	Duration of Melas or Fairs (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
			According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>concl'd</i> .							
6	99	Alipur Duars Hatkhola	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	4,000
7	100	Damanpur	March-April	Chaitra	Astamisan	1	1,000
8	119	Tatpara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	400
9	152	Mahakalguri	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	..
10	152	Mahakalguri	February-March	Falgun	Sivaratri	..	..
11	152	Mahakalguri	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	..	..
12	165	Chepani	August-September	Bhadra	Mahakal Puja	90	500-600
13	172	Paschim Chikilguri	November-December	Agrahayan	Jagadhatri Puja	3	..
	173	Uttar Chikilguri					
	174	Purba Chikilguri					
14	174	Purbba Chikilguri	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	1	3,000-4,000
15		Sonapur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	600-700
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION							
1	185	Barabisa	..	..	Harimandirer Mela	3	1,000
2	192	Paschim Narathali	September-October	Aswin	Bhandali Puja	..	100
3	199	Chengmari	March-April	Chaitra	Basanti Puja	2	..
4	202	Paglarhat	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	2	500-600
5	203	Kumargram	November-December	Agrahayan	Jagadhatri Puja	3	1,000-2,500
6	228	Pukharigoan	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	3	..

Source : Processed from dated available for the Fairs and Festivals Volume I of West Bengal.

TABLE 19—PLACES OF TOURISTS' INTERESTS

Name of Place	Name of Police Station and Jurisdiction List No.	Reasons of interest	Nearest Railway Station and Bus Route	Tourists' Facilities	No. of tourists visiting the place during	
					1960	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambari Barrage	Rajganj/17	Barrage on the river Karatowa with surrounding natural beauties	Ambari Falakata Rly. Station	A forest Rest House is situated close to the Ambari Falakata aerodrome	Not known	Not known
Shikarpur Hat Kalimandir	Rajganj/7	A Kali temple of the days of Bhabani Pathak is situated wherein the statue of goddess Kali along with Bhawani Pathak and one <i>sanik</i> is being maintained locally	Belakoba Rly. Station	A Inspection Bungalow is situated at Shikarpur Tea Garden	Do	Do
Maharajghat	Rajganj/1	A spot of natural beauties in the bed of river Tista surrounded by the forests	Belakoba Rly. Station	Do	Do	Do
Jalpeah Mandir	Mainaguri	The highest temple of Shih in North Bengal	Mainaguri Rly. Station and Jalpeah Bus stop	A Dak Bungalow is situated at Mainaguri	Do	Do
Garumara wild life Sanctuary	Mal	Rhinoceros	Lataguri Rly. Station	Rest House with no catering arrangements	.	.
Baradabri	Kalchini/46	Preservation of wild life and expansion thereof	Hasimara Rly. Station	(a) Well furnished tourist lodge with catering arrangements (b) Elephants for visiting the sanctuary in the morning and afternoon (c) Jeep for the use of tourists (d) Well furnished youth hostel for the students of schools and colleges	Not available	Not available
Mahakalguri	* Kumergram	Mahakali shrine	Jainty Rly. Station	Nil	Not known	Not known
Totopara	Madarihat/19	Toto aboriginals are residing at Totopara. Tourists generally visit this place to know the interesting features of one of the extinguishing Toto aboriginals	Madarihat Rly. Station, Bagunbari Bus stop near about 19 miles will have to be covered on foot or Bullock cart to reach Totopara. No other conveyance is available	A Bungalow of Agricultural Department Tourists may halt at Totopara	Do	Do

* The place is not visited by tourist but by many local people and Government officials whose number would be annually 500.

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

PART III

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

*This Directory renders an account
of each Village and each Town*

THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Explanatory Note

The Directory renders an account of each village, entered on the Jurisdiction Lists for each Thana maintained by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal. For villages included in town figures are given for the town and not for the separate villages which it contains. In case of a municipal town figures are presented separately for each ward. It gives the Jurisdiction List number, name, area of the village, number of Occupied Houses, Census Households, Total Population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population, number of literates, and workers classified into the following nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers :

- I As Cultivator
- II As Agricultural Labourer
- III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities
- IV At Household Industry
- V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry
- VI In Construction
- VII In Trade and Commerce
- VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications
- IX In Other Services
- X Non-workers

These basic data are presented police stationwise first for the rural portion and next for urban portion in this directory. A notional map of the police station has been given at the beginning of the Village Directory of each police station showing the Jurisdiction List number of each village and the location of town, if any, and an inset map of the district has also been given to show the location of the police station in the district. The boundaries, specially the international one is very much notional and should not be taken as authentic for the purpose of survey or any reference. An alphabetical list of villages has been given facing each thana map. This list shows the Jurisdiction List number of each village and the names of the villages arranged alphabetically and its population in 1951 and in 1961. The thana map and the alphabetical list together facilitate location of any village in the Village Directory as well as on the spot.

A village, as a general rule, is the revenue survey *mauza*. The uninhabited *mauzas* and the *mauzas* that have been completely merged in urban areas have been indicated accordingly. In respect of the villages which are partly included in urban areas and partly outside the limits of a town, the particulars

for the portion included in urban area have been clubbed together with the particulars furnished for the corresponding town and for the portion lying outside the town limits i.e., included in the rural area, the data have been shown in the Village Directory against the corresponding *mauzas*. The area figures of the villages have been obtained from the 1951 Census Handbook. The total area for any police station shown below each Primary Census Abstract has been taken from Table A-I given in Part II A of this volume.

The area of the municipal towns has been presented according to the figures available from the respective municipalities. The area in respect of the non-municipal towns has been computed from the area figures of the constituting *mauzas*.

For the definition of a Worker and Non-worker and detailed description of nine Industrial Categories of workers, the Explanatory Note to the Primary Census Abstract and other economic tables in Part II of this Volume may be referred to.

Symbols will frequently be seen against a village or town. They will indicate that the institutions offering the particular facilities which the symbol denotes is situated within the village or town. These facilities are shown by symbols as explained below against the name of village and town :

- (a) Schools :
 - P=Primary Schools
 - H=High Schools
- (b) Medical facilities :
 - D=Dispensaries
 - Rhc=Rural Health Centres
 - Hos=Hospitals
 - Mcw=Maternity and Child Welfare Centres
- (c) Post Office :
 - Po=Post Office
- (d) Electricity :
 - E=Electricity
- (e) Library :
 - L=Library

Where figures like 5P or 2H or 2Hos etc., occur they denote that the *mauza* or the town has five Primary Schools or two High Schools or two Hospitals etc.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

I P. S. Jalpaiguri

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Amarkhena	9	102	113	Dalkhata	* 39	**	1,322	Rangamaty T.E.	3 (iv)	1,370	2,636
Araji Amarkhena	11	145	180	Dalkhata	* 40			Rarmadeb	13	194	133
Araji Garaibari	18	646	1,021	Dalkhata	* 43			Raypur T.E.	1 (ii)	1,003	1,234
Araji Maria Kamal-pukhari	15	600	1,130	Dharmadeb	10	63	97	Satkhamer	7	1,439	4,164
Bahadur	6	4,094	6,241	Garaibari	8	6,321	9,436	Shakati	* 62	}	300
Banekanthia	17	923	927	Jaipur T. E.	1 (iv)	1,003	1,194	Shakati	* 63		
Barapatia Nutunbas	1 (i)	3,488	5,367	Kachua	20	260	2,020	Shakati	* 64		
Berubari	23	13,209	17,444	Karatavally T.E.	3 (iii)	792	1,022	Shakati	* 65		
Berubari Nagar	24	198	333	Kharja	5	9,879	23,182	Shakati	* 66		
Bhandarpur T.E.	1 (ii)	551	645	Kharja Berubari	22	2,585	4,067	Shakati	* 67		
Bhandigurha	1 (iii)	990	1,444	Mandalghat	16	5,061	6,975	Shakati	* 68		
Bholakoba	2	3,540	5,455	Maria Kamalapukhari	13	176	206	Shakati	* 69		
Binnaguri	* 61	307	718	Nandanpur	19	1,853	2,946	Shakati	* 70		
Binnaguri	* 81			Paharpur	4	3,985	6,468	Shingimari	* 71	334	1,110
Boalmari	21	1,200	3,735	Patkata	3 (i)	6,192	9,279	Shingimari Part I	* 72	†	†
Chhitland of Singimari	14	130	29					Shingimari Part II	* 74	236	†
								Jalpaiguri (Municipality)		41,259	48,738
								Rural		73,377	123,084
								Urban		41,259	48,738
								Grand Total		116,636	171,822

* Chhit No.

** Separate population figures for the Chhit Nos. 39, 40 and 43 not available for 1951

‡ Excludes the population figures of Chhit Nos. 39, 40 and 43 of 1951

† Included with J. L. No. 71

Note: Chhit Nos. 39, 40, 43, 61-72, 74 and 81 transferred from Haldibari police station of Coosh Behar District vide Notification No. 2427 pl. dt.17.6.52

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IV)		All Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SADAR SUBDIVISION																	
I P. S. Jalpaiguri																	
1 (i)	Barapatia Natan-bas SP, Po	11,449.30	2,959	993	5,367	2,892	2,475	2,326	1,906	325	342	499	41	1,620	6	1,475	1
(ii)	Bhandarpur T. E.		173	145	645	333	312	2	..	277	245	62	5	164	133	10	..
(iii)	Bhandigurite T. E.		559	339	1,444	772	672	134	93	547	504	164	45	382	275	17	5
2	(iv) Jaipur T. E. Bhalakoba 9r, Po	6,178.56	414	273	1,194	599	595	78	81	371	397	54	27	323	261	3	..
			3,410	1,104	5,455	2,939	2,516	1,780	1,352	1	..	1,057	713	1,595	40	1,321	12
3 (i)	Patkata 9P, Po, Rbc	17,772.73	4,462	1,697	9,279	4,994	4,285	3,471	3,044	367	298	1,041	170	8,914	309	2,441	220
(ii)	Raypur T. E.		426	311	1,234	658	576	145	143	412	355	170	50	371	267	..	..
(iii)	Karata vally T. E.		290	235	1,022	534	488	7	8	363	339	71	32	255	214	3	..
	(iv) Rangamaty T. E.		703	612	2,636	1,445	1,191	22	21	1,259	1,041	222	27	730	536	23	27
4	Paharpur SP, Hoe	5,972.61	3,389	1,197	6,468	3,478	2,990	1,477	1,375	27	18	1,375	324	1,889	49	1,334	5
5	Kharla 21P, 4H, Po, SL, Rbc	14,886.60	7,435	4,083	23,182	12,462	10,720	3,100	2,643	108	99	5,559	2,308	5,991	275	1,968	33
6	Bahadur 8P, Po, Rbc	8,336.18	3,853	1,166	6,241	3,312	2,929	1,902	1,728	6	2	761	139	1,972	11	1,676	3
7	Satkhamar 5P, 2Po	4,545.23	2,333	785	4,164	2,235	1,929	1,475	1,307	4	4	616	113	1,267	18	1,077	12
8	Ganabari 4P, Po	11,171.65	5,398	1,731	9,426	5,014	4,412	2,051	1,742	7	1	1,770	254	2,842	77	2,447	9
9	Amarkhana P	151.04	68	20	113	63	50	5	6	..	..	26	1	32	1	31	1
10	Dharmadeb	210.78	63	22	97	52	45	40	32	..	..	20	1	28	..	24	..
11	Araji Amarkhana	256.65	122	37	180	88	92	84	92	..	..	23	1	58	1	51	..
12	Rarmadeb P	303.33	88	28	133	76	57	74	55	..	..	26	2	38	1	33	..
13	Maria Kamala-pukhari	26.054	127	45	206	109	97	35	39	..	..	44	3	66	5	62	2
14	Chhitland of Singimari 2P	23.43	25	7	29	15	14	15	14	..	..	4	..	9	..	7	..
15	Araji Maria Kamala-pukhari 3P	1,375.73	667	229	1,110	590	540	518	488	..	..	56	8	372	1	329	..
16	Mandalghat 11P, Po	5,516.92	3,313	1,268	6,975	3,769	3,206	2,223	1,926	..	..	1,295	319	2,170	38	1,642	5
17	Banskanthia 2P	618.93	430	174	927	502	425	341	293	..	..	166	51	273	23	168	..
18	Araji Ganabari 3P	470.24	361	167	1,021	599	422	158	144	..	..	218	67	361	5	158	..
19	Nandanpur 2P	2,528.99	1,198	515	2,946	1,613	1,333	958	785	..	..	338	38	943	31	852	8
20	Kachua 3P	3,136.08	471	366	2,020	1,073	947	895	794	..	..	168	26	617	15	582	15
21	Bolamari 4P	4,211.57	1,202	724	3,735	1,989	1,746	1,546	1,364	..	..	543	71	1,221	8	1,135	4
22	Kharja Berubari 12P, Rbc	3,417.69	2,650	784	4,067	2,209	1,858	1,544	1,333	1	..	725	124	1,255	30	1,002	3
23	Berubari 11P	15,874.21	9,967	3,327	17,444	9,350	8,094	7,174	6,393	184	176	2,611	403	5,704	382	5,009	274
24	Berubari Nagar P	82.91	214	82	355	210	145	95	67	..	..	70	13	148	10	39	1
139	Daikhata P	2.562	791	251	1,322	712	610	335	272	..	129	167	63	452	62	407	57
140	Daikhata	.053															
143	Daikhata	.004															
142	Shakati	.308															
143	Shakati	1.580															
164	Shakati	.030	419	119	799	438	361	245	212	..	..	77	12	254	6	238	6
165	Shakati	.020															
166	Shakati	.004															
167	Shakati	.088															
168	Shakati	.148															
169	Shakati	.003	632	215	1,110	596	514	167	314	..	..	159	22	340	5	307	..
170	Shakati	.004															
171	Shingimari	1.431															
172	Shingimari Part I	.350															
174	Shingimari Part II	.831															
161	Binanguri P	1.192	566	141	718	380	338	279	250	8	13	128	21	244	53	228	49
181	Binanguri	.017															

† These are Chhita.

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
42	..	16	..	10	3	1	2	..	..	15	..	..	..	61	..	1,272	2,400
5	..	132	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	2	169	179
1	..	337	270	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	390	397
..	..	311	259	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	276	334
144	18	12	2	..	4	..	38	1	..	..	68	15	1,344	2,476
103	12	46	16	35	51	5	8	20	..	47	..	3	..	214	2	2,080	3,916
..	..	371	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	309
2	..	250	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	279	274
4	4	703	502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	715	635
114	1	73	3	42	1	..	..	4	..	103	1	7	..	212	38	1,389	2,941
325	1	57	13	260	64	217	10	299	3	896	8	96	..	1,873	143	6,471	10,445
143	..	1	..	2	2	14	..	2	..	14	2	2	..	118	4	13,40	2,918
81	..	4	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	17	1	..	..	84	2	968	1,911
152	..	1	..	35	52	3	..	..	..	46	15	..	..	158	1	2,172	4,335
1	31	40
3	1	..	24	48
2	1	..	..	2	..	30	31
2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	38	36
4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	92
2	6	14
33	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	218	380
152	..	10	..	9	29	17	..	104	..	31	1	1	..	204	3	1,399	9,168
16	14	19	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	..	61	4	229	403
15	6	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	164	1	238	417
32	1	..	..	1	..	12	5	3	..	43	17	670	1,302
28	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	436	922
44	5	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	32	1	768	1,730
39	15	24	23	..	3	..	37	..	3	..	133	3	934	1,838
169	2	8	..	39	65	22	..	1	..	90	15	2	1	364	25	3,646	7,712
13	5	4	1	..	2	..	57	3	1	..	30	2	62	125
9	2	1	..	..	6	4	..	..	28	..	200	346
7	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	184	355
15	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	2	296	309
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	120	209

WORKERS

1

S.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (1-12)		As Supervisor	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>I P. S. Jalpaiguri—contd.</i>																	
<i>Jalpaiguri (Municipality)</i> <i>38P, 10H, 13Po, E, 11L,</i> <i>4Hos, 2D</i>																	
	Ward No. I		1,450	737	4,892	2,834	2,058	485	362	288	116	1,603	1,030	1,430	161	129	1
	Ward No. II		1,003	631	3,525	1,935	1,590	170	136	2	..	1,076	726	999	52	114	1
	Ward No. III		1,675	944	5,502	3,102	2,400	135	72	13	12	2,154	1,577	1,450	198	4	..
	Ward No. IV		2,566	1,872	10,894	6,188	4,706	1,013	809	473	177	3,648	2,246	3,034	272	32	1
	Ward No. V		1,395	981	6,617	3,616	3,001	356	130	112	64	2,231	1,530	1,732	98	2	..
	Ward No. VI		2,962	1,804	12,074	6,693	5,381	346	213	1,057	134	5,027	3,198	3,196	200	25	..
	Ward No. VII		1,267	983	5,234	3,240	1,994	94	26	..	..	1,816	815	2,011	232	5	..
	Total	5-89 Sq. miles	12,318	7,952	48,738	27,608	21,130	2,599	1,748	1,945	303	17,555	11,122	14,052	1,213	311	3
Rural	190-3 Sq. miles		59,178	23,192	123,084	66,100	56,984	34,701	30,516	4,267	3,963	20,285	5,494	36,900	3,148	26,099	752
Urban	3-9 Sq. miles		12,318	7,952	48,738	27,608	21,130	2,599	1,748	1,945	303	17,555	11,122	14,052	1,213	311	3
	Grand Total	194-2 Sq. miles	71,496	31,144	171,822	93,708	78,114	37,300	32,264	6,212	4,466	37,840	16,616	50,952	4,361	26,410	755

Note: Chhit Nos. 39, 40, 43, 61-72, 74 and 81 transferred from Haldibari police station of Cooch Behar district vide Notification No. 2427 Pl., dt. 17.6.52.

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																		A
II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		Non-workers		
As Agricultural Labourer																		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
35	1	71	3	6	4	154	6	66	..	280	1	114	..	575	145	1,404	1,897	
22	..	59	4	16	8	49	6	83	..	144	7	51	..	461	26	936	1,538	
1	..	79	15	14	23	162	3	64	..	340	3	168	..	818	154	1,452	2,202	
8	..	53	3	32	7	198	13	187	4	547	11	413	3	1,564	230	3,154	4,434	
1	..	78	5	51	24	356	8	91	..	457	1	160	1	536	59	1,884	2,903	
18	2	155	23	26	4	418	14	129	..	1,000	8	219	2	1,206	147	3,497	5,181	
..	..	80	3	56	7	212	14	28	..	659	9	215	..	756	199	1,229	1,762	
85	3	575	56	201	77	1,549	64	648	4	3,427	40	1,340	6	5,916	960	13,556	19,917	
1,702	21	2,320	1,673	500	340	313	26	451	3	1,454	61	123	1	3,938	271	29,200	53,836	
85	3	575	56	201	77	1,549	64	648	4	3,427	40	1,340	6	5,916	960	13,556	19,917	
1,787	24	2,895	1,729	701	417	1,862	90	1,099	7	4,881	101	1,463	7	9,854	1,231	42,796	73,753	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

2 P. S. Rajganj

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Araji Bhelakoba, I	10	100	402
Araji Bhelakoba, II	11	379	1,168
Araji Bhelakoba, III	12	61	86
Araji Binnaguri	14	840	1,074
Ambari Falakata	16	400	2,251
Badlagachh	20	193	494
Balaigachh	23	313	406
Binnaguri	3	6,043	8,578
Chakiabhita	25	634	629
Chhat Guzrimari	9	1,290	2,427
Chhat Sikarpur	13	133	193

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Dabgram	2	7,027	12,969
Gadheaganj	18	627	978
Guzrimari	8	915	1,566
Jungle Mohal	1 (i)	1,138	3,456
Jugibhita	19	491	979
Kamarbhita	17	647	1,602
Kismat Sukani	27	1,573	594
Kukurjan	29	3,239	4,287
Lalitabari	5	283	891

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Mahanbhita	24	456	619
Mantadari	6	1,200	1,507
Mohendigachh	22	505	712
Panikauri	15	1,461	2,372
Patharghata	21	337	513
Sannyasikata	26	5,692	7,342
Saraswatipur T.E.	1 (ii)	858	1,584
Sikarpur	7 (i)	4,694	4,300
Sikarpur T.E.	7 (ii)	1,636	4,410
Simulguri	4	312	487
Sukani	28	8,246	11,890
Total		51,723	80,766

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2 P. S. Rajganj																	
1 (i)	Jungle Mohal 3P	62,531.68	1,270	670	3,456	1,833	1,623	778	705	530	523	172	31	1,220	307	1,113	293
(ii)	Saraswatipur T. E. Po		483	344	1,514	869	715	46	17	478	520	252	27	476	339	43	7
2	Dabgram 15P, 2Po, L	11,333.43	5,035	1,946	12,969	6,898	6,071	3,975	2,303	323	441	3,315	832	5,505	733	2,926	655
3	Binnaguri 9P, Po	14,560.88	4,443	1,538	8,578	4,129	4,449	2,873	2,446	40	40	1,262	131	2,380	382	2,166	352
4	Simulguri P	713.27	197	67	487	286	201	180	56	57	45	124	4	180	81	125	81
5	Lalitabari P	675.92	209	68	891	716	175	190	143	10	13	129	1	624	68	500	68
6	Mantadari 2P	2,921.99	962	282	1,507	884	623	609	489	128	100	298	13	527	4	466	..
7 (i)	Sikarpur 4P	8,353.50	1,963	1,700	4,300	2,200	2,100	253	229	..	..	146	28	1,194	378	972	212
(ii)	Sikarpur T. E. 6P, Po, D		1,800	470	4,410	2,295	2,115	1,175	1,020	287	255	1,691	358	1,288	393	300	..
8	Guzrimari Rhc	1,959.56	612	248	1,566	833	733	353	333	133	120	224	60	536	116	449	111
9	Chhat Guzrimari 4P, H. L	2,951.97	1,879	455	2,427	1,272	1,155	830	762	..	..	360	197	667	28	446	6
10	Araji Bhelakoba, I	202.55	93	26	402	107	295	72	78	..	..	20	7	35	4	30	4
11	Araji Bhelakoba, II P	409.48	184	62	1,168	496	672	194	194	1	..	117	4	136	100	117	67
12	Araji Bhelakoba, III	121.51	64	20	86	46	40	41	29	..	..	10	4	22	..	19	..
13	Chhat Sikarpur P	292.20	112	33	193	110	83	95	73	6	10	46	44	58	2	47	2
14	Araji Binnaguri	1,673.45	793	206	1,074	523	551	382	500	15	11	438	71	247	19	39	1
15	Panikauri P, Rhc	3,144.02	3,608	1,002	2,372	1,259	1,113	1,216	1,024	9	7	470	80	717	18	635	4
16	Ambari Falakata P	834.87	319	104	2,251	1,967	284	53	50	25	13	195	13	186	10	152	8
17	Kamarbhita P, Po	896.13	425	344	1,602	869	733	506	483	21	22	298	79	517	5	217	..
18	Gadheganj P	1,338.62	443	148	978	513	465	67	74	..	..	247	20	261	..	239	..
19	Jugibhita	1,121.06	215	131	979	575	404	144	125	6	5	250	30	398	5	189	5
20	Badlagachh	674.13	88	305	494	265	229	32	13	..	..	193	1	165	18	153	10
21	Patharghata P	781.02	183	63	513	333	180	120	109	..	..	143	6	236	..	96	..
22	Mehendigachh 2P	1,188.76	534	124	712	393	319	223	175	60	47	196	18	233	7	215	7
23	Balaigachh	734.30	260	60	406	247	159	190	134	2	2	164	7	148	..	100	..
24	Mahanbhita 2P	1,136.89	149	117	619	343	276	132	107	9	7	193	8	194	1	183	1
25	Chakiabhita L	948.69	289	113	629	333	296	118	82	43	45	125	39	174	2	133	1
26	Sannyasikata 12 P	14,013.60	4,651	1,916	7,342	4,512	2,830	2,026	1,761	66	55	524	190	2,572	165	2,017	120
27	Kismat Sukani P, 2Po	2,099.54	192	109	594	307	287	165	94	..	..	287	61	146	41	86	36
28	Sukani 12P, Po, H, L, D	13,789.89	1,156	2,412	11,890	6,161	5,729	2,586	2,141	79	63	1,473	429	3,619	181	12,774	88
29	Kukurjan 8P, Po	5,910.79	664	292	4,287	2,250	2,037	645	605	..	..	491	51	1,290	14	1,027	4
Total (Entirely Rural)		245.8 Sq. miles	33,275	15,375	80,766	43,824	36,942	20,269	16,354	2,328	2,344	13,856	2,844	25,951	3,421	17,974	2,143

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
39	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	53	4	613	1,316
3	..	392	327	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	31	5	393	376
126	12	22	7	54	7	178	4	241	1	277	11	251	..	1,430	36	1,393	5,338
105	17	5	..	10	6	..	..	4	..	10	1	8	..	72	6	1,749	4,067
52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	106	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	92	107
10	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	3	357	619
156	3	..	125	27	11	18	..	20	..	..	2	1	..	..	25	1,006	1,722
..	..	152	393	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	..	..	..	570	..	1,007	1,722
17	..	..	..	14	2	5	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	25	3	297	617
57	1	..	..	7	8	..	..	24	..	54	..	2	..	77	13	605	1,127
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	72	291
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	1	..	13	..	360	572
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	24	40
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	52	81
47	18	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	1	..	23	..	276	532
23	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	13	..	2	..	36	14	342	1,095
13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	1,781	274
14	..	3	..	9	4	101	..	64	1	41	..	1	..	67	..	352	728
16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	252	465
19	..	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	177	399
8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	100	211
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	3	..	97	180
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	160	312
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	3	..	99	159
7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	149	275
3	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	6	..	17	..	159	294
305	17	2	..	24	6	4	..	4	..	36	12	..	..	180	10	1,940	2,665
8	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	37	..	..	5	..	..	7	..	161	246
329	12	2	1	95	25	10	..	7	..	164	23	3	..	235	32	2,542	5,548
188	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	19	2	1	..	51	5	960	2,023
1,585	91	763	853	257	81	450	4	416	2	1,095	89	423	..	2,988	158	17,873	33,521

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

3 P. S. Maynaguri

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Amguri	72	1,147	1,619	Domohani	13	3,646	••	Ponchabati	50	2,115	2,181
Bagjan	9	461	802	Dwarikamari	22	928	1,448	Purbba Baragharis	59	533	811
Baikurgaurgram	53	3,740	4,292	Forest Ramsai	86	•	•	Purbba Baragila	74	1,100	1,128
Balasan	56	419	570	Gartali Jalpes	43	550	810	Purbba Dehar	62	1,004	1,403
Banglajhar	6	766	931	Gopalganj	32	623	501	Purbba Dobhari	88	166	146
Barakamat	48	1,110	1,506	Gaurgram	36	967	1,051	Purbba Harmati	46	174	319
Barnes	38	1,563	1,519	Hasludanga	64	786	1,004	Purbba Salhari	44	766	1,051
Basildardanga	24	455	1,006	Jabar Amla	60	1,876	2,631	Purbba Sisubari	49	202	261
Baulbari	2	1,056	1,447	Jadabpur	84	655	382	Ramsai (T.R.)	83	841	877
Bengkandi	10	1,512	•	Tea Garden	80	770	994	Ratherhat	68	750	1,067
Betgara	71	1,217	1,908	Jhar Baragila	78	568	739	Septilhari	61	6,266	8,659
Bhangamali	63	944	1,306	Kajaldighi	81	682	930	Satvendi	75	480	800
Bhangarhat	66	840	1,195	Kathalbari	12	1,582	••	Singimari	8	1,018	1,486
Bhotpatti	55	1,387	1,718	Khaerkhal	54	744	989	Sisubari	34	430	541
Brahmapur	58	578	912	Kumarpara	3	1,185	1,599	Tekatali	23	697	1,347
Chaggar	73	1,029	1,326	Madhabdanga	29	354	657	Ulladabri	17	1,297	1,324
Char Churabhandar	65	586	1,603	Madhya Khagrabari	20	692	817	Upar Tandu Forest	89	376	1,046
Charerbari	70	1,055	1,141	Mainaguri	19	2,314	†	Uttar Bhuskadanga	42	742	1,290
Chatrarpar	1	715	913	Nimna Tandu Forest	85	417	425	Uttar Dangapara	30	628	965
Chengmari	77	602	1,029	Nirendrapur	25	613	700	Uttar Kalamati	79	599	633
Churabhandar	67	855	1,224	Padamaati	52	2,400	4,033	Uttar Khagrabari	21	1,016	1,388
Dakshin Baragila	5	759	1,097	Paharpur	57	644	848	Uttar Madhabdanga	27	1,199	3,406
Dakshin Bhuskadanga	41	785	943	Paitkakhocha	7	720	952	Uttar Marichbari	14	1,375	••
Dakshin Dangapara	40	761	1,131	Panbari	82	1,042	1,683	Uttar Mauamari	11	820	••
Dakshin Kalamati	76	369	470	Paschim Baragharis	35	997	1,088	Uttar Putimari	39	186	279
Dakshin Khagrabari	26	821	1,405	Paschim Baragila	4	713	954	Uttar Sisubari	15	55	687
Dakshin Madhabdanga	28	735	1,164	Paschim Harmati	47	656	1,455	Mainaguri (Non-Municipality) ‡			10,930
Dakshin Marichbari	16	24	377	Paschim Salbari	45	405	496	Domohani (Non-Municipality) ‡			9,064
Dakshin Mauamari	18	2,321	†					Rural	88,315	103,264	
Dakshin Putimari	37	1,019	1,144					Urban		20,01	
Dakshin Sisubari	33	•	•					Grand Total	88,315	123,278	
Dakshin Ulladabri	31	874	1,039								
Dhaolaguri	69	756	846								
Dharmmapur	51	4,490	5,198								
Dobbari	87	•	•								

• Uninhabited

•• Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)

† Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)

‡ Treated as town for the first time in 1961

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

S. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3 P. S. Maynaguri																	
1	Chatrapar P	745.21	419	165	913	484	429	322	285	28	17	116	7	228	1	269	..
2	Baulbari P	1,619.44	1,086	262	1,447	791	656	725	537	15	10	319	38	467	3	403	..
3	Kumarpura 2P	1,566.92	774	328	1,599	885	714	633	518	18	12	209	9	515	8	436	7
4	Paschim Baragila P	1,099.60	198	106	954	486	468	306	292	..	..	121	19	277	4	270	1
5	Dakshin Baragila	1,196.48	599	203	1,097	591	506	487	404	..	..	95	12	336	66	318	66
6	Banglajhar 2P	1,226.95	406	177	931	471	460	342	354	..	..	133	12	279	1	276	1
7	Paikakhocha P	1,056.24	702	169	952	488	464	389	374	..	..	100	8	283	2	283	..
8	Singimari 3P, Po, Rhc	1,140.26	1,003	267	1,486	792	694	426	394	33	21	273	44	464	23	345	5
9	Bagjan P	568.28	459	133	802	438	364	243	219	32	10	214	66	239	4	205	3
10	Bengkandi	1,895.95	Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)														
11	Uttar Mauamari	1,339.33	Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)														
12	Kathalbari	1,219.19	Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)														
13	Domohani	675.03	Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)														
14	Uttar Marichbari	1,352.15	Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)														
15	Uttar Sisuaabari	376.85	183	127	687	372	315	335	291	..	..	98	17	224	..	208	..
16	Dakshin Marichbari	370.91	109	75	377	192	185	192	185	..	..	34	2	110	..	110	..
17	Ulladabri P	1,337.20	304	115	1,524	844	680	449	353	..	..	316	36	524	9	447	9
18	Dakshin Mauamari	871.41	Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)														
19	Mainaguri	291.72	Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)														
20	Madhya Khagrabari P, Rhc, D	683.09	415	143	817	438	379	198	193	10	..	193	39	239	1	178	..
21	Uttar Khagrabari	1,502.31	693	246	1,388	739	649	714	627	..	..	315	36	422	42	371	40
22	Dwarikamari 2P	1,420.99	814	262	1,448	743	705	443	388	..	..	202	25	448	6	382	5
23	Tekatali Po	1,004.33	322	100	1,347	735	612	398	351	5	4	336	81	407	..	284	..
24	Basildanga	1,156.60	468	179	1,006	525	481	393	366	..	..	174	26	311	2	265	..
25	Nirendrapur P	907.54	345	110	700	376	324	376	324	..	..	136	2	220	..	220	..
26	Dakshin Khagrabari P	1,225.60	585	256	1,405	711	694	527	532	..	..	211	38	415	3	271	2
27	Uttar Madhabdanga 2P	1,365.45	1,436	727	3,406	1,777	1,629	828	751	..	..	614	151	488	11	372	2
28	Dakshin Madhabdanga P	1,227.25	859	288	1,164	622	542	538	486	84	..	152	19	379	43	342	36
29	Madhabdanga 2P, Po	869.45	486	111	657	346	311	305	292	..	..	124	9	204	2	191	1
30	Uttar Dangapara 2P	861.42	640	195	965	524	441	832	312	..	..	177	22	346	3	322	3
31	Dakshin Ulladabri P	1,355.69	651	208	1,039	573	466	320	276	..	..	200	16	334	12	294	6
32	Gopalganj P	987.87	157	94	501	299	202	118	82	..	..	144	43	209	8	59	1
33	Dakshin Sisuaabari	553.09	Uninhabited														
34	Sisuaabari P	487.43	329	103	541	296	245	261	210	..	..	103	19	161	13	153	10
35	Paschim Baraghar	1,287.27	663	204	1,088	598	490	454	367	2	..	277	27	388	..	343	..
36	Gaurgram P	1,036.93	839	171	1,053	528	525	492	437	..	..	130	20	326	1	315	1
37	Dakshin Putimari 2P	1,048.90	799	205	1,144	640	504	387	330	..	..	174	44	386	15	320	1
38	Barnes 2P, Po, Rhc	1,157.39	886	288	1,519	848	671	405	322	..	..	380	95	510	5	388	..
39	Uttar Putimari	269.64	171	54	279	152	127	152	127	..	..	104	6	93	..	77	..
40	Dakshin Dangapara P	1,084.44	732	212	1,131	601	530	357	343	1	..	153	11	347	7	323	3
41	Dakshin Bhuskadanga P	1,173.02	665	165	943	478	465	391	377	..	..	154	18	280	2	258	2
42	Uttar Bhuskadanga P	1,262.91	741	370	1,290	732	558	625	498	..	..	217	29	466	13	360	4
43	Gartali Jalpes P, H, Po, L, D	568.20	472	196	810	455	355	273	244	..	..	210	51	251	..	150	..
44	Purbba Salbari 2P	1,232.96	718	196	1,051	568	483	462	394	..	..	201	14	347	7	304	2
45	Paschim Salbari	797.57	460	91	496	257	239	217	211	10	6	40	2	145	3	129	..
46	Purbba Harmati	786.32	191	64	319	181	138	83	64	..	..	31	4	106	..	101	..
47	Paschim Harmati 2P	1,184.32	989	271	1,455	846	609	356	244	1	..	293	48	533	17	347	6
48	Barakamat P	1,291.22	969	136	1,506	790	716	490	419	..	..	346	73	502	39	462	29
49	Purbba Sisuaabari	227.68	174	52	261	149	112	140	104	..	..	54	10	97	..	90	..
50	Ponchabati 4P	1,047.55	1,384	473	2,181	1,154	1,027	437	337	..	..	456	200	663	36	370	3
51	Dharmmapur 5P, Po, 2L, Rhc	6,883.39	995	395	5,198	2,808	2,390	1,012	840	5	..	863	206	1,713	22	1,430	1
52	Padamaati P, H, Po, D	4,555.42	2,101	731	4,033	2,175	18,58	1,474	1,304	11	9	476	54	1,284	19	1,217	8
53	Baikurgaurgram 7P, H	5,295.65	2,830	778	4,292	2,286	2,006	1,625	1,472	4	..	764	112	1,306	16	1,161	2
54	Khaerkhal	1,094.28	612	161	989	516	473	461	429	..	..	177	9	343	5	304	..
55	Bhotpatti 2P, Po	1,232.38	1,053	318	1,718	898	820	422	422	3	2	281	47	536	10	268	1

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	18	1	196	438
11	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	..	43	..	324	653
17	22	1	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	31	..	370	706
3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	309	464
12	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	255	440
2	1	..	192	459
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	462
21	42	15	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	50	3	328	671
7	1	9	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	199	360
Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)																	
Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)																	
Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)																	
Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)																	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	148	315
..	82	183
35	6	..	1	..	19	..	8	..	8	..	320	671
Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)																	
Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)																	
..	5	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	45	1	199	378
24	8	2	6	..	4	..	1	..	8	..	317	607
16	..	2	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	13	..	295	699
11	1	..	14	..	2	..	47	..	1	..	47	..	328	612
10	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	29	..	214	479
..	136	324
24	1	..	3	..	..	..	93	1	1	..	22	..	296	691
50	..	1	..	3	5	6	..	..	..	29	3	3	..	24	1	1,289	1,618
15	..	2	..	1	6	1	..	14	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	243	499
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	142	309
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	178	438
4	3	..	2	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	25	..	239	454
3	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	47	2	29	..	69	3	90	194
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	135	232
11	2	..	..	..	12	..	210	460
Uninhabited																	
2	9	..	202	524
5	8	1	1	13	..	..	3	..	..	..	49	..	254	489
16	1	..	..	1	..	40	1	1	..	64	3	338	646
11	4	..	1	..	59	127
6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	254	523
10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	198	463
3	..	2	..	..	7	2	..	62	2	28	..	1	..	8	..	266	545
18	10	..	..	..	30	..	10	..	33	..	204	353
12	..	6	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	20	..	221	476
14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	112	236
3	75	138
16	17	5	6	..	11	..	..	..	136	6	313	592
12	1	10	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	20	..	288	677
5	2	..	52	112
36	..	25	..	7	11	13	..	22	..	90	15	3	..	97	7	491	991
56	..	5	..	31	17	..	..	61	..	61	3	1	..	68	1	1,093	2,368
6	..	32	..	..	11	4	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	13	..	891	1,839
15	2	9	1	2	..	4	11	..	..	18	..	..	..	97	..	980	1,990
1	3	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	30	..	173	468
137	1	2	..	18	6	..	..	1	..	38	..	29	..	43	2	362	810

WORKERS

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
J P. S. Maynaguri—contd.																	
56	Balasan P	1,040.50	385	103	570	311	259	184	146	7	4	66	2	183	..	138	..
57	Paharpur 2P	945.19	591	128	848	446	402	411	370	..	..	92	2	267	..	258	..
58	Brahmapur P	1,236.83	571	145	912	484	428	310	274	..	..	156	12	299	6	237	..
59	Purbba Baragaria P	922.25	504	144	811	444	367	422	350	..	..	85	7	240	21	222	19
60	Jabar Amla 3P, Po	2,584.33	1,707	514	2,631	1,405	1,226	880	779	..	..	503	78	817	3	705	..
61	Saptibari 9P, Po, Rhc	9,744.65	3,053	1,569	8,659	4,616	4,043	3,050	830	..	..	1,306	172	2,637	46	2,455	27
62	Purbba Dehar P	1,303.22	807	252	1,403	752	651	665	579	2	2	210	19	427	4	374	..
63	Bhangamali 2P, Po, Rhc	1,361.56	430	212	1,306	680	626	607	564	3	..	302	35	445	69	408	68
64	Hasludanga 2P	896.27	635	202	1,004	538	466	434	410	..	3	241	42	340	..	240	..
65	Char Churabhandar P	2,483.34	834	318	1,603	856	747	403	300	..	200	225	17	494	..	437	..
66	Bhangarhat 2P	1,332.01	698	209	1,195	655	540	622	512	..	..	100	16	375	3	338	..
67	Churabhandar	1,111.36	755	224	1,224	672	552	593	487	..	..	174	20	365	1	268	..
68	Ratherhat P	1,338.59	809	203	1,067	582	485	480	433	..	..	195	16	354	8	295	..
69	Dhaolaguri	1,207.28	574	157	846	438	408	423	396	..	..	141	7	260	4	239	2
70	Charerbari 2P	1,106.79	632	244	1,141	592	549	538	519	21	7	171	29	353	7	326	3
71	Betgara P	2,339.15	972	366	1,908	1,032	876	865	756	36	32	365	29	610	11	544	..
72	Amguri P, Po	1,650.61	811	319	1,619	882	737	769	672	..	..	346	35	533	8	408	8
73	Chappar P	1,324.33	748	219	1,326	698	628	646	591	15	10	215	29	403	11	378	3
74	Purbba Baragila P	2,186.71	634	222	1,128	599	529	559	493	36	32	188	10	374	1	348	..
75	Satvendi P	1,087.01	386	153	800	418	382	363	334	21	23	56	8	257	..	225	..
76	Dakshin Kalamati	697.06	244	87	470	238	232	203	198	..	..	10	..	131	..	131	..
77	Changmari Po	1,218.63	575	180	1,029	521	508	399	403	71	64	93	7	284	3	269	3
78	Kajaldighi P	844.90	125	125	739	382	357	362	344	4	3	38	2	207	..	200	..
79	Uttar Kalamati 2P	996.49	305	131	613	358	275	318	238	35	37	62	2	189	..	180	..
80	Jhar Baragila P	1,605.08	441	163	994	533	461	276	226	68	68	211	42	298	1	261	..
81	Kaogap P	1,183.66	481	170	930	503	427	339	309	92	66	135	4	305	14	274	11
82	Panbari P, Rhc	2,846.53	667	287	1,683	877	806	528	404	65	149	359	106	471	16	390	11
83	Ramsai (T. E.)	1,580.73	378	192	877	470	407	285	175	141	132	150	25	285	26	181	19
84	Jadabpur Tea Garden P	547.76	93	93	382	217	165	15	9	149	119	34	11	121	15	..	..
85	Nimna Tandu Forest P	9,600.00	113	69	425	224	201	15	12	169	159	38	23	141	..	128	..
86	Forest Ramsai	2,492.10						Uninhabited									
87	Dobbari	350.03						Uninhabited									
88	Purbba Dobbari	190.93	48	26	146	83	63	8	4	75	5	8	..	46	5	46	5
89	Upur Tandu Forest 2P	29,949.00	233	181	1,046	635	411	33	17	252	19	42	4	469	48	101	..
Mainaguri (Non-Municipality) 6P, 2H, 2Po, E, 2 L		4.78 Sq. miles	4,113	1,909	10,950	6,046	4,904	1,686	1,467	20	23	2,970	1,658	2,986	141	520	32
Domohani (Non-Municipality) 4P, H, Po, E, D		7.17 Sq. miles	3,677	1,760	9,064	5,002	4,062	2,042	1,705	46	33	2,178	911	2,044	102	409	38
Rural		239.5 Sq. miles	53,125	18,287	103,264	55,339	47,925	37,320	30,815	1,524	1,225	17,217	2,692	32,211	815	27,015	440
Urban		12.0 Sq. miles	7,790	3,669	20,014	11,048	8,966	3,728	3,172	66	56	5,148	2,569	5,030	243	929	70
Grand Total		251.5 Sq. miles	60,915	21,956	123,278	66,387	56,891	41,048	33,987	1,590	1,281	22,365	5,261	37,241	1,058	27,944	510

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	15	..	128	259
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	179	402
..	1	..	..	20	5	..	..	3	..	19	..	185	422
16	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	204	346
101	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	588	1,223
59	21	5	4	11	17	..	35	1	1	..	65	2	1,959	3,997
8	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	43	..	325	647
..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	31	..	235	557
1	12	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	59	..	198	466
18	4	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	17	..	362	747
5	10	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	19	1	280	537
18	1	62	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	307	581
9	17	7	2	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	26	..	228	477
7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	178	404
13	5	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	8	1	239	542
17	..	8	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	34	..	422	863
3	11	..	5	..	17	..	..	..	19	..	349	726
13	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	295	617
16	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	225	528
1	2	..	11	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	161	382
..	107	232
2	7	..	..	..	6	..	237	505
6	1	..	175	357
6	1	..	2	..	169	275
15	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	10	1	235	460
17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	198	413
16	3	8	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	22	1	406	790
34	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	29	..	185	381
..	..	102	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	12	..	96	150
2	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	83	201
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	58
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	46	203	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	31	..	84	2	166	363
83	..	14	3	198	18	358	11	98	3	789	6	304	7	622	61	3,060	4,763
126	..	67	..	35	3	144	34	23	..	348	7	692	4	200	16	2,958	3,960
1,116	62	439	17	190	143	268	64	254	7	885	44	139	..	1,905	36	23,128	47,110
209	..	81	3	233	21	502	45	121	3	1,137	13	996	11	822	77	6,018	8,728
1,325	62	520	20	423	164	770	109	375	10	2,022	57	1,135	11	2,727	115	29,146	85,833

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

4 P. S. Nagrakata

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Altadanga Tea Garden, I	92	*	*
Altadanga Tea Garden, II	93	*	*
Angrabhassa	102	904	1,825
Bamandanga Tea Garden	107	1,932	2,475
Bhagatpur Tea Garden	123	3,876	5,577
Caron Tea Garden	129	1,066	1,547
Chhar Tandu	125	707	1,026
Chengmari Tea Garden	130	4,912	7,258
Dhondasimla	96	734	764
Dhumpara	97	312	649
Diana Forest	106	42	8
Gatia Tea Garden	124	2,082	2,689
Ghasmari	126	408	474

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Grassmore Tea Garden	127	2,041	2,971
Hila	117	†	‡
Hila Tea Garden	118	1,554	1,924
Hope Tea Garden	120	1,854	2,565
Hridaypur	104	879	1,132
Jaldhakka Tea Garden, I	90	755	1,112
Jaldhakka Tea Garden, II	91	*	*
Jiti Tea Garden	121	2,201	2,836
Kalabari	103	959	1,162
Kalabari Tea Garden, I	98	1,308	1,895
Kalabari Tea Garden, II	100		
Kalabari Tea Garden, III	101		
Kalabari Tea Garden, IV	99		
Khairbari	112	912	1,134
Khairkata	94	670	878

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Kurti Tea Garden	122	1,743	2,504
Lukson Tea Garden	128	2,080	3,617
Nagrakata	115	256	330
Nagrakata Tea Garden	116	1,931	2,731
Nayasalli Tea Garden	119	2,364	3,195
Sukhanibasti	114	742	1,109
Sulkapara	113	701	1,380
Tandu	111	172	164
Tandu Tea Garden, I	109	1,484	542
Tandu Tea Garden, II	108		
Tandu Tea Garden, III	110		
Uparkalabari	105	355	587
Uttar Nunkhawadanga	95	253	575
Total		42,389	58,635

* Included with J. L. No. 90

† Uninhabited

‡ Included with J. L. No. 118

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4 P. S. Nagrakata																	
90	Jaldhakka Tea Garden, I	763.33	440	241	1,112	604	508	54	26	370	246	120	228	329	153	54	2
91	Jaldhakka Tea Garden, II	119.00															
92	Altadanga Tea Garden, I	313.47															
93	Altadanga Tea Garden, II	215.75															
94	Khairkata P	904.10	386	167	878	457	421	204	234	200	109	79	222	270	10	242	3
95	Uttar Nun-khawadanga P	704.00	261	110	575	298	277	159	148	184	74	81	154	181	73	127	70
96	Dhondasimla	1,192.61	372	127	764	396	368	239	227	140	129	57	..	251	73	238	73
97	Dhumpara L	1,271.96	257	120	649	368	281	91	84	125	83	64	1	233	1	206	1
98	Kalabari Tea Garden, I	812.54	737	453	1,895	1,004	891	18	22	881	608	160	60	504	356	..	..
99	Kalabari Tea Garden, IV	143.93															
100	Kalabari Tea Garden, II	229.40															
101	Kalabari Tea Garden, III	222.49															
102	Angrabhassa 2P	1,554.77	628	325	1,825	968	857	142	224	546	472	120	4	605	4	550	..
103	Kalabari Po	1,891.84	350	216	1,162	651	511	123	99	416	327	101	225	451	270	437	270
104	Hridaypur P	1,206.54	312	206	1,132	621	511	162	103	300	255	100	245	408	67	389	67
105	Uparkalabari	1,147.54	138	111	587	318	269	..	..	157	134	20	..	209	1	208	1
106	Diana Forest	15,373.00	3	3	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	..
107	Bamandanga Tea Garden, P, Po	2,335.12	1,113	986	2,475	1,323	1,152	169	205	644	700	199	20	652	426	..	1
108	Tandu Tea Garden, II	11.20	137	122	542	313	229	48	41	170	139	41	7	190	97	6	..
109	Tandu Tea Garden, I	565.09															
110	Tandu Tea Garden, III P	64.75															
111	Tandu	1,048.74															
112	Khairbari	1,708.07	385	220	1,134	599	535	5	2	268	252	107	24	380	168	281	149
113	Sufkapara P, Po, Rho	1,035.93	313	263	1,380	803	577	37	10	504	406	137	33	488	180	301	137
114	Sukhanibasti	879.79	311	226	1,109	632	477	2	2	450	375	136	30	418	205	231	192
115	Nagrakata 2P, Po	171.12	87	67	330	204	126	..	..	121	105	47	..	148	46	61	46
116	Nagrakata Tea Garden	2,326.04	746	659	2,731	1,454	1,277	31	25	672	662	284	45	724	492	11	10
117	Hila	117.80	588	545	1,924	978	946	32	10	625	590	195	53	578	353	18	2
118	Hila Tea Garden 2P	1,527.21															
119	Nayanalli Tea Garden, 2P	2,005.26	917	719	3,195	1,706	1,489	100	191	828	868	532	81	932	517	3	2
120	Hope Tea Garden P	1,802.79	663	596	2,565	1,378	1,187	203	183	299	213	299	213	730	444	24	15
121	Jiti Tea Garden P, Po	2,607.53	667	667	2,836	1,497	1,339	51	25	320	538	249	51	804	614	39	29
122	Kurti Tea Garden P	1,953.85	347	315	2,504	1,313	1,191	4	3	576	602	200	34	680	542	57	98
123	Bhagatpur Tea Garden P	3,433.94	1,624	1,481	5,577	3,071	2,506	180	109	1,569	1,698	898	207	1,803	835	67	..
124	Gatia Tea Garden P	2,139.89	733	673	2,689	1,406	1,283	31	20	802	750	269	54	779	529	37	65
125	Chhar Tandu	1,069.08	271	142	1,026	555	471	2	2	323	278	50	17	311	8	300	7
126	Ghasmari	785.36	85	84	474	245	229	15	19	165	154	26	..	135	54	114	54
127	Grasmore Tea Garden P	2,561.11	757	676	2,971	1,566	1,405	46	28	871	699	265	42	782	507	48	45
128	Lukaa Tea Garden 2P	2,318.22	852	760	3,617	2,015	1,602	24	14	911	747	536	115	1,189	429	14	7
129	Caron Tea Garden P, Po	1,462.99	369	364	1,547	815	732	35	29	582	362	156	27	511	373	21	21
130	Chengmari Tea Garden P, H, Po	6,275.95	2,044	1,759	7,258	3,963	3,295	379	327	1,660	1,649	725	151	1,920	1,235	189	226
Total (Entirely Rural)		106.7 Sq. miles	16,949	13,430	58,635	31,619	27,016	2,586	2,412	15,710	14,243	6,281	2,351	17,649	9,073	4,318	1,604

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
9	..	205	147	4	..	..	..	11	..	23	3	4	..	19	1	273	333
10	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	7	..	..	9	..	187	411
4	6	2	..	..	44	1	117	204
12	1	..	145	293
..	8	..	..	..	19	..	135	280
7	..	443	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	31	6	500	535
8	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	15	..	..	..	24	1	363	833
4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	200	241
13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	213	444
..	1	..	109	268
..	3	..	2	3
..	..	620	424	..	..	8	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	8	1	671	726
2	..	135	91	..	..	..	..	31	..	3	..	1	..	12	6	123	132
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	60
23	12	..	..	14	7	..	..	2	..	9	..	5	..	46	..	219	267
18	18	24	..	18	8	..	..	2	..	40	5	..	..	85	12	315	397
12	1	8	..	20	2	..	..	21	..	15	2	2	..	109	8	214	272
..	87	..	56	80
..	..	601	476	5	..	..	..	9	..	10	..	1	..	87	6	730	783
..	..	515	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	43	3	400	593
..	..	588	484	2	1	..	..	..	..	140	3	9	..	190	27	774	972
..	..	553	420	..	..	2	..	..	..	63	7	10	..	78	2	648	743
..	..	709	575	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	30	10	693	725
7	..	535	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	5	..	54	53	633	649
9	..	1,112	826	..	..	11	..	..	..	264	4	7	..	333	5	1,268	1,671
..	..	624	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	4	627	754
..	6	..	..	..	5	1	244	463
..	21	..	..	..	..	..	110	175
3	9	681	453	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	784	898
..	..	482	414	16	1	..	..	..	..	199	7	1	..	517	..	826	1,173
1	..	457	350	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	21	2	304	359
..	..	1,823	942	13	19	..	..	9	..	70	..	83	..	133	48	2,043	2,060
146	40	9,717	7,151	101	38	27	3	99	..	947	40	130	..	2,164	197	13,970	17,943

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

5 P. S. Dhubguri

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Amberi Tea Garden	132	2,520	2,856	Garialtari	191	779	1,006	Paschim Dangapara	190	577	736
Bagriberi	205	690	969	Gendrapara Tea Garden	155	3,193	4,616	Paschim Daukimari	194	813	971
Bairatiguri	223	2,961	†	Gosairhat Forest	176	168	94	Paschim Duramari	182	384	613
Bamantari	189	587	944					Paschim Magurmari	212	1,147	1,661
Banarhat Tea Garden	156	3,670	5,868	Haldibari Tea Garden	160	3,468	5,063	Paschim Malikpara	207	1,077	1,224
Baragharla	220	1,075	1,770	Haritalguri Tea Garden	135	933	2,369	Paschim Salbari	233	918	1,432
Bhandani	202	821	1,002	Haritalguri Tea Garden, III	139	1,636	1,347	Pathidaha	217	383	641
Bhatiapara	185	606	1,154					Pradhapara	167	1,109	1,402
Bhontla	221	623	847	Jakhaikona	216	198	272	Prayagpur	144	303	209
Bhotpara	227	488	727	Jalapara	145	456	492	Pundibari	237	348	593
Binnaguri Tea Garden	158	2,715	3,483	Jharmagurmari	210	713	1,092	Purbha Altagram	213	718	1,058
				Jhar Salbari	235	902	1,503	Purbha Dangapara	232	735	1,079
Chamtumukhi	187	910	1,246	Jurapani	236	486	903	Purbha Daukimari	196	1,176	1,893
Chamurchi Tea Garden	133	2,790	4,545					Purbha Duramari	181	1,027	1,322
Chanadipa	151	735	1,039	Kalirhat	209	968	1,363	Purbha Magurmari	211	845	1,790
Chapaguri	138	•	•	Karbala Tea Garden	157	2,829	4,123	Purbha Malikpara	172	902	1,600
Chapaguri Khanda	149	•	99	Kathalguri Tea Garden	140	2,753	3,781	Purbha Salbari	234	1,002	1,370
Char Charabari	203	662	912	Kathapara	230	662	978				
Chauhaddi	193	520	638	Kazipara	231	856	1,207	Ramsai Forest, 2nd	192	14	109
Chunabhati Tea Garden	134	1,953	2,806	Khalagram	228	978	1,439	Redbank	238/131	•	•
				Kurnamari	206	541	777	Redbank Tea Garden	131	1,359	1,990
Dakshin Altagram	215	1,083	1,315					Riabari Tea Garden	141	1,409	2,302
Dakshin Dangapara	218	572	780	Lakshmikantapur Tea Garden	188	721	765				
Dakshin Gosairhat	173	825	1,332	Lakshmipara Tea Garden	143	2,239	3,014	Rajnapara	166	625	5,976
Dakshin Jhar Altagram	201	895	1,184					Sakojhora	165	1,011	1,699
Dakshin Kathulia	198	666	1,110	Madhya Boragari	225	1,441	1,970	Sonakhuli	170	318	495
Dakshig Khairbari	226	552	1,534	Madhya Daukimari	195	990	1,138				
Dakshin Khuttimari	178	649	728	Madhya Khuttimari	179	1,152	1,789	Tellpara Tea Garden, I	161	2,680	3,696
Dakshin Nunkhawadanga	184	309	700	Madhya Salbari	153	650	912	Tellpara Tea Garden, II	162		
Dakshin Sakojhora	169	288	360	Mainatali	214	1,101	1,666	Totpara Tea Garden	147	1,296	2,196
Dakshin Salbari	152	665	1,022	Malliksobha	171	1,133	1,522	Tukimari	200	972	623
Dambari	219	441	958	Maraghat Forest	154	816	758				
Debpura Tea Garden	137	2,069	2,504	Maraghat Tea Garden	159	1,768	2,491	Uttar Altagram	204	711	1,117
Dhupguri	222	1,399	†	Mogalkata Tea Garden	148	1,303	2,185	Uttar Boragari	224	1,219	†
Diana Tea Garden	136	1,518	2,419					Uttar Dangapara	168	1,023	1,434
				Naldangpara Tea Garden	146	765	687	Uttar Gosairhat	174	704	936
Pataktari	186	785	1,303	Niranjanpet	175	901	1,064	Uttar Jhar Altagram	183	292	479
								Uttar Kathulia	197	710	1,075
Odang	229	421	1,061	Palasbari Tea Garden	142	1,424	1,876	Uttar Khuttimari	180	1,032	1,367
Odhasarkuti	204	428	959	Parkumai	199	861	1,110	Uttar Salbari	150	525	760
Osirkata	164	1,819	2,830					Dhupguri (Non-Municipality)‡			10,889
Osirkata Tea Garden	163	1,813	2,937					Rural		110,910	137,871
Osarkhuta	177	456	519					Urban			10,889
								Grand Total		110,910	137,871

• Uninhabited

† Included in Dhupguri (Non-Municipality)

‡ Treated as town for the first time in 1961

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>5 P. S. Dhubguri</i>																	
131	Redbank Tea Garden P, Po	1,890.51	419	511	1,950	1,096	854	36	31	12	576	180	54	631	367	1	..
132	Ambari Tea Garden P	1,764.51	686	667	2,856	1,531	1,325	144	127	75	362	346	110	827	494	..	..
133	Chamurchi Tea Garden 2P, Po	2,231.58	1,163	1,015	4,545	2,523	2,022	156	129	128	122	885	73	1,405	562	..	..
134	Chunabhati Tea Garden P	1,891.52	832	607	2,806	1,454	1,352	317	274	93	339	300	44	773	544	12	2
135	Haritalguri Tea Garden	1,629.37	721	617	2,569	1,365	1,204	148	470	53	483	187	45	731	532	2	..
136	Diana Tea Garden	1,225.15	636	605	2,419	1,291	1,128	110	96	563	526	102	31	706	463	..	..
137	Debpara Tea Garden P	1,555.80	684	567	2,504	1,313	1,171	115	139	574	491	400	90	690	441	48	25
138	Chapaguri	199.77	Uninhabited														
139	Haritalguri Tea Garden, III P	842.35	385	318	1,347	682	665	59	58	511	521	114	15	356	295	..	..
140	Kathalguri Tea Garden P, Po	2,405.14	1,044	908	3,781	1,980	1,801	348	336	69	929	232	79	888	582	..	..
141	Riabari Tea Garden P	1,338.09	558	558	2,202	1,207	995	193	175	441	391	101	23	620	421	..	..
142	Palasbari Tea Garden P	1,061.89	473	414	1,876	970	906	165	245	425	385	200	66	503	408	..	..
143	Lakshmipara Tea Garden P	1,496.88	829	715	3,014	1,578	1,436	181	158	621	610	244	47	779	555	..	..
144	Prayagpur P	1,263.53	90	65	209	117	92	..	..	34	30	39	3	77	62	76	62
145	Jalapara	866.48	178	125	492	266	226	..	..	204	157	15	..	134	92	37	33
146	Naldangpara Tea Garden	741.44	171	138	687	341	346	..	..	337	340	33	..	186	169	6	5
147	Totopara Tea Garden 2P	1,192.86	679	594	2,196	1,198	998	63	47	619	522	308	61	652	421	8	..
148	Mogalkata Tea Garden P	771.78	650	580	2,185	1,152	1,033	81	71	98	756	245	51	609	444	5	..
149	Chapaguri Khanda	49.39	39	19	99	60	39	12	6	40	25	13	2	34	11	33	11
150	Uttar Salbari	1,044.12	241	129	740	413	327	142	110	213	181	88	13	261	88	234	88
151	Chanadipa P	896.74	405	138	1,039	460	579	233	297	187	158	202	21	326	246	304	244
152	Dakshin Salbari P	1,058.50	513	202	1,022	585	437	242	177	242	197	164	13	376	171	283	147
153	Madhya Salbari P	677.89	486	150	912	492	420	276	233	100	93	73	6	288	65	256	59
154	Maraghat Forest	11,367.00	228	130	758	416	342	1	..	188	136	26	7	233	168	132	168
155	Gendrapara Tea Garden P	2,428.40	1,340	1,062	4,616	2,449	2,167	405	328	343	1,256	395	71	1,171	695	17	25
156	Banarhat Tea Garden 2P, H, Po	2,182.25	1,803	1,523	5,868	3,517	2,351	183	91	1,293	1,190	1,210	370	2,223	750	..	..
157	Karbala Tea Garden P	2,708.49	925	798	4,123	2,125	1,998	114	102	1,226	1,209	325	46	1,150	814	..	..
158	Binnaguri Tea Garden P, Po	3,930.57	882	676	3,483	1,787	1,696	139	119	1,135	1,148	322	51	867	583	4	8
159	Maraghat Tea Garden P	1,723.25	674	649	2,491	1,318	1,173	66	54	827	744	337	80	647	471	..	..
160	Haldibari Tea Garden P	2,806.99	1,318	1,293	5,063	2,610	2,453	168	144	1,728	552	340	61	1,376	1,038	..	..
161	Talipara Tea Garden, I	3,065.86	1,079	795	3,656	1,923	1,733	19	14	1,499	1,464	234	69	956	459	5	..
162	Talipara Tea Garden, II P	774.33															
163	Gairkata Tea Garden	2,941.96	893	703	2,937	1,500	1,437	22	21	1,353	1,300	217	73	770	620	2	..
164	Gairkata P, Po, D	732.26	1,443	920	2,830	1,620	1,210	90	94	242	188	590	262	925	27	152	11
165	Sakojhora	1,154.99	642	265	1,459	810	649	130	119	395	277	175	42	452	99	379	97
166	Sainapara P	718.20	1,408	1,181	5,976	3,023	2,953	918	817	247	208	933	491	245	83	213	46
167	Pradhanpara 3P, Po	1,288.39	654	221	1,402	745	657	407	353	204	189	136	14	424	97	359	77
168	Uttar Dangpara 2P, Rho	1,595.63	617	253	1,424	769	655	360	336	362	288	172	17	466	206	437	198
169	Dakshin Sakojhora	598.53	206	69	360	187	173	143	148	26	17	42	3	101	78	94	78
170	Sonakhuli	466.05	244	96	496	263	233	21	14	26	19	75	4	169	34	140	34
171	Maliksooba 2P	1,205.50	660	306	1,522	801	721	452	441	13	5	165	18	476	34	410	29
172	Purbba Malikpara P	1,474.24	649	464	1,680	918	762	702	634	5	2	331	31	429	320	391	316
173	Dakshin Gosairhat 3P	1,137.98	745	234	1,332	733	599	467	398	..	..	282	22	420	185	383	144
174	Uttar Gosairhat	882.14	393	146	936	524	412	302	227	..	..	188	17	335	142	280	140
175	Niranjanpat P	1,064.91	733	211	1,084	572	512	545	492	22	18	144	10	374	80	334	69
176	Gosairhat Forest P	1,876.00	20	20	94	53	41	3	2	34	31	7	2	37	18	11	18
177	Garakhuta P	608.05	389	96	519	261	258	249	247	12	11	59	1	182	3	168	..
178	Dakshin Khuttimari P	602.56	303	191	728	393	335	331	286	29	25	98	4	246	106	203	103
179	Madhya Khuttimari P	1,546.11	1,004	332	1,789	972	817	574	511	161	122	139	8	551	158	498	154
180	Uttar Khuttimari 2P	1,350.21	906	244	1,267	677	590	604	534	71	54	199	11	436	157	407	151

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	1	602	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	23	1	465	487
1	..	755	494	..	..	9	..	5	..	35	..	..	..	22	..	704	831
7	3	697	542	6	..	17	..	17	..	325	3	35	..	301	14	1,118	1,400
..	..	642	540	4	..	4	..	16	..	6	1	10	..	79	1	681	808
3	..	601	527	..	..	..	..	69	..	13	1	2	..	41	4	634	672
..	..	637	461	1	..	..	..	11	..	14	..	4	..	39	2	585	665
..	..	540	403	7	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	80	13	643	730
..	..	333	293	..	..	4	..	Uninhabited		7	..	..	..	12	2	326	370
..	..	772	568	1	..	5	..	29	..	48	5	1	..	32	9	1,092	1,219
..	..	569	418	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	28	3	587	574
..	..	476	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	16	..	467	498
..	1	649	530	1	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	4	..	114	24	799	881
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	50
3	..	88	51	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	134
..	..	180	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	177
..	..	511	417	3	..	..	..	..	..	63	3	..	..	67	1	546	577
..	..	499	426	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	3	..	79	18	545	589
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	28
9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	152	239
17	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	134	333
24	3	..	..	34	16	1	..	..	..	21	5	..	..	13	..	209	266
26	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	204	355
42	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	183	174
11	..	955	666	2	..	10	..	..	..	84	3	12	..	80	1	1,278	1,472
..	..	917	738	13	1	2	..	50	..	584	..	34	..	603	11	1,294	1,601
..	..	1,022	814	15	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	97	..	973	1,184
..	..	719	574	..	..	12	..	42	..	8	1	..	..	82	..	920	1,113
4	..	570	462	4	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	53	9	671	702
..	..	1,232	1,036	8	..	..	..	1	..	27	..	9	..	99	3	1,234	1,415
7	..	710	459	..	..	9	..	3	..	68	..	..	..	154	..	967	1,274
..	..	734	620	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	1	..	19	..	730	817
59	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	160	2	57	..	494	13	695	1,183
16	..	1	..	33	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	20	2	358	530
12	31	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	2,778	2,870
44	14	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	2	..	14	..	321	560
8	5	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	1	303	449
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	..	86	95
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	199
18	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	42	..	325	687
27	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	469	442
27	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	313	414
6	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	189	270
40	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	198	452
..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	16	23
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	79	235
6	..	8	..	..	..	3	2	6	..	4	1	..	..	16	..	147	229
15	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	29	..	421	639
20	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	241	435

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—D)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
S. S. P. Dhubguri—contd.																	
181	Purbba Duramari Po	1,207.26	686	251	1,322	703	619	571	517	128	102	259	18	449	127	409	119
182	Paschim Duramari	625.38	379	142	813	432	381	295	271	134	108	91	13	255	118	247	117
183	Uttar Jhar Altagram	507.76	266	95	479	241	238	171	194	35	38	74	7	165	28	145	28
184	Dakshin Nunkhawadanga	565.62	133	129	700	367	333	140	145	91	72	53	5	228	146	190	142
185	Bhatipara P	487.87	532	232	1,154	641	513	265	218	76	60	225	63	407	60	203	55
186	Fataktari P	1,224.63	250	98	1,303	742	561	505	394	211	156	86	8	462	116	379	106
187	Chamtimukhi P	1,091.91	843	223	1,246	668	578	475	421	103	83	147	8	392	19	374	9
188	Lakshmikanapur Tea Garden P	903.14	306	163	765	395	370	47	51	316	290	40	20	174	48	76	..
189	Bamantari Paschim	1,024.79	409	160	944	502	442	360	317	110	94	95	5	282	35	274	33
190	Dangpara 3P	623.19	375	121	736	361	375	255	287	6	4	119	4	230	26	212	22
191	Garialtari P, Po	947.30	595	141	1,006	532	474	448	389	67	70	141	15	316	54	295	51
192	Ramsai Forest, 2nd Po	1,200.00	53	39	169	98	71	1	2	66	56	1	..	54	42	51	42
193	Chauhaddi Paschim	768.60	319	120	638	349	289	204	161	32	32	92	4	220	13	197	13
194	Daukimari Madhya	866.49	459	171	971	542	429	395	327	..	..	80	8	342	8	278	2
195	Daukimari P	1,060.81	589	230	1,138	610	528	588	518	..	..	114	11	399	83	346	81
196	Purbba Daukimari 2P, Rbc	1,625.14	941	386	1,893	1,037	856	797	693	17	7	251	56	643	75	513	53
197	Uttar Kathulia P	1,023.53	606	214	1,073	551	522	495	475	34	33	94	6	347	12	300	3
198	Dakshin Kathulia	845.57	587	200	1,110	587	523	418	500	109	23	21	93	341	19	309	11
199	Parkumai P	997.92	820	207	1,110	573	537	456	433	..	..	59	12	347	276	331	273
200	Tukimari P	793.87	587	152	823	428	395	400	364	..	..	134	5	267	3	251	2
201	Dakshin Jhar Altagram P	893.89	812	232	1,184	631	553	588	527	8	5	206	25	373	1	330	..
202	Bhandani 2P	993.80	623	189	1,002	516	486	420	411	48	42	133	19	309	5	277	5
203	Char Charabari P	899.68	645	164	912	477	435	466	412	16	21	103	6	264	17	248	14
204	Gadhearkuti	882.72	350	150	959	515	444	401	356	22	9	83	5	282	138	271	135
205	Bagibari P	1,086.33	668	191	969	499	470	348	120	1	..	91	7	300	2	272	2
206	Kursamari P	846.52	416	137	777	424	353	404	351	..	..	64	..	245	3	219	2
207	Paschim Mallikpara P	1,430.68	986	232	1,224	624	600	576	573	..	..	159	4	352	83	329	78
208	Uttar Altagram P	985.46	727	225	1,117	573	544	450	439	32	23	217	16	327	159	309	145
209	Kalirbat 2P	1,033.46	818	257	1,363	706	657	567	536	17	29	229	23	408	128	348	109
210	Jharmagurmari	1,158.43	630	196	1,092	576	516	378	320	11	13	120	29	358	210	321	210
211	Purbba Magurmari 2P	933.24	979	317	1,750	980	770	590	492	23	18	252	39	572	126	471	126
212	Paschim Magurmari P, Po	1,120.44	886	290	1,661	850	811	450	435	14	3	290	57	515	13	423	11
213	Purbba Altagram 2P	1,044.21	484	151	1,058	596	462	130	77	1	1	136	12	270	166	255	166
214	Mainatali P	1,471.93	451	283	1,666	911	755	669	570	..	..	257	36	496	155	431	155
215	Dakshin Altagram P	1,257.96	872	232	1,315	695	620	221	182	..	..	247	45	410	2	352	..
216	Jakhalkona	245.11	635	167	272	133	139	26	29	..	..	36	1	70	3	66	3
217	Patkidaha P, Po	849.18	451	121	641	334	307	139	119	..	..	89	15	183	1	172	..
218	Dakshin Dangapara P	940.91	503	153	780	428	352	217	183	..	..	117	16	245	10	213	9
219	Dambari 2P	1,101.63	554	194	958	492	466	492	466	..	..	112	9	298	23	289	23
220	Baraghar P, Po	1,597.49	1,001	297	1,770	910	860	388	372	..	..	293	72	536	24	472	..
221	Bhemtia P	695.09	431	143	847	460	387	166	119	..	..	49	3	235	4	184	3
222	Dhupguri	889.90	..	..	..	Included in Dhupguri (Non-Municipality)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
223	Bairatiguri	1,379.64	..	..	..	Included in Dhupguri (Non-Municipality)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
224	Uttar Boragari	1,326.67	..	..	..	Included in Dhupguri (Non-Municipality)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
225	Madhya Boragari 3P	2,179.51	961	308	1,970	1,037	933	863	738	..	..	261	35	630	13	562	9
226	Dakshin Khairbari P	1,702.18	725	333	1,534	840	694	514	421	..	..	262	18	522	8	476	4
227	Bhotpara P	718.49	324	127	727	378	349	173	148	..	..	86	11	237	9	232	8
228	Khaligram 2P	1,416.56	640	279	1,439	773	666	369	317	11	..	220	40	412	9	375	9
229	Gadang	818.99	526	176	1,061	559	502	202	185	..	..	17	6	293	3	241	1
230	Katbapara 3P, Po	815.18	580	166	978	515	463	296	244	..	..	24	19	277	3	263	3
231	Kazipara P	1,114.25	300	125	1,207	599	608	287	250	..	..	61	18	346	126	305	117
232	Purbba Dangapara P	914.66	401	136	1,079	562	517	250	453	..	..	113	8	326	5	320	3
233	Paschim Salbari P	1,145.98	672	354	1,452	770	682	68	558	..	..	71	8	483	207	390	195
234	Purbba Salbari P	1,301.92	862	242	1,370	720	650	22	105	..	..	35	8	435	324	417	324
235	Jhar Salbari	1,664.53	920	270	1,503	812	691	489	446	23	21	94	17	441	109	418	106

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
6	..	1	..	..	..	7	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	254	493
6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	177	263
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	76	210
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
19	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	113	2	..	..	37	4	199	187
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	234	453
56	7	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	1	280	445
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	9	..	276	359
3	..	88	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	221	322
2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	220	407
4	1	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	131	349
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	3	216	420
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	29
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	129	276
5	..	25	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	200	421
47	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	211	445
15	2	..	..	..	7	1	..	5	..	29	7	1	..	79	6	394	781
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	24	..	204	510
7	..	..	..	1	5	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	20	..	246	304
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	10	..	226	261
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	161	392
15	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	11	..	258	952
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	207	481
9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	..	213	418
6	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	233	306
12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	199	448
25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	179	350
11	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	272	517
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	246	383
27	5	..	..	19	13	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	8	..	298	529
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	218	306
15	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	34	..	408	644
65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	23	2	335	798
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	326	296
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	17	..	415	600
53	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	285	618
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	136
9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	151	206
6	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	183	342
4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	194	443
24	4	..	..	28	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	374	836
37	..	7	1	..	..	Included in Included in				6	..	..	..	1	..	225	383
40	3	..	..	..	..	Included in Included in				2	..	1	..	25	1	407	920
24	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	318	686
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	141	240
3	..	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	44	1	..	..	..	..	361	657
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	266	499
10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	460
7	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	18	2	253	482
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	236	512
34	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	41	12	287	675
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	265	326
21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	371	582

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

I.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator			
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
5 P. S. Dhubguri—concd.																			
136	Jurapani P	781.97	449	169	903	480	423	441	398	9	6	51	11	285	19	255	17		
137	Pondibari P	531.18	263	163	395	201	194	122	117	..	..	24	1	131	..	128	..
138	Redbank P	66.23						Uninhabited											
Dhubguri (Non-Municipality) 7P, H, 2 Po, L, Rhs																			
		5.62 Sq. miles	4,843	1,871	10,637	6,126	4,511	1,587	1,307	35	32	2,843	1,165	3,007	96	353	10		
	Rural	211.2 Sq. miles	63,520	33,163	157,671	83,995	73,676	29,904	27,851	18,911	20,066	18,330	3,632	45,699	18,274	22,338	5,736		
	Urban	5.6 Sq. miles	4,843	1,871	10,637	6,126	4,511	1,587	1,307	35	32	2,843	1,165	3,007	96	353	10		
	Grand Total	216.8 Sq. miles	68,363	35,034	168,308	90,121	78,187	31,491	29,158	18,946	20,098	21,173	4,797	48,706	18,370	22,691	5,746		

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
9	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	193	404
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	70	194
Uninhabited																	
196	..	64	1	227	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	68	..	671	42	3,119	4,413
1,311	101	15,655	12,025	288	121	104	24	293	..	1,974	86	200	..	3,536	181	32,396	53,402
196	..	64	1	227	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	68	..	671	42	3,119	4,413
1,507	101	15,719	12,026	515	143	508	34	332	..	2,959	97	268	..	4,207	223	41,415	69,817

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

6 P. S. Mal

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Adabari	120	363	599	Dalingkote Tea Garden	32	1,416	1,660	Manabari Tea Garden, II	26	1,313	1,731
Anandapur	80	847	1,121	Damdin Hat	53	307	627	Manabari Tea Garden, I	27		
Anandapur Tea Garden	81	1,670	1,883	Damdin Tea Garden	45	1,731	5,982	Monglasi Tea Garden	31	1,616	2,135
Apalchand	86	(a)	(a)	Damdin Tea Garden, II	47	(b)	(b)	Moneyhope Tea Garden	10	589	813
Apalchand Forest	84	1,130	814	Demkajhora	63	693	933	Neolabati	89	791	739
Bagrakote Tea Garden, I	14	4,094	4,167	Dhalabari	79	991	1,260	Neora	71	524	912
Bagrakote Tea Garden, II	15			Ellenbury Tea Garden	4	1,322	1,457	Neura Nadi Tea Garden	74	1,917	3,031
Bagrakote Tea Garden, V	16			Gandhavi Tea Garden	12	392	963	Newlenoo Tea Garden	56	1,388	2,110
Bagrakote Tea Garden, III	17			Gochimari	88	829	897	Nichchala	68	752	1,410
Baintguri Tea Garden	51	2,780	3,598	Gojaldoba Tea Garden	85	669	122	Nidamjhora Tea Garden	57	1,063	1,438
Belabari Tea Garden	43	396	1,006	Golabari	90	424	361	Nipuchhapur	77	634	857
Baragharia	78	1,017	1,069	Gurjanghwa Tea Garden	34	935	1,453	Nipuchhapur Tea Garden	67	1,090	1,376
Barons Tea Garden, I	48	1,590	(b)	Haihalpathar	64	1,928	2,338	Odlabari	23	1,643	2,713
Barons Tea Garden, II & III	49			Haihalpathar Tea Garden, II	59	1,635	603	Odlabari Tea Garden	22	1,579	732
Barons Tea Garden, IV	50			Haihalpathar Tea Garden, I	60			Paschim Damdin	46	803	717
Basusuba	116	556	977	Haihalpathar Tea Garden, III	61			Paschim Dolaisgaon	91	543	846
Betbari Tea Garden	44	590	717	Hanskhali	21	901	827	Paschim Mauamari	110	(a)	389
Biduradanga	117	478	710	Jhar Majhgram	97	188	622	Paschim Premganj	111	(a)	(a)
Chak Maulani	121	963	1,112	Jhar Matiali	123	1,352	2,133	Paschim Sangapara	114	31	227
Chapadanga	103	745	769	Kalagaity	7	149	52	Paschim Totgaon	1	(a)	(a)
Chel Tea Garden	41	669	247	Kalagaity Tea Garden	6	451	440	Patharjhora Tea Garden	30	2,207	2,809
Chengmari Dangapara	107	(a)	66	Kantadighi Kumarpura	69	872	1,075	Patibari Tea Garden	13	**	**
Chengmari Hat	106	374	300	Kharjanga, I	37	(a)	(a)	Phulbari Tea Garden, I	11	1,247	1,917
Chengmari Forest	160/90	(a)	7	Kharjanga, II	38	(a)	(a)	Phulbari Tea Garden, II	18	(a)	(a)
Chikanmati	100	472	550	Kodaikati	75	602	1,043	Purbba Damdin	66	633	933
Chyti Tea Garden	42	288	73	Kranti	98	1,468	2,600	Purbba Dolaisgaon	92	500	632
Dakshin Chak Maulani	119	735	1,359	Kumiai	70	428	935	Purbba Kantadighi Kumarpura	72	43	89
Dakshin Chengmari	108	(a)	108	Kumiai Tea Garden	52	1,314	1,457	Purbba Mauamari	109	(a)	285
Dakshin Hanskhali	82	1,225	1,221	Lataguri	124	1,600	1,814	Purbba Premganj	113	(a)	(a)
Dakshin Kantadighi Kumarpura	73	487	769	Mal	62	1,760	*	Purbba Sangapara	115	354	543
Dakshin Khalpara	104	1,011	721	Malnadi Tea Garden	33	457	546	Purbba Totgaon	2	(a)	(a)
Dakshin Majhgram	99	567	790	Malhati Forest	93	(a)	(a)	Premganj Majhali	112	78	107
Dakshin Matiali	118	933	1,747	Malhati Tea Garden	94	2,321	2,684	Rajadanga	76	433	668
Dakshin Odlabari	24	471	1,966	Manabari	28	69	441	Rangamati Tea Garden	36	2,668	5,096
Dakshin Phulbari	20	143	67								
Dakshin Saripakuri	102	821	1,067								

(a) Uninhabited

(b) Included with J. L. No. 45

(c) Included with J. L. No. 11
** Included with J. L. No. 12

* Included in Mal (Non-Municipality)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

6 P. S. Mal—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Ranichera Tea Garden, I	39	625	993	Targhera	23	541	998	Uttar Matiali	122	913	1,689
Ranichera Tea Garden, II & III	40	577	457	Tecimla	63	1,174	1,938	Uttar Phatbari	19	39	48
				Tunbari Tea Garden	38	625	724	Uttar Saripakari	101	1,090	1,364
				Turibari	29	519	453				
Saogon	8	471	450	Upper Noora Tea Garden	54	(e)	347	Washohari Tea Garden	5	2,021	2,758
Saogon Tea Garden	9	(d)	1,151	Uttar Chengmari	95	187	539	Mal (Non-Municipality)†			9,085
Sidabari	87	362	223	Uttar Hanakhali	83	(f)	681	Rural		93,219	126,032
Sisubari Tea Garden	55	1,215	968	Uttar Khalpara	105	839	1,837	Urban			9,085
Sunderibasti	3	93	125	Uttar Majhgram	96	824	1,166	Grand Total		95,219‡	128,117
Sylli Tea Garden	35	2,390	3,043								

(d) Included with J. L. No. 14, 15, 16 & 17

(e) Included with J. L. No. 74

(f) Included with J. L. No. 82

† Treated as town for the first time in 1961

‡ Included a total population of 7,061 of the *mauzas* (Adabari, Chak Maulani, Dakshin Chak Maulani, Dakshin Matiali, Jhar Matiali, Latagari and Uttar Matiali) transferred from Matiali Police Station

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6 P. S. Mal																	
1	Paschim Totgaon	753.67						Uninhabited									
2	Purbha Totgaon	1,163.77															
3	Bundaribasti	1,117.81	34	26	125	65	60	..	..	36	30	4	2	43	28	31	26
4	Ellenbury																
5	Tea Garden P	1,003.94	697	432	1,457	768	689	61	49	52	40	158	28	356	25	..	..
	Washabari																
	Tea Garden P	1,263.71	642	641	2,758	1,420	1,338	358	58	1,049	1,241	388	56	733	471	15	4
6	Kalagaity																
	Tea Garden	518.60	113	82	440	240	200	9	5	193	188	44	3	117	61	..	..
7	Kalagaity	1,037.00	19	13	52	35	17	4	1	18	9	8	1	26	6	16	6
8	Reogaon	2,469.07	139	83	450	237	213	27	19	182	170	11	4	146	92	113	88
9	Reogaon																
	Tea Garden	1,184.61	314	324	1,151	604	547	589	43	15	504	76	37	327	173	6	1
10	Monseyhope																
	Tea Garden	406.62	226	201	813	436	377	..	..	396	352	45	4	228	155	21	4
11	Phulbari																
	Tea Garden, I P	488.38	605	287	1,917	1,030	887	156	12	864	845	259	45	593	338	3	2
12	Gandhavi																
	Tea Garden	776.94	214	90	963	917	46	..	..	376	33	5	4	854	32	7	2
13	Patibari Tea Garden	402.42															
14	Bagrakote																
	Tea Garden, I	397.87															
15	Bagrakote																
	Tea Garden, II	320.75	1,081	1,053	4,167	2,162	2,005	428	23	934	576	494	190	1,148	615	10	..
16	Bagrakote Tea Garden, V P, Po	562.95															
17	Bagrakote																
	Tea Garden, III	965.17															
18	Phulbari																
	Tea Garden, II	249.72						Included with J. L. No. 11									
19	Uttar Phulbari	691.39	9	6	48	24	24			24	24	..	..	19	19	19	19
20	Dakshin Phulbari P	1,299.76	18	13	67	30	37	16	18	11	18	1	..	24	24	24	24
21	Hanekhali	1,790.24	281	167	827	487	340	157	44	315	292	..	..	317	122	297	112
22	Odlabari																
	Tea Garden	588.57	192	178	732	388	344	45	37	272	258	87	40	220	134	..	..
23	Targhara	1,097.78	238	202	998	500	498	96	82	2	16	43	5	294	112	105	100
24	Dakshin Odlabari P	1,485.52	562	377	1,966	990	976	146	85	502	91	207	46	656	103	157	63
25	Odlabari H, L, Rho	2,292.29	807	673	3,713	1,863	1,850	358	73	1,495	1,135	495	308	1,376	37	40	15
26	Manabari																
	Tea Garden, II	794.47															
27	Manabari		419	397	1,721	903	818	118	16	286	546	158	42	386	291	..	..
	Tea Garden, I P	422.79															
28	Manabari Po	1,508.68	150	85	441	274	167	..	..	102	69	114	31	183	12	111	5
29	Turibari P	1,445.89	155	126	453	346	107	11	1	117	106	58	4	215	103	169	102
30	Patharjhora																
	Tea Garden P	2,140.18	589	474	2,089	1,047	1,042	292	99	386	306	650	47	446	25	201	..
31	Menglaas																
	Tea Garden P	1,701.04	550	444	2,135	1,137	998	37	32	286	728	204	37	626	386	..	..
32	Dalinskote																
	Tea Garden P	989.84	396	372	1,660	895	765	62	53	359	397	183	26	447	299	..	..
33	Malnadi																
	Tea Garden P	329.24	150	150	546	288	258	38	31	98	108	64	8	175	119	..	..
34	Gurjanghara																
	Tea Garden P	816.09	487	400	1,453	820	633	72	52	128	371	261	36	468	292	..	1
35	Sylli Tea Garden P	1,879.86	764	735	3,043	1,547	1,496	169	166	414	1,291	247	53	917	583	..	..
36	Rangamati Tea Garden 2P, Po	3,577.28	1,412	1,887	5,096	2,774	2,322	147	142	1,465	894	394	70	1,546	1,091	29	19
37	Khasjangan, I	15.24						Uninhabited									
38	Khasjangan, II	126.21															
39	Ranichera																
	Tea Garden, I P, Po	774.63	269	242	993	524	469	59	44	356	330	150	42	251	165	..	..
40	Ranichera Tea Garden, II & III P	533.58	297	297	457	400	57	46	48	28	9	275	34	329	38	..	..
41	Chel Tea Garden	391.10	49	49	247	131	116	..	..	131	116	54	5	70	45	..	..
42	Chyti Tea Garden	207.08	33	31	73	41	32	..	..	33	20	10	6	20	7	..	..
43	Balabari																
	Tea Garden L	1,184.48	222	222	1,006	520	486	28	24	334	311	99	18	222	153	..	..
44	Batbari Tea Garden	675.53	186	123	717	366	351	357	321	1	3	36	12	188	121	..	..
45	Damdin Tea Garden 3P	790.09	1,170	1,169	5,982	3,445	2,537	38	27	1,201	1,563	376	85	1,964	1,608	702	200
46	Paschim Damdin	1,694.01	270	174	717	554	163	11	6	420	145	67	14	366	114	341	100
47	Damdin																
	Tea Garden, II	58.16															
48	Barons																
	Tea Garden, I	738.37															
49	Barons Tea Garden, II & III	1,310.45															
50	Barons																
	Tea Garden, IV	481.94															

Included with J. L. No. 45

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	22	32
..	..	353	25	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	412	464
5	..	494	450	..	..	14	..	..	..	70	3	10	..	125	14	667	667
..	..	113	61	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	139
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	11
10	2	3	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	91	121
31	7	267	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	5	..	277	374
..	..	166	141	3	..	..	..	..	..	36	10	..	..	..	..	208	222
..	..	511	331	..	..	4	..	..	..	21	1	1	..	53	4	437	549
..	..	826	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	10	63	14
2	..	878	610	..	..	2	..	..	..	48	1	88	..	120	4	1,014	1,390
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Included with J. L. No. 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13
10	5	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	170	218
..	..	198	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	11	..	168	210
..	..	146	11	2	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	5	..	27	1	204	266
21	3	374	20	..	..	3	1	27	..	29	16	..	..	49	..	334	673
93	..	92	1	..	..	107	..	4	..	196	9	263	..	981	12	467	1,813
..	..	342	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	29	3	817	827
15	2	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	3	5	91	193
21	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	..	131	4
..	..	198	24	5	..	2	..	1	..	18	1	..	..	21	..	601	1,017
1	..	552	379	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	61	7	311	612
..	..	430	297	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	1	1	..	2	1	448	466
..	..	167	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	2	113	199
..	..	449	289	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	2	332	341
..	..	795	581	..	..	2	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	46	2	630	913
36	40	1,378	987	16	..	3	20	..	7	22	..	3	..	59	18	1,228	1,231
..	1	230	158	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	1	..	..	..	19	6	273	264
..	..	312	38	1	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	5	..	1	..	10	..	71	19
..	..	70	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	61	71
..	..	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23
..	..	202	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	8	..	298	333
..	..	178	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	178	230
6	..	1,168	1,399	..	..	3	..	1	..	34	5	5	..	47	4	1,464	920
..	..	5	1	..	..	7	1	30	12	7	..	1	..	5	..	168	49

Included with J. L. No. 45

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivators	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6 P. S. Mal—contd.																	
51	Baintguri Tea Garden P	2,641.36	909	808	3,598	1,884	1,714	112	104	1,009	1,597	228	69	983	686	..	..
52	Kumiai Tea Garden P, Po	1,195.99	543	543	1,457	1,131	326	39	39	786	267	194	56	614	168	..	..
53	Damdin Hat	59.75	158	158	627	463	164	13	18	19	17	247	72	310	4	1	..
54	Upper Neora Tea Garden	303.88	91	71	347	176	171	11	7	..	..	58	12	100	77	..	..
55	Sisubari Tea Garden P	1,609.00	444	441	968	861	107	190	100	..	..	739	76	489	79	..	..
56	Newgleeco Tea Garden P	1,433.47	607	548	2,110	1,157	953	14	10	989	853	240	58	658	411	..	..
57	Nidamihora Tea Garden P	889.88	619	347	1,438	751	687	122	107	465	459	102	39	447	338	..	..
58	Tunbari Tea Garden P	719.86	221	182	724	389	335	96	35	..	..	82	26	186	4	..	1
59	Haihalpathar Tea Garden, II P, H, E, Rhs, D	853.85	164	149	1,359	689	670	126	152	311	284	142	11	471	139	38	..
60	Haihalpathar Tea Garden, I P	522.95	158	150	603	330	273	18	6	181	167	107	41	172	84	..	..
61	Haihalpathar Tea Garden, III	336.90	181	181	713	320	393	14	8	298	277	35	4	179	145	..	..
62	Mal	632.28	Included in Mal (Non-Municipality)														
63	Tesimela 2P	1,372.47	444	329	1,938	990	948	108	87	478	861	262	73	619	179	529	173
64	Haihalpathar P	2,120.30	603	186	2,338	1,175	1,163	83	72	365	91	301	49	696	33	537	19
65	Demkajhora	1,082.76	451	164	935	489	446	25	26	264	257	108	18	290	89	278	89
66	Purbba Damdim Nipuchhapur Tea Garden Po	1,231.09	304	138	933	461	472	18	8	175	150	117	17	257	41	199	39
67	Nipuchhapur Tea Garden Po	891.63	428	367	1,576	832	744	89	71	529	545	133	20	484	321	13	2
68	Nichchalea Kantadighi	1,048.59	320	283	1,410	664	746	262	96	153	622	187	38	409	18	230	8
69	Kumarpara 2P	1,102.75	304	188	1,075	537	538	13	10	233	28	91	15	309	1	291	1
70	Kumiai	1,003.93	323	166	935	498	437	67	43	282	254	94	5	278	151	243	147
71	Neora P, Po	815.57	316	136	912	412	500	177	119	146	112	91	10	256	76	194	72
72	Purbba Kantadighi	190.91	28	14	69	41	28	..	..	37	26	..	..	30	19	30	19
73	Dakshin Kantadighi	749.84	217	136	769	402	367	92	74	246	237	108	26	237	105	151	103
74	Neora Nadi Tea Garden P	1,618.04	703	703	3,031	1,537	1,494	127	17	1,259	1,477	140	53	814	58	..	..
75	Kodalkati P	963.33	582	177	1,048	536	507	194	161	188	143	133	14	317	126	301	24
76	Rajadanga P, Po	886.90	372	218	665	349	316	91	82	133	123	89	2	206	58	193	54
77	Nipuchhapur 3P	1,319.02	261	150	857	444	413	112	112	266	235	66	3	280	129	244	124
78	Baragbaria P	1,168.75	679	221	1,069	398	671	121	110	212	420	21	7	52	77	37	77
79	Dhalabari P	1,121.20	626	183	1,260	641	619	79	57	137	231	165	42	364	48	297	43
80	Anandapur P, Po	1,025.74	599	157	1,121	553	568	222	287	225	211	54	6	312	..	243	..
81	Anandapur Tea Garden P	902.42	506	475	1,883	925	958	69	77	748	691	141	62	544	423	..	..
82	Dakshin Hanskhali P	1,638.89	368	249	1,221	518	703	183	113	167	439	155	19	201	626	119	26
83	Uttar Hanskhali P	570.67	276	186	881	504	377	10	4	354	331	129	28	330	174	..	..
84	Apalchand Forest 3P	12,928.00	385	198	814	753	61	4	3	634	40	108	17	473	27	142	10
85	Gajaldoba Tea Garden	514.07	61	28	122	65	57	..	..	49	45	..	..	39	25	39	25
86	Apalchand	455.60	Uninhabited														
87	Sidabari	874.20	53	38	223	129	94	4	1	55	46	32	2	67	21	62	21
88	Gochimari P	1,068.05	374	130	897	529	368	146	28	193	110	154	15	366	54	245	54
89	Neolabasti P	1,348.98	327	123	739	389	350	119	95	80	90	96	11	231	54	209	52
90	Golabari P	850.78	210	75	361	201	160	110	98	17	12	41	6	147	22	115	18
91	Paschim Dolaisgaon	769.04	286	151	845	461	384	120	105	23	21	114	26	313	11	272	6
92	Purbba Dolaisgaon P	1,138.84	316	114	632	354	278	4	..	77	71	90	15	202	2	185	..
93	Malhati Forest	320.00	Uninhabited														
94	Malhati P	1,291.64	810	703	3,684	1,633	2,051	142	104	987	931	447	93	916	1,258	..	..
95	Uttar Chongmari Tea Garden	374.29	227	104	539	329	210	101	70	87	162	93	15	170	34	113	31
96	Uttar Majhgram P	1,113.28	548	205	1,166	638	528	274	201	121	133	73	2	369	26	293	24
97	Jhar Majhgram P	622.29	128	107	622	347	275	69	92	45	41	89	11	213	6	193	5
98	Kranti 2Po	1,654.38	1,158	461	2,600	1,462	1,138	560	22	142	16	480	102	864	1,004	489	1
99	Dakshin Majhgram P	849.39	412	138	790	440	350	156	120	123	91	107	14	255	67	232	64
100	Chikanmati	711.55	245	96	550	282	268	100	193	77	70	9	3	123	3	117	3
101	Uttar Saripakuri P, Rhs	1,438.63	811	236	1,564	722	642	437	582	62	55	186	29	440	39	409	57
102	Dakshin Saripakuri P	1,100.79	548	190	1,087	560	527	450	433	58	44	113	13	330	14	319	9
103	Chapadanga P	1,061.81	353	143	768	447	322	230	177	27	20	116	15	247	6	206	5
104	Dakshin Khalpara	1,109.80	252	129	721	418	303	180	162	63	45	104	12	265	5	254	5
105	Uttar Khalpara P	1,349.46	629	309	1,857	945	894	327	298	480	401	197	25	608	11	552	7

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																			
II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers			
As Agricultural Labourer																			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
..	..	965	686	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	9	..	901	1,028
..	..	593	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	517	158
..	..	11	1	11	..	17	..	9	..	151	..	54	..	56	3	153	160		
..	..	95	77	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	76	94
..	..	421	79	..	..	5	..	42	..	8	..	2	..	11	..	372	28
3	..	537	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	11	..	..	23	..	499	843
..	..	417	338	..	..	..	..	18	..	3	..	1	..	8	..	304	349
..	..	160	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	8	3	203	331
..	..	206	139	..	..	..	..	179	..	12	..	1	..	33	..	218	331
..	..	132	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	23	..	158	189
..	..	134	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	41	41	141	248
42	..	4	4	1	1	Included in Mal (Non-Municipality)											
54	1	..	..	22	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	8	..	23	1	371	769
7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	76	12	479	1,120
26	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	199	337
1	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	15	..	204	431
..	..	402	318	..	..	36	..	..	..	23	..	4	..	3	1	948	423
..	..	20	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	104	4	12	..	42	4	235	728
8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	328	537
10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	20	1	220	366
10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	12	..	15	2	156	434
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9
..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	67	1	2	..	11	..	169	262
..	..	739	58	..	..	..	..	29	..	6	..	..	..	40	..	723	1,454
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	219	381
2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	..	143	256
9	3	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	164	284
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	346	594
39	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	25	2	277	371
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	241	366
..	..	535	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	381	535
61	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	317	77
..	..	320	174	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	174	203
10	6	210	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	100	11	260	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	32
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Uninhabited		1	..	..	..	1	..	62	72
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	1	..	1	..	12	..	163	314
13	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	151	294
18	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	54	118
8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	28	1	148	373
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	132	276
1	..	795	1,258	..	..	10	..	Uninhabited		15	..	2	..	80	..	717	793
5	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	3	3	199	196
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	2	269	602
17	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	269
95	1	..	1,000	..	..	42	..	..	..	241	2	..	..	17	..	998	124
18	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	185	231
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	139	243
21	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	282	608
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	4	..	..	2	..	230	213
6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	27	1	205	314
26	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	123	285
47	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	352	608

VILLAGE

WORKERS

S.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6 P. S. Mai—consid.																	
106	Chengmari Hat 2P	792.48	129	51	300	170	130	16	12	37	34	34	7	116	16	70	14
107	Chengmari Dangapara	829.18	18	11	66	49	17	4	..	..	..	17	2	38	..	10	..
108	Dakshin Chengmari	1,201.33	213	116	108	66	42	39	29	15	9	15	1	47	9	35	8
109	Purbba Masamari	699.05	54	48	285	124	161	89	52	..	..	27	6	86	..	53	..
110	Paschim Masamari	706.24	97	79	389	212	177	205	169	..	..	50	4	127	2	122	..
111	Paschim Premganj	815.29						Uninhabited									
112	Premganj Majhiali	875.56	94	46	167	97	70	58	37	1	..	5	2	48	10	63	10
113	Purbba Premganj	668.24						Uninhabited									
114	Paschim Sangapara	940.60	106	74	327	185	142	171	128	..	..	10	..	116	..	112	..
115	Purbba Sangapara	799.99	243	76	543	249	294	39	21	15	17	70	6	137	..	137	..
116	Basusuba P	1,536.49	577	182	977	534	443	297	269	32	28	116	5	337	77	270	63
117	Biduradanga P	568.75	430	118	710	380	330	171	146	37	33	156	11	209	22	202	22
118	Dakshin Matiali P	1,402.20	531	220	1,747	871	876	51	503	49	335	143	9	362	15	349	15
119	Dakshin Chak Maulani	926.24	119	78	1,359	687	672	423	421	69	52	204	55	264	6	188	5
120	Adabari P	734.46	325	121	599	286	313	79	112	14	22	35	1	161	1	154	1
121	Chak Mayani P, Rho	1,063.86	769	218	1,112	621	491	485	376	8	10	123	26	313	55	278	54
122	Uttar Matiali	1,372.79	528	139	1,689	713	976	359	307	151	31	105	18	435	468	414	468
123	Jhar Matiali P	1,835.88	494	369	2,133	1,160	973	964	822	163	121	231	32	690	130	585	123
124	Lataguri 2P, H, L	666.79	777	502	1,814	1,447	367	561	250	94	70	537	316	809	46	139	17
125	Chengmari Forest	918.40	2	2	7	3	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
Mai (Non-Municipality)		0.99 Sq. miles	1,817	1,908	9,085	5,381	3,704	443	291	100	83	2,894	1,339	2,693	96	5	2
Rural		208.9 Sq. miles	40,213	26,759	126,032	68,221	57,811	14,376	10,221	27,621	27,748	14,992	3,241	39,146	16,432	14,142	3,191
Urban		1.0 Sq. miles	1,817	1,908	9,085	5,381	3,704	443	291	100	83	2,894	1,339	2,693	96	5	2
Grand Total		209.9 Sq. miles	42,030	28,667	135,117	73,602	61,515	14,819	10,512	27,721	27,831	17,886	4,580	41,839	16,528	14,147	3,193

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
22	2	..	9	..	13	2	34	114
9	19	..	11	17
..	12	1	19	33
..	33	..	38	161
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	85	173
..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..	29	60
4	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..	69	142
..	112	294
..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	64	4	197	366
1	3	..	..	..	3	..	171	300
6	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	309	861
7	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	56	1	423	666
3	1	..	..	..	3	..	123	312
11	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	13	..	308	436
3	3	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	278	308
25	..	12	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	38	1	470	843
10	2	22	..	13	..	..	..	35	..	214	8	46	..	330	19	638	331
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
3	..	28	1	90	2	188	..	131	8	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,688	3,608
1,057	93	17,686	12,762	114	32	349	29	544	21	1,767	88	588	..	2,899	216	29,075	41,379
3	..	28	1	90	2	188	..	131	8	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,688	3,608
1,063	93	17,714	12,763	204	34	537	29	675	29	2,832	99	959	2	3,711	286	31,763	44,987

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

7 P. S. Mitiali

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Albhill Tea Garden	136	1,762	2,197	Indong Tea Garden	147	2,040	2,839	Paschim Batabari	136	134	339
Baradighi	128	149	118	Juranti Tea Garden	138	2,168	3,023	Purbba Batabari	137	833	1,563
Baradighi Tea Garden	127	2,960	3,926	Kharierbandar	154	104	393	Saibari	130	1,149	1,644
Batabari Tea Garden	155	1,100	1,417	Kilkote Tea Garden	148	1,541	2,357	Sameing Tea Garden	141	3,816	3,136
Bataigole Tea Garden	132	529	695	Mangalbari	150	577	1,807	Sathkaya Tea Garden, I	133	2,593	1,739
Chalauni Tea Garden	140	2,383	3,591	Matiali Hat	146	1,335	2,120	Sathkaya Tea Garden, II	131		413
Chalsa Mahabari	149	1,021	926	Matiali Tea Garden	143	2,654	3,771	Sathkaya Tea Garden, IV	132		•
Chalsa Tea Garden	144	2,003	2,466	Mathachuika	129	1,013	1,577	Sathkaya Tea Garden, V	133		790
Chalsa Tea Garden, III	145			Nagaisuri Tea Garden	137	2,329	2,645	Sonagachhi Tea Garden	134	1,381	1,935
Chhaosaphali	126	221	335	Nakhati Tea Garden	135	1,296	1,475	Uttar Dhupjhora	158	826	1,341
Dakshin Dhupjhora	159	858	1,201	Neora Majhiali	131	656	710	Yongtong Tea Garden	142	1,699	2,164
Engo Tea Garden	139	478	642	Nimna Tandu Forest	125	517	379	Total		42,127†	57,097

* Included with J. L. No. 151

† Excludes a total population of 7,061 of *mauzas* (Adabari, Chak Maulani, Dakshin Chak Maulani, Dakshin Matiali, Jhar Matiali, Lataguri and Uttar Matiali) transferred to Mal Police Station.

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7 P. S. Mitail																	
125	Nikma Tandu Forest P	9,421-00	71	71	379	201	178	3	5	136	124	7	7	97	9	97	9
126	Chhaonaphali	678-65	152	62	335	189	146	83	..	46	116	17	6	116	6	113	6
127	Baradighi Tea Garden P	1,838-01	1,093	979	3,926	2,122	1,804	90	277	1,583	805	495	147	1,106	701	2	..
128	Baradighi	587-74	46	20	118	70	48	5	..	65	46	70	48	46	6	46	6
129	Mathachulka P	1,455-24	641	269	1,577	836	741	156	72	398	350	208	15	509	189	442	178
130	Salbari P. Po	2,051-76	654	287	1,644	884	760	97	189	493	445	168	17	567	300	541	300
131	Neora Majhiali	990-87	215	127	710	386	324	22	20	259	203	179	6	228	137	200	135
132	Bataigole Tea Garden Po	781-16	243	154	695	372	323	184	..	340	307	41	4	204	148	..	1
133	Sathkaya Tea Garden, I P	1,880-76	209	209	1,739	928	811	178	65	646	686	104	37	518	297	13	56
134	Bonagachhi Tea Garden P	1,452-83	592	443	1,935	1,036	899	11	6	796	611	189	51	485	445	27	34
135	Nakhati Tea Garden P	1,179-86	388	371	1,475	796	679	183	..	597	545	88	16	442	305	2	2
136	Ajbhil Tea Garden P	1,735-46	376	577	2,197	1,162	1,035	235	672	302	229	296	36	674	476	24	22
137	Nagaisuri Tea Garden P	2,382-49	717	693	2,645	1,422	1,223	44	255	927	702	324	50	804	555	2	2
138	Juranti Tea Garden P	1,843-84	740	820	3,025	1,562	1,463	44	130	948	911	268	36	939	714	19	36
139	Bago Tea Garden P	399-84	160	160	642	336	306	23	17	186	180	142	20	181	125	..	..
140	Chalauni Tea Garden P	1,924-79	776	757	3,591	1,896	1,695	107	128	337	300	245	77	807	654	..	..
141	Samsing Tea Garden P	1,878-01	1,112	1,026	5,136	2,546	2,590	403	226	451	260	893	169	1,335	1,066	..	..
142	Yongtong Tea Garden P	1,244-03	564	505	2,164	1,130	1,034	260	170	418	389	242	24	550	358	3	1
143	Matiali Tea Garden P	2,621-50	1,100	980	3,771	1,975	1,796	40	204	699	590	470	76	1,139	882	3	1
144	Chalsa Tea Garden P, Po	1,472-52	676	694	2,466	1,398	1,068	81	94	1,040	755	312	60	767	382	..	..
145	Chalsa Tea Garden, III	88-24	617	526	2,120	1,305	815	55	27	30	26	550	180	803	12	..	..
146	Matiali Hat 2P, H, Po, 2L, D	77-04	617	526	2,120	1,305	815	55	27	30	26	550	180	803	12	..	..
147	Indong Tea Garden P	2,130-45	807	792	2839	1,445	1,394	60	82	1,041	833	266	50	772	545	10	13
148	Kilkote Tea Garden P	1,656-29	617	617	2,357	1,291	1,066	32	27	1,043	886	88	22	850	493	..	..
149	Chalsa Mahabari P, L	737-37	304	148	926	505	421	35	114	277	247	79	17	339	152	208	129
150	Mangalbari P	1,608-52	442	659	1,807	955	852	59	43	350	307	300	115	545	56	133	6
151	Sathkaya Tea Garden, II	44-25	123	124	415	208	207	..	..	207	207	204	..	145	112	13	32
152	Sathkaya Tea Garden, IV	290-71	226	226	790	406	384	53	53	266	258	1	..	255	180	12	35
153	Sathkaya Tea Garden, V	94-78	143	71	393	210	183	48	48	140	121	53	4	135	59	110	51
154	Khariarbandar	575-30	143	71	393	210	183	48	48	140	121	53	4	135	59	110	51
155	Batabari Tea Garden P	857-54	401	382	1,417	776	641	7	5	324	468	176	25	412	250	36	..
156	Pachim Batabari	326-93	80	35	358	176	182	83	..	83	73	26	5	70	46	69	46
157	Purbba Batabari P, Po	1,332-25	477	222	1,563	990	573	152	10	200	221	144	46	660	134	302	133
158	Uttar Dhupjhora P	1,002-01	273	220	1,341	757	584	164	50	313	301	153	23	609	132	321	70
159	Dakshin Dhupjhora P	1,400-41	368	210	1,201	668	533	208	38	175	48	92	11	386	166	369	162
Total (Entirely Rural)		79-6 Sq. miles	15,403	13,436	57,697	30,939	26,758	3,205	3,027	15,116	12,550	6,890	1,400	17,495	10,092	3,117	1,466

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	169
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	73	140
..	..	1,024	697	3	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	52	4	1,016	1,103
38	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	21	3	24	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	332
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	317	460
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	158	187
3	1	197	146	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	168	175
5	1	468	238	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	25	2	410	314
..	..	458	411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	454
..	..	436	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	354	374
..	..	633	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	488	539
2	..	729	541	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	61	12	614	668
..	..	868	674	..	..	..	..	6	..	12	1	..	..	34	3	623	749
..	..	164	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	155	181
..	..	752	654	3	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	43	..	1,089	1,041
..	..	1,162	1,064	20	..	20	..	14	..	46	2	29	..	44	..	1,211	1,324
4	4	495	351	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	34	2	580	676
..	..	1,078	880	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	51	1	836	914
..	..	763	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	631	686
..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	552	8	..	..	231	1	502	803
..	..	713	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	43	2	673	849
..	..	850	493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	441	573
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	73	20	166	269
..
41	16	14	3	1	16	..	..	9	..	77	5	..	..	270	10	410	796
7	..	125	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	93
5	1	231	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	151	204
8	..	..	..	12	8	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	75	124
..	..	360	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	364	391
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	136
46	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	127	..	43	..	330	439
3	..	71	53	75	..	..	..	89	1	..	6	..	..	50	2	148	432
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	202	367
208	36	11,608	8,474	124	25	21	..	267	1	826	26	169	..	1,155	64	13,444	16,866

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision

8 P. S. Madarihat

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Ballaiguri	15	417	870	Hantupara Tea Garden	31	3,699	3,155	Paschim Khairbari	26	675	75
Bandapani Tea Garden	5	2,438	3,153	Holapara Forest	14	20	147	Paschim Madarihat	22	370	690
Birpara Tea Garden	45	4,783	8,232	Hosainabad Tea Garden	43	1,203	1,827	Purbha Khairbari	17	571	733
Chapaguri	40	354	851	Islamabad	25	821	1,308	Purbha Madarihat	20	272	345
Dakshin Khairbari	24	560	765	Joybirpara Tea Garden	4	1,438	2,392	Rambhara Tea Garden	33	2,082	1,713
Dakshin Madarihat	21	246	1,351	Khairbari Forest	23	103	351	Rahimpur Tea Garden	49	437	781
Dakshin Rangalibazna	37	514	893	Lankapara Tea Garden	10	3,629	4,260	Riti Forest	2	84	229
Dakshin Sisubari	38	464	769	Lankaparahat	11	357	200	Saragaon	30	208	416
Dalmore Tea Garden	44	4,235	5,644	Madhya Chhekamari	27	405	671	Sisha Jumra	51	838	1,012
Dangapara	48	181	91	Madhya Khairbari	29	72	1,093	Titi Forest	12	2	*
Dheklapara Tea Garden	3	1,221	655	Madhya Madarihat	19	478	843	Totopara	13	567	1,160
Dimdima Tea Garden	47	2,905	3,768	Madhya Rangalibazna	36	1,225	2,299	Tulipara Tea Garden	8	1,407	2,029
Dumchi	41	119	244	Makrapara Tea Garden	7	1,834	1,675	Uttar Chhekamari	28	605	640
Dumchi Forest	34	101	211	Mujnai Tea Garden	30	2,416	3,744	Uttar Khairbari	16	201	441
Dumchipara Tea Garden	32	3,481	3,592	Nangdala Tea Garden	46	2,369	3,441	Uttar Madarihat	18	1,580	1,872
Garganda Tea Garden	9	2,294	3,240	Nepania	1	150	283	Uttar Rangalibazna	35	748	804
Garochera Bandapani	6	*	175					Uttar Sisubari	39	616	868
Gopalpur Tea Garden	42	2,971	3,759					Total		89,486	81,344

* Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALIPUR DUARS SUBDIVISION																	
<i>8 P. S. Madarihat</i>																	
1	Nepania P	1,007.70	68	68	283	162	121	80	..	77	53	1	..	131	85	125	83
2	Riti Forest	3,136.00	45	46	229	136	93	8	5	128	88	11	..	88	45	13	44
3	Dhekia Para Tea Garden 2P	1,390.44	321	310	655	258	397	..	..	250	397	112	32	82	16	..	..
4	Joybirpara Tea Garden P	1,030.31	429	394	2,392	1,345	1,047	77	88	1,268	299	255	18	852	486	..	..
5	Bandapani Tea Garden P, Po	5,819.37	838	651	3,153	1,564	1,589	41	54	831	808	416	64	903	496	95	9
6	Garochera Bandapani	481.75	36	36	175	92	83	42	..	..	..	10	..	56	34	36	34
7	Makrapara Tea Garden P, Po	2,863.71	539	452	1,675	847	828	76	72	163	111	213	67	472	355	94	65
8	Tulsi Para Tea Garden P	2,502.79	450	442	2,029	1,099	930	148	47	466	476	184	24	420	328	5	..
9	Garganda Tea Garden P	2,332.36	740	732	3,240	1,536	1,704	455	166	330	527	174	43	845	778	5	8
10	Lankapara Tea Garden P	4,092.75	1,117	1,114	4,860	2,594	2,266	256	129	111	97	374	63	1,124	684	130	7
11	Lankaparahat P, Po	23.55	74	74	200	159	41	..	..	150	..	124	38	52	3	6	..
12	Titi Forest	7,715.00	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Totopara	1,996.76	169	169	1,160	632	528	..	..	423	193	33	2	413	297	259	219
14	Holapara Forest	3,354.00	38	38	147	82	65	1	..	38	34	24	..	30	..	..	..
15	Bullalguri P	1,008.90	151	140	870	515	355	43	42	286	20	43	8	286	182	279	181
16	Uttar Khairbari 2P	501.91	172	123	441	315	126	14	13	229	83	38	11	185	..	142	..
17	Purbba Khairbari	608.48	148	90	733	399	334	..	..	..	..	96	16	250	161	197	152
18	Uttar Madarihat P, Po, L, D	1,061.08	781	497	1,872	1,159	713	38	38	124	97	496	214	633	196	268	148
19	Madhya Madarihat 2P	851.55	294	172	843	467	376	9	6	149	140	42	4	292	166	174	165
20	Purbba Madarihat P	625.36	283	98	545	277	268	88	46	7	79	47	9	163	39	154	23
21	Dakshin Madarihat	810.32	489	205	1,351	861	490	60	50	34	21	95	16	566	29	266	27
22	Paschim Madarihat	820.97	238	134	690	368	322	53	45	175	140	66	3	228	29	213	29
23	Khairbari Forest	4,512.00	113	62	351	205	146	..	..	125	109	4	..	133	81	105	77
24	Dakshin Khairbari	612.74	278	109	765	432	333	32	29	181	173	135	32	228	75	214	74
25	Islamabad P	869.24	222	221	1,308	682	626	36	28	98	98	229	55	368	25	349	25
26	Paschim Khairbari 2P, H	728.77	310	175	757	344	413	207	191	93	71	153	35	120	77	68	49
27	Madhya Chhekamari	649.52	266	108	671	369	302	145	132	171	133	78	8	218	59	194	53
28	Uttar Chhekamari	961.11	191	107	640	348	292	33	26	186	159	25	4	158	39	153	38
29	Madhya Khairbari P	1,248.08	161	219	1,093	597	496	29	24	458	423	65	10	384	84	359	84
30	Mujnai Tea Garden 2P, Po	1,837.48	979	665	3,744	1,868	1,876	42	44	957	812	301	117	824	480	83	6
31	Hantupara Tea Garden 2P, Po	3,039.61	1,254	1,090	3,155	1,975	1,180	229	198	638	619	336	79	1,115	452	..	..
32	Dumchipara Tea Garden P	2,571.84	1,026	998	3,592	1,994	1,598	172	141	477	476	387	109	722	491	3	4
33	Ramjhora Tea Garden 2P	1,494.00	534	534	1,715	1,117	598	78	87	240	205	256	62	604	413	..	..
34	Dumchi Forest	2,964.00	37	20	211	62	149	..	..	62	64	..	..	38	30	..	..
35	Uttar Rangali-bazna P, L	953.44	408	114	804	441	363	207	103	214	146	126	13	246	96	209	88
36	Madhya Rangali-bazna P, Po, L	1,293.69	723	326	2,299	1,118	1,181	220	196	372	329	288	75	580	136	451	102
37	Dakshin Rangali-bazna P	800.64	306	134	893	517	376	3	2	221	204	124	15	333	111	219	96
38	Dakshin Sisubari P	810.89	280	116	769	404	365	45	36	120	99	48	65	253	57	238	57
39	Uttar Sisubari P, Po	646.94	266	159	868	573	295	19	16	273	218	250	65	372	22	152	18
40	Chapaguri P	657.70	269	155	851	347	504	34	33	239	199	104	39	155	60	102	57
41	Dumchi	854.08	28	32	244	85	159	62	55	15	18	4	..	81	23	76	23
42	Gopalpur Tea Garden, P Po	1,492.71	577	568	3,759	1,964	1,795	101	127	992	780	474	443	1,231	655	..	3
43	Hossainabad Tea Garden P	639.03	851	354	1,827	963	864	28	37	433	414	99	25	565	267	..	..
44	Dalmora Tea Garden P	5,660.05	912	889	5,644	2,755	2,889	196	223	416	564	166	50	1,405	888	265	180
45	Birpara Tea Garden 2P, H, Po, L	6,443.04	2,848	1,880	8,232	4,520	3,712	140	47	2,250	2,240	1,281	973	2,292	868	342	187
46	Nangdala Tea Garden P, Po	2,306.67	843	619	3,541	1,836	1,705	91	114	1,188	1,160	382	83	881	634	1	6
47	Dimdima Tea Garden P	3,010.55	881	827	3,768	2,049	1,719	13	2	1,217	1,191	472	88	1,056	564	44	2
48	Dangapara	348.85	29	29	91	26	65	..	..	26	65	..	..	9	40	5	40
49	Rahimpur Tea Garden	903.14	268	168	781	398	383	8	12	218	204	122	10	187	148	..	..
50	Saragaon	593.53	45	45	416	253	163	15	8	134	111	..	..	208	117	194	116
51	Siba Jmrha	1,050.02	171	168	1,012	370	642	31	28	302	227	35	11	293	165	261	154
Total (Entirely Rural)		146.9 Sq. miles	22,496	16,876	81,344	43,479	37,865	3,705	2,740	17,555	15,364	8,798	3,098	23,130	11,565	6,548	2,733

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	31	38
..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	48	48
..	..	65	16	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	176	381
..	..	812	483	2	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	28	3	493	561
12	..	595	465	16	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	174	21	661	1,093
19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	49
21	..	321	288	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	25	1	375	473
..	..	341	315	5	..	2	..	1	..	9	..	7	..	50	12	679	603
..	..	805	751	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	20	19	691	926
..	..	770	675	21	..	3	..	1	..	5	1	25	..	169	1	1,470	1,582
..	..	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	19	1	9	..	12	..	107	38
..	..	124	77	7	1	..	..	Uninhabited		3	..	..	..	20	..	219	231
..	..	27	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	52	65
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	229	173
39	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	130	126
22	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	..	10	3	149	193
24	..	41	40	4	..	21	..	19	..	52	1	59	..	145	7	526	517
6	1	1	..	..	..	..	102	..	1	..	8	..	175	210
1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	114	229
18	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	243	1	1	..	35	1	295	461
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	140	205
..	..	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	72	65
..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	204	258
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	314	601
6	1	6	26	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	29	1	224	336
..	4	14	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	9	..	131	243
2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	190	213
24	1	..	213	412
20	2	648	464	5	..	8	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	47	8	1,044	1,396
..	..	1,052	450	7	..	..	..	..	..	37	2	2	..	17	..	860	728
1	..	487	480	..	..	16	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	207	5	1,272	1,107
..	..	548	412	9	..	7	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	31	..	513	185
..	..	38	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	119
9	..	1	..	3	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	195	267
16	1	..	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	91	11	2	..	16	12	538	1,043
1	..	1	4	1	11	..	..	..	..	58	..	41	..	12	..	184	263
5	10	..	151	308
4	1	3	..	87	1	29	..	..	..	16	..	43	..	44	2	201	273
11	2	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	16	1	10	..	8	..	192	444
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	136
47	20	870	626	2	..	..	..	..	..	227	..	1	..	84	6	733	1,140
1	..	401	265	47	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	10	..	63	2	398	597
11	..	935	703	1	..	12	..	17	..	69	4	8	..	87	1	1,390	2,001
49	19	881	655	..	..	25	..	18	..	400	..	96	..	481	7	2,228	2,844
..	..	825	624	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	45	4	955	1,071
..	..	946	553	16	5	1	..	1	..	26	..	3	..	19	4	993	1,155
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	25
..	..	162	146	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	4	2	211	235
13	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	46
9	2	1	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	9	77	473
409	40	11,806	8,536	292	64	163	..	66	..	1,465	36	383	..	1,990	140	20,240	26,200

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Deans Subdivision

9 P. S. Falakata

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Alinagar	70	1,100	1,491	Ghatpar Sarugram	58	606	949	Nabanagar	87	442	1,349
Badaitari	106	622	1,054	Gokulnagar	91	764	1,781	Narainpur	53	786	1,032
Baganbari	84	98	984	Guabarnagar	89	517	1,002	Parangarpar	97	789	1,342
Balasundar	92	831	1,083	Harinathpur	83	557	991	Paschim Deogaon	78	530	731
Bangsaidharpur	113	231	439	Hodaitnagar	72	1,186	1,807	Paschim Salkumar	103	634	1,044
Baradoba	95	486	498	Jatewar	71	1,365	2,753	Prasadenagar	90	915	1,779
Beltali Bhandani	82	785	1,079	Jay Chandpur	93	618	1,121	Purbba Deogaon	76	442	723
Bengkandi	69	656	1,131	Jharhbeltali	80	545	879	Purbba Jharhbeltali	81	686	1,033
Bhutnirghat	94	579	794	Jogendrapur	99	456	1,396	Raichanga	114	1,438	3,838
Chengmaritari	63	669	1,003	Jogijhora Barabak	52	958	1,695	Sarugam Tea Garden	60	1,802	2,261
Chhota Salkumar	102	616	1,029	Kadambini Tea Garden	112	2,080	2,544	Satpukuria	100	357	727
Chuakhola	98	852	1,639	Kalipur	115	940	1,405	Sibsoathpur	107	909	1,321
Dakshin Deogaon	79	647	950	Karalbari	74	564	776	Sishabari Sarugam	62	609	761
Dakshin Parangarpar	111	693	810	Kathalbari	88	992	1,365	Talukertari	101	779	1,391
Dalgaon	68	899	1,432	Khagenhat	59	1,511	1,895	Tesati Tea Garden	66	2,407	3,275
Dalgaon Forest	65	110	179	Khau Chandpara	105	875	1,712	Uma Charanpur	104	857	1,553
Dalgaon Tea Garden	67	3,178	3,478	Kahirarkot	85	470	769	Uttar Deogaon	75	744	1,075
Dalimpur	86	950	1,470	Kunjanagar	110	570	1,433	Falakata (Non-Municipality) ²			6,415
Dalmoney Tea Garden	64	*	455	Lochhmandabri	108	591	1,418	Rural		56,788	86,810
Deomali	56	1,318	1,799	Madhya Deogaon	77	483	687	Urban			6,415
Dhanirampur	57	1,400	1,894	Mairadanga	109	887	1,555	Grand Total		56,788	91,923
Dhulagaon	73	661	1,156	Malsagaon	61	1,150	1,254				
Ethelbasi Tea Garden	55	964	1,480	Mechhuadhura Bala Bethan	54	813	1,123				
Falakata	96	3,011	†								

* Uninhabited

† Included in Falakata (Non-Municipality)

‡ Treated as town for the first time in 1961

VILLAGE

WORKERS

1

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9 P. S. Falakata																	
52	Jogilhora Barabak	1,284.73	299	286	1,695	1,040	655	17	19	495	452	141	26	749	341	374	291
53	Narangpur P	1,546.41	238	189	1,032	546	486	89	76	271	264	79	13	341	215	293	207
54	Machhushdura	1,293.76	265	167	1,123	594	529	213	178	354	339	108	26	321	181	300	180
55	Ethelbari	794.51	354	354	1,480	784	696	44	25	643	611	97	11	396	287	36	19
56	Deomali P	1,641.60	432	350	1,799	957	842	366	340	219	171	153	31	550	167	480	157
57	Dhanirampur 2P	1,854.48	446	352	1,894	1,018	876	760	692	100	75	167	9	598	36	500	24
58	Ghatpar Sarugram 2P	1,028.61	196	194	969	508	461	118	109	144	116	69	15	277	25	259	18
59	Khagenhat P, Po Sarugaon	1,540.33	398	360	1,895	999	896	588	508	225	233	225	28	596	18	487	4
60	Tea Garden P	1,798.72	486	462	2,261	1,225	1,036	40	19	966	857	138	36	587	362	60	2
61	Malagaon P	1,210.03	274	210	1,254	682	572	408	340	143	100	114	14	413	99	348	94
62	Sishabari Sarugaon P	860.46	425	129	761	406	355	33	34	199	185	48	8	244	11	238	9
63	Chengmaritari	1,138.11	214	179	1,003	534	469	39	30	270	253	98	9	333	102	300	96
64	Daimoney	719.36	101	101	455	246	209	1	1	237	204	21	..	133	101	9	10
65	Daigaon Forest	1,471.00	52	23	179	87	92	9	7	77	84	5	2	52	43	49	43
66	Tasati Tea Garden P	1,496.69	1,026	771	3,275	1,678	1,597	126	150	1,195	1,230	197	57	855	620	11	4
67	Daigaon Tea Garden P	1,521.19	937	841	3,478	1,795	1,683	61	52	1,455	1,452	224	61	938	716	13	2
68	Daigaon P	1,639.13	449	267	1,432	764	668	177	150	508	462	124	11	442	134	369	107
69	Bengakandi P	1,133.32	174	97	1,131	608	523	386	364	132	107	160	19	372	104	299	93
70	Alinagar 2P	1,156.81	428	332	1,491	760	731	610	597	25	21	125	20	428	24	372	3
71	Jateswar P, H, Po	1,059.60	831	514	2,753	1,527	1,226	465	427	27	24	513	244	850	68	392	42
72	Hedaitnagar P	1,506.00	491	285	1,807	994	813	640	510	20	28	248	48	550	149	445	138
73	Dhulagaon 2P	1,193.97	446	198	1,156	550	606	325	337	150	130	29	7	350	208	323	201
74	Karabari	790.62	213	116	776	415	361	76	71	328	281	44	2	225	32	215	32
75	Uttar Deogaon P, Po	1,147.30	242	182	1,073	619	454	192	131	218	170	110	14	349	116	306	115
76	Purbba Deogaon	832.07	212	129	723	384	339	31	28	163	140	75	19	232	96	227	96
77	Madhya Deogaon P	608.18	179	122	687	380	307	..	8	49	37	49	13	219	102	208	102
78	Paschim Deogaon P	568.49	223	124	731	386	345	3	8	59	57	74	5	221	..	195	..
79	Dakhin Deogaon	939.82	241	166	950	455	495	..	..	94	100	101	28	240	32	224	32
80	Jharhbeltali P	1,021.01	278	159	879	472	407	210	119	44	32	174	52	260	48	236	45
81	Purbba Jharhbeltali P	1,005.93	285	172	1,033	534	499	444	423	14	16	132	23	307	7	289	6
82	Beltali Bhandani 2P	819.02	349	220	1,079	566	513	8	17	174	140	135	34	345	1	325	..
83	Harinathpur P	1,309.14	338	199	991	542	449	324	287	49	24	94	15	317	4	286	4
84	Baganbari P	854.54	225	171	984	524	460	233	210	44	43	151	54	289	58	209	54
85	Kahrarkot P	676.17	231	138	769	420	349	293	234	5	2	111	37	222	72	196	55
86	Dalimpur	1,422.64	357	282	1,470	805	665	625	530	3	94	223	21	485	23	439	21
87	Nabanagar 2P	1,581.86	426	255	1,349	727	622	502	434	62	49	224	60	410	21	376	20
88	Katbahari 2P	1,206.28	308	282	1,365	713	652	485	440	1	..	238	38	403	13	373	5
89	Guabarnagar P	919.56	260	184	1,002	573	429	415	364	9	5	129	10	379	4	245	3
90	Pranodnagar 2P	1,379.21	412	330	1,779	928	851	490	462	49	37	298	46	524	8	453	8
91	Gokulnagar P	1,147.52	259	229	1,781	961	820	552	482	171	126	232	26	580	101	475	93
92	Balesundar 2P	1,151.54	174	173	1,083	563	520	478	452	33	32	86	10	312	2	277	1
93	Jay Chandpur	1,014.51	356	193	1,121	593	528	478	431	7	4	193	54	359	70	294	66
94	Bhutnirghat P, Po	858.68	235	160	794	452	342	266	214	24	13	124	27	283	32	238	30
95	Baradoba P	618.69	223	124	498	267	231	241	211	..	..	106	20	148	3	124	..
96	Falakata	1,218.93	Included in Falakata (Non-Municipality)														
97	Parangarpar P, H	1,409.51	273	311	1,542	850	692	122	91	135	68	390	138	432	19	271	13
98	Chuahola	1,536.80	421	321	1,639	877	762	393	353	56	41	186	46	532	26	371	6
99	Jogandrapur P	1,336.14	400	268	1,396	737	659	372	336	42	35	155	31	433	8	360	3
100	Satapkuria	1,261.97	300	142	727	382	345	226	213	77	71	56	2	217	73	187	69
101	Talukertari	1,718.91	277	277	1,591	855	756	539	475	184	173	98	16	483	150	456	140
102	Chhota Saikumar P, Rho	1,048.88	204	198	1,029	571	458	236	190	291	233	67	10	358	207	334	207
103	Paschim Saikumar P	941.37	235	180	1,044	545	499	44	42	349	329	36	7	300	136	271	155
104	Uma Charanpur P	1,341.70	468	276	1,553	836	717	92	83	247	210	124	19	481	24	435	19
105	Khan Chandpara P	1,609.07	406	337	1,712	898	814	271	256	423	380	98	9	660	114	617	113
106	Badaitari P	974.63	278	200	1,054	538	516	149	171	79	73	133	22	311	72	273	71

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
223	48	2	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	37	1	..	..	103	1	291	314
11	4	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1	205	271
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	273	348
4	..	288	265	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	2	..	54	3	388	400
39	..	1	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	407	673
26	..	3	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	61	1	420	840
10	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	231	436
41	..	8	2	7	3	5	..	2	..	6	9	..	..	40	..	403	878
2	..	147	97	1	..	..	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	363	263	638	674
24	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	33	2	309	473
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	162	344
9	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	11	..	201	367
..	..	119	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	113	308
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	49
15	3	739	608	8	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	73	4	823	977
12	..	799	710	..	1	24	..	1	..	43	..	..	..	44	3	857	967
3	..	19	12	6	9	1	5	4	..	21	..	..	..	19	1	322	334
23	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	1	..	35	4	236	419
20	6	15	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	19	..	332	707
36	..	13	..	39	15	..	..	4	..	229	..	1	..	196	11	677	1,158
44	7	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	29	1	444	664
10	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	3	200	398
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	190	379
1	..	1	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	270	338
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	243
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	161	203
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	165	349
12	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	215	483
10	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	9	..	212	339
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	227	492
10	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	221	312
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	225	445
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	32	3	235	482
3	..	..	..	1	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	198	277
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	33	2	320	642
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	21	1	317	601
22	1	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	310	639
39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	93	1	194	423
20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	41	..	404	843
46	..	11	..	8	6	3	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	32	1	381	719
17	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	1	231	318
21	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	24	2	234	438
27	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	159	310
12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	7	..	119	228
Included in Palakata (Non-Municipality)																	
44	1	2	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	56	..	8	..	35	5	418	673
59	2	8	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	44	3	2	..	42	9	345	736
51	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	14	1	504	651
13	4	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	149	272
18	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	3	352	686
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	213	251
9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	14	..	245	249
23	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	4	235	603
35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	238	708
16	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	12	1	237	444

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>9 P. S. Falakata—contd.</i>																	
107	Sibnathpur 2P	1,424.93	269	263	1,521	770	751	322	317	242	246	107	9	463	159	414	155
108	Lochhmandabri P	1,259.42	315	231	1,418	763	635	242	187	198	165	117	13	443	89	417	88
109	Mairadanga	1,859.59	388	299	1,555	833	722	303	265	156	140	170	12	485	41	449	35
110	Kunjanagar	1,538.86	341	287	1,433	776	657	515	440	181	182	76	14	483	86	428	79
111	Dakshin Parangarpar 5P	786.24	161	161	810	458	352	1	1	87	76	137	20	239	..	184	..
112	Kadambini Tea Garden P	1,784.20	585	526	2,544	1,420	1,124	53	32	833	794	388	122	808	465	27	9
113	Bangsaidharpur P	1,077.55	82	82	439	239	200	71	63	94	66	25	2	143	36	137	36
114	Raichenga 3P	1,948.03	1,025	683	3,858	2,066	1,792	596	512	71	55	767	298	1,102	25	446	6
115	Kalipur P	1,637.83	314	270	1,405	731	674	535	496	80	74	117	20	438	38	378	38
<i>Falakata (Non-Municipality) 4P. H, 2Po, L, Rho</i>		1.90 Sq. miles	1,777	1,267	6,413	3,532	2,881	524	438	31	17	1,695	771	1,384	51	203	3
Rural		120.7 Sq. miles	21,730	16,085	85,510	45,706	39,804	16,943	15,044	13,300	12,211	9,433	2,113	26,295	6,624	18,622	3,754
Urban		1.9 Sq. miles	1,777	1,267	6,413	3,532	2,881	524	438	31	17	1,695	771	1,384	51	203	3
Grand Total		122.6 Sq. miles	23,507	17,352	91,923	49,238	42,685	17,467	15,482	13,331	12,228	11,128	2,884	27,679	6,675	18,825	3,757

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
10	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	23	4	307	592
13	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	320	566
13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	4	348	681
9	..	6	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	28	..	293	571
4	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	33	..	219	352
5	2	544	448	..	..	3	..	195	5	2	..	..	..	32	1	612	699
4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	96	164
47	1	50	4	12	4	27	1	48	..	326	..	10	..	136	9	964	1,767
33	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	18	..	293	636
22	..	26	..	70	1	60	5	7	..	485	..	91	..	420	42	2,148	2,830
1,290	97	2,801	2,237	153	100	123	24	271	5	1,001	38	31	..	2,003	369	19,411	33,100
22	..	26	..	70	1	60	5	7	..	485	..	91	..	420	42	2,148	2,830
1,312	97	2,827	2,237	223	101	183	29	278	5	1,486	38	122	..	2,423	411	21,599	36,010

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision

10 P. S. Kalchini

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Adma	236/37	137†	236	Dalsingpara Tea Garden	7	4,722	5,932	Farmlangi	16	244	70
Atlabari Tea Garden	26	2,581	3,776	Dima Tea Garden	28	4,109	7,449	Purbba Satali	19	1,269	1,665
Beech Tea Garden	8	3,151	4,293	Gabur Basra Forest	6	521	604	Radharani Tea Garden	32	734	957
Bharnobari Tea Garden	9	3,028	4,015	Hamiltonganj	29(iii)	*	2,147	Raimatang	29(i)	*	2,938
Bhatkhawa Tea Garden	25	2,933	4,261	Joygaon	2	530	1,249	Rajbhat Tea Garden	27	2,342	2,909
Bhatpara Tea Garden	30	4,059	5,728	Kalchini Tea Garden	29	12,191	7,854	Rangmati Tea Garden	36	4,932	6,301
Bhutri Forest	35	304	308	Madhu Tea Garden	12	2,214	2,880	Santrabari	234/37	19†	140
Buxa Hill Forest	37	1,406	1,536	Madhya Satali	17	695	1,291	Satali Mandalpara	18	1,233	1,334
Buxa Forest Panbari Khanda	38	1,989	2,003	Malangi Tea Garden	10	3,971	5,772	Satali Nakadala	22	811	1,035
Buxa Forest (Raja Bhat Khawa)	39	3,567	4,115	Mechiabasti	3	470	480	Satali Tea Garden	11	2,534	3,229
Chinchula T. E.	29(ii)	*	2,452	Mechpara Tea Garden	31	3,765	4,627	Saudamini Tea Garden	15	1,464	2,066
Chunabhati	235/37	227†	1,186	Nilpara Forest	14	64	61	Torsa Tea Garden	4	2,069	3,200
Chuspara	34	388	76	Nimti Domohani	42	539	957	Uttar Barajhar Forest	1	18	30
Chuspara Tea Garden	31	3,823	4,699	Nimtighora Tea Garden	40	1,943	2,475	Uttar Latabari	24	1,271	2,116
Chhota Joygaon	5	46	150	Paschim Satali	20	802	1,014	Uttar Mendabari	43	917	1,484
Dakshin Latabari	23	775	849					Uttar Satali	13	193	94
Dakshin Mendabari	41	489	729					Total		85,993‡	117,184
Dakshin Satali	21	1,001	1,330								

* Included with J. L. No. 29

† Mauzas included in Kumargram Police Station in 1951 Census

‡ Included a total population of 383 for J. L. Nos 235/37, 234/37 and 236/37, which were shown in Kumargram Police Station in 1951

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10 P. S. Kalchini																	
1	Uttar Barajhar Forest	21,651-00	8	4	30	10	20	..	..	1	..	6	5	5	..	..	..
2	Joygaon P, Po	834-68	269	265	1,249	719	530	31	45	159	128	197	51	484	50	306	50
3	Mechlabasti P	982-11	124	95	480	275	205	16	12	126	109	27	7	179	40	129	38
4	Torsa Tea Garden P	3,329-48	866	627	3,280	1,851	1,429	150	134	769	706	374	60	924	443	..	..
5	Chhota Joygaon	99-36	23	23	150	88	62	..	..	6	8	11	..	56	34	37	30
6	Gaburbasra Forest P	11,846-40	164	87	604	328	276	1	3	202	164	32	1	189	60	108	57
7	Dalisingpara Tea Garden P, Po	4,898-10	1,496	1,485	5,932	2,869	3,063	463	511	641	596	655	148	1,134	854	100	55
8	Beech Tea Garden P, Po	1,628-62	141	1,056	4,293	2,264	2,029	189	152	1,127	1,126	426	92	1,103	741	..	..
9	Bharnobari Tea Garden P	1,901-76	940	941	4,015	2,147	1,868	46	149	1,311	1,184	442	101	1,005	653	..	..
10	Malangi Tea Garden P, H, Po	1,933-50	1,359	1,362	5,772	3,157	2,615	297	349	1,307	1,225	786	240	1,720	843	..	..
11	Satali Tea Garden P, Po, Rbc	1,330-85	769	769	3,229	1,731	1,498	274	220	1,052	1,035	502	120	897	501	..	..
12	Madhu Tea Garden P, Po	1,099-86	902	681	2,880	1,504	1,376	133	115	739	913	500	121	705	482	3	..
13	Uttar Satali P	1,387-65	40	42	94	59	35	..	..	25	21	5	..	41	13	23	10
14	Nilpara Forest P	394-00	15	10	61	33	28	..	..	..	..	15	11	24	..	..	..
15	Saudamini Tea Garden P	1,311-31	729	734	2,866	1,521	1,345	99	92	795	741	364	93	787	561	..	..
16	Parimalangi	622-30	18	17	70	43	27	..	..	43	27	..	..	32	18	29	18
17	Madhya Satali P	1,366-10	430	218	1,293	698	595	17	14	619	538	71	11	404	321	316	315
18	Satali Mandapara	1,473-48	477	229	1,334	756	578	12	8	694	602	119	52	406	244	317	224
19	Purbba Satali P	1,633-03	532	270	1,665	908	757	14	10	854	725	106	23	541	222	444	211
20	Paschim Satali	1,135-92	461	172	1,014	552	462	7	8	523	432	93	40	305	132	266	125
21	Dakshin Satali P	1,234-48	495	175	1,330	666	664	12	..	629	592	143	45	369	270	275	191
22	Satali Nakadala P	1,291-42	394	166	1,035	546	489	18	17	494	444	85	22	332	279	272	266
23	Dakshin Latabari	1,402-08	371	158	849	419	430	84	64	329	361	53	13	350	266	278	252
24	Uttar Latabari	1,649-63	638	661	2,116	1,169	947	61	39	313	265	450	206	611	96	214	73
25	Bhatkhawa Tea Garden P	1,991-65	1,120	1,094	4,261	2,294	1,967	50	110	1,117	1,071	359	100	1,173	705	..	..
26	Atlabari Tea Garden 2P, Po	1,833-49	1,250	1,189	3,776	2,054	1,722	532	402	1,002	864	464	138	1,224	738	..	..
27	Rajabhat Tea Garden P	1,043-09	595	506	2,909	1,502	1,407	124	498	433	729	266	68	666	448	..	..
28	Dima Tea Garden 3P	3,023-85	2,627	1,687	7,449	3,923	3,526	302	1,679	436	455	689	194	1,717	1,107	11	6
29	Kalchini Tea Garden 5P, H, Po	1,742	1,626	7,854	4,229	3,625	337	549	1,053	1,668	1,449	391	1,999	988	28	6	
(i)	Raimatang 2P	673	673	2,938	1,517	1,421	265	259	363	329	256	74	648	462	..	..
(ii)	Chinchula T, B, P	5,697-87	842	553	2,452	1,252	1,200	111	126	464	457	209	48	576	385	..	..
(iii)	Hamilonganj Po, L	588	514	2,347	1,428	919	134	78	65	52	519	211	808	34	13	1	
30	Bhatpara Tea Garden 2P	1,612-47	1,275	1,251	5,728	3,015	2,713	127	349	1,046	211	676	139	1,281	736	..	..
31	Chuapara Tea Garden P	4,701-65	1,140	1,110	4,699	2,537	2,162	325	278	1,119	1,047	551	95	1,134	628	..	..
32	Radharani Tea Garden P	719-21	271	258	957	509	448	93	107	79	163	102	16	276	145	..	..
33	Mechpara Tea Garden P	1,704-94	1,182	1,001	4,627	2,370	2,257	215	215	919	910	481	106	1,016	646	..	..
34	Chuapara	583-33	20	20	76	43	33	7	10	28	21	3	3	23	3	13	3
35	Bhutri Forest p	3,725-00	85	49	308	185	123	9	2	37	28	34	9	141	15	52	9
36	Rangamati Tea Garden P	3,707-72	1,394	1,388	6,301	3,276	3,025	203	194	891	877	704	91	1,458	964	..	..
37	Buxa Hill Forest 4P, Po	25,792-00	343	342	1,536	939	597	49	15	42	86	355	127	599	118	89	72
38	Buxa Forest Panbari Khanda 2P, D	30,202-00	392	372	2,003	1,164	839	53	44	733	598	249	59	720	152	229	135
39	Buxa Forest (Raja Bhat Khawa) 4P, Po, 2D	59,149-00	914	907	4,115	2,504	1,611	256	303	1,503	905	373	75	1,721	375	160	199
40	Nimtihora Tea Garden P	1,130-99	753	249	2,475	1,370	1,105	181	100	540	521	402	98	807	524	..	..
41	Dakshin Mendabari	1,432-94	231	131	729	403	326	77	67	247	202	58	9	260	166	225	165
42	Nimti Domohani P, Po	1,528-01	344	166	957	485	472	48	37	395	401	130	42	334	268	256	183
43	Uttar Mendabari P	1,381-86	437	206	1,484	905	579	24	18	478	559	111	20	638	271	304	265
44	Santrabari	48-79	25	25	140	79	61	5	3	15	9	14	2	50	1	3	1
45	Chunabhati D	2,502-86	139	139	1,186	929	257	1	..	90	91	376	11	166	72	58	48
46	Adma	476-13	1,013	33	236	130	106	..	..	130	106	..	..	63	4	..	..
Total (Entirely Rural)		344-4 Sq. miles	31,096	25,736	117,104	63,355	53,829	5,452	7,385	25,963	24,362	14,292	3,586	32,101	17,078	4,588	3,008

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	20
..	..	16	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	34	..	1	..	122	..	335	480
9	..	1	2	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	96	165
..	..	727	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	..	..	..	..	2	927	984
8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	52	28
23	3	36	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	139	216
84	8	478	775	19	1	26	..	13	..	152	6	47	..	215	9	1,735	2,209
42	..	1,008	739	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	1	2	..	37	1	1,161	1,288
..	..	880	653	..	..	9	..	..	..	24	..	9	..	83	..	1,142	1,215
4	..	1,063	822	..	..	66	..	40	..	165	2	8	..	374	19	1,437	1,772
3	..	632	499	9	..	5	..	47	..	38	..	9	..	154	2	834	997
..	..	586	475	4	2	5	..	9	..	17	..	20	..	61	5	799	894
8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	18	22
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	9	28
6	..	749	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	19	1	734	784
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	9
42	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	43	1	294	274
73	19	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	350	334
32	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	51	10	367	335
4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	29	7	247	330
62	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	79	297	394
48	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	214	210
48	7	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	7	69	164
20	1	17	2	..	..	70	2	8	2	156	7	15	..	111	9	558	851
..	..	938	701	..	..	13	..	..	..	71	..	4	..	147	4	1,121	1,262
..	..	968	727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	11	830	984
4	..	609	440	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	38	8	836	959
4	1	1,456	1,084	11	..	14	1	21	1	48	1	6	..	146	13	2,706	2,419
..	..	1,203	959	3	..	48	4	3	..	306	..	8	..	400	19	2,230	2,437
..	..	628	457	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	1	..	3	2	869	959
..	..	513	379	4	..	3	1	20	..	19	3	2	..	15	2	676	815
..	..	4	9	..	..	113	..	7	..	372	12	4	..	295	18	620	885
11	20	1,030	712	9	..	9	..	6	..	39	..	..	..	177	4	1,734	1,977
..	..	925	621	21	..	5	..	56	..	59	4	3	..	65	3	1,403	1,534
..	..	249	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	17	1	233	303
6	9	929	635	1	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	60	2	1,354	1,611
7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	50
51	1	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	44	108
9	..	1,242	964	5	..	9	..	41	..	80	..	..	..	113	..	1,818	2,041
28	..	49	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	57	18	3	..	323	24	340	479
95	6	97	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	18	..	243	9	444	687
44	1	751	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	116	..	612	171	783	1,236
..	..	589	428	..	..	12	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	192	96	563	581
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	27	1	143	146
..	..	44	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	28	28	151	264
17	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	268	..	47	1	267	308
..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	29	68
5	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	89	19	763	183
..	..	19	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	41	2	67	102
797	101	10,888	13,294	142	4	433	8	362	4	2,628	61	583	..	4,720	898	31,264	36,781

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision

11 P. S. Alipur Duars

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Alipur Duar	99	‡	†	Damanpur	100	282	†	Paitkapara			
Alipur Duar Junction	238		9,215	Damsibad	133	627	923	Tea Garden	73	1,440	1,890
Bairiguri	89	670	1,439	Dangi	130	412	472	Pakuritala	81	1,319	2,130
Bakla	158	755	1,036	Dhalajhora	136	551	823	Pakuritala	81(i)		
Banchukamari	87	735	1,256	Dhaolajhora				Panbari	132	324	472
Baniadabri	144	741	838	Tea Garden	140	1,534	1,742	Pararpar	82	932	1,674
Bapiagaon	147	798	1,734	Fokadanga	85	813	1,249	Parpatakhawa	233*	**	169
Bara Chakirbas	155	403	1,240	Garokhuta	142	345	439	Paschim Bara Chouki	112	687	1,208
Bhasadabri	124	475	791	Ghagra	88	926	1,617	Paschim Chepani	186	972	1,826
Bhatibari	115	827	1,463	Jaldapara	45	235	380	Paschim Chikliguri	172	337	610
Bhelukdabri	106	683	1,206	Jasodanga	120	841	1,247	Paschim Jitpur	91	1,321	3,726
Bholardabri	98	2,185	3,270	Jogendranagar	56	670	1,241	Paschim Kathalbari	58	1,402	1,864
Bindipara	110	(a)	787	Joypur	146	195	200	Paschim Khaliamari	163	446	1,240
Birpara	83	908	2,556	Kadampur	149	318	444	Paschim Majherdabri	90	1,024	448
Boragari	114	649	977	Kalebaria	52	865	1,468	Paschim Salbari	74	478	757
Brajerkuthi	175	320	899	Karjipara	111	749	1,301	Paschim Simlabari	62	607	400
Chalnipak	103	716	1,418	Karipara	109	502	(b)	Patikhawa	61	1,048	1,073
Chandijhar	104	859	1,338	Kayakhata	122	818	1,535	Patotola	150	540	1,246
Chapatoli	84	664	1,622	Khatpara	108	251	358	Pradhanpara	47	692	872
Chaprarpar	105	883	1,380	Kohinur Refugee Camp	141(i)	1,832	6,568	Pokhuria	148	586	800
Chechakhata	92	323	1,687	Kohinur Tea Garden	141			Purbha			
Chengpara	102	710	961	Kumarijan	171	890	1,265	Bara Chouki	113	614	861
Chepani	165	577	1,035	Kumarpara	66	776	964	Purbha Chepani	164	1,343	2,905
Chhipra	157	379	784	Loknathpur	137	736	769	Purbha Chikliguri	174	897	1,597
Chhoti Chakirbas	156	166	277	Madhya Paitkapara	70	613	753	Purbha Jitpur	145	170	220
Chilurghat	116	493	762	Madhya Parokata	160	302	1,702	Purbha Kathalbari	59	1,734	2,243
Dakshin Barajhar Forest	44	9	1,853	Madhya Sibkata	127	287	369	Purbha Khaliamari	162	526	1,098
Dakshin Chakoakheti	65	1,111	1,638	Mahakalguri	152	300	640	Purbha Majherdabri	93	581	1,461
Dakshin Dhalakar	125	278	964	Mathura Tea Garden	67	4,862	4,663	Purbha Simlabari	64	545	820
Dakshin Kamsingram	75	420	724	Mejbil	57	392	1,806	Putimari	123	568	783
Dakshin Mahakalguri	153	1,124	998	Munsipara	50	1,588	2,014	Saikumar Forest	53	166	613
Majherdabri	97	604	1,084	Naotoartari	68	809	669	Saikumarhat	51	1,152	2,377
Dakshin Majidkhana	169	593	1,314	Nurpur	134	603	951	Saisalabari	107	1,571	2,746
Dakshin Paitkapara	73	694	1,057	Nutanpara	48	873	1,560	Sambalpur	143	223	245
Dakshin Panialguri	95	882	1,624	Pachkalguri	79	512	1,178	Samuktala	151	961	1,407
Dakshin Parokata	161	926	1,678					Sathodali	86	1,019	1,311
Dakshin Sibkata	121	298	930					Saudpara	118	680	1,015
Dakshin Sonapur	78	776	1,256					Sidhabari	49	834	1,144
								Silbarihat	60	763	1,384
								Simlabari	131	430	591
								Sirubari	55	471	831
								Sobaganj	101	183	1,289

* Transferred from Kumargram Police Station

‡ Included in Urban Area

** Uninhabited

(a) Included with J. L. No. 109

† Included in Alipur Duar (Municipality)

(b) Included with J. L. No. 110

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision
11 P. S. Alipur Duars—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Srinathpur Tea Garden	128	625	760	Uttar Bhasibari	117	722	1,143	Uttar Parokata	159	918	1,663
Suripara	54	712	1,082	Uttar Chakirbas	154	..	..	Uttar Rampur	139	305	427
				Uttar Chakoakheti	69	522	664	Uttar Sibkata	129	648	1,060
				Uttar Chikilguri	173	257	823	Uttar Simlabari	63	303	960
Taloeswarguri	167	483	964	Uttar Dhalkar	126	817	970	Uttar Sonapur	77	1,046	2,972
Tapelkhata	80	777	1,214	Uttar Kamsingram	76	695	873	Alipur Duar (Municipality)		24,886	28,927
Tatpara	119	1,000	1,660	Uttar Majherdabri	96	613	929	Rural		94,152	170,481
Thanupara	170	521	896	Uttar Majidkhana	168	846	1,709	Urban		24,886	28,927
Torsa Forest	46	5	68	Uttar Patikapara	71	946	1,879	Grand Total		119,638	199,408
Turturi	135	652	914	Uttar Panialguri	94	843	1,154				

.. Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>II P. S. Allpur Duars</i>																	
44	Dakshin Barajhar Forest	24,448.00	594	303	1,853	1,026	827	9	3	700	768	116	25	600	93	176	16
45	Jaldapara P	1,108.86	160	74	380	210	170	115	96	60	47	46	4	117	38	109	37
46	Torsa Forest	6,829.00	26	17	68	37	31	..	..	..	..	16	9	22	..	..	..
47	Pradhanpara	1,063.47	266	130	872	476	396	242	208	94	68	147	18	263	66	229	64
48	Nutanpara P	1,448.52	469	280	1,560	946	614	354	297	152	138	161	308	436	62	395	52
49	Sidhabari P	1,545.35	514	177	1,144	610	534	201	257	204	174	73	23	362	1	343	1
50	Munsipara P, Rho	1,864.66	1,102	361	2,014	1,149	865	519	690	217	90	43	38	264	41	230	29
51	Saikumarhat P	1,373.56	669	314	2,377	870	1,507	520	389	167	28	81	22	486	816	391	815
52	Kalabaria P	1,181.13	543	186	1,468	895	573	318	267	245	11	66	10	395	28	355	24
53	Saikumar Forest	1,243.00	49	22	613	524	89	..	..	89	90	4	1	473	12	40	12
54	Suripara P	970.98	273	157	1,082	713	369	470	298	69	65	68	30	319	1	245	..
55	Sirubari P	697.35	429	158	831	448	383	370	324	62	53	14	3	240	105	223	104
56	Jogendranagar 2P	1,352.87	599	233	1,241	647	594	396	387	100	97	64	16	389	74	342	73
57	Majbhi P	1,363.48	891	473	1,806	962	844	100	85	100	49	..	..	536	15	511	15
58	Paschim Kathalbari P	2,129.17	869	282	1,864	1,037	827	698	656	213	192	230	27	616	44	569	26
59	Purbba Kathalbari P, Rho	1,718.19	881	409	2,243	1,169	1,074	312	300	227	205	461	229	625	45	359	45
60	Silbarihat	1,507.88	578	285	1,584	792	792	259	235	186	130	76	39	472	92	387	4
61	Patlakhawa P	1,588.77	304	178	1,073	555	518	100	75	440	230	7	..	331	13	317	13
62	Paschim Simlabari P	848.39	112	66	400	205	195	11	10	128	108	31	1	115	4	101	4
63	Uttar Simlabari P	717.20	281	125	989	631	358	57	58	347	294	103	67	285	1	266	1
64	Purbba Simlabari	779.39	253	110	820	536	284	180	158	124	106	56	9	202	7	171	1
65	Dakshin Chakokheti P	1,615.47	664	355	1,638	1,010	628	406	422	151	115	32	18	601	44	438	31
66	Kumarpara P	1,152.36	298	169	964	508	456	336	301	160	149	124	16	290	37	262	36
67	Mathura Tea Garden 2P, Po	2,082.31	1,823	1,217	4,663	2,423	2,240	64	42	79	99	87	15	1,910	1,106	57	58
68	Naothoartari	1,399.12	436	148	669	269	400	211	194	49	78	48	9	252	29	205	19
69	Uttar Chakokheti P	1,124.72	261	111	664	343	321	97	95	238	124	10	2	186	4	107	4
70	Madhya Patikapara P	642.39	379	139	753	425	328	283	227	68	57	135	16	238	14	172	6
71	Uttar Patikapara P	1,311.56	872	307	1,879	979	900	212	145	708	648	46	15	574	43	497	37
72	Patikapara Tea Garden P	1,231.49	530	505	1,890	1,081	809	73	38	44	99	32	4	526	331	20	4
73	Dakshin Patikapara	1,703.57	380	198	1,057	562	495	100	118	279	242	294	10	309	27	259	7
74	Paschim Salbari P	797.56	431	162	757	457	300	261	219	193	158	57	4	248	..	238	..
75	Dakshin Kamsingram P	718.27	432	144	724	380	344	301	279	47	42	53	5	222	3	217	3
76	Uttar Kamsingram 2P, H	877.60	430	137	873	488	385	371	295	94	78	94	14	222	2	189	2
77	Uttar Sonapur 2P, L	1,845.37	1,279	523	2,972	1,660	1,312	893	848	306	185	92	27	841	71	638	56
78	Dakshin Sonapur P	893.16	724	201	1,256	602	654	458	193	..	..	212	33	350	..	312	..
79	Pachkalguri P, Po, Rho	762.73	606	184	1,178	717	461	433	401	46	41	91	11	294	12	244	7
80	Tapukhata 2P, Po	1,236.13	504	225	1,214	633	581	476	446	56	52	141	18	369	5	285	3
81	Pakuritala (i) Pakuritala	1,868.87	815	351	2,130	1,164	966	807	618	189	147	192	48	660	205	489	199
82	Paraspar P	1,309.87	328	126	1,674	940	734	509	483	187	140	129	12	542	28	410	28
83	Birpara P, E	1,513.43	893	437	2,556	1,381	1,175	304	249	436	317	438	216	724	59	268	53
84	Chapatoli	1,343.03	544	206	1,622	853	769	353	344	112	95	184	23	409	24	332	5
85	Poskadanga P	1,569.16	334	183	1,249	661	588	150	140	507	448	45	24	363	29	329	29
86	Satkodali	1,428.12	456	170	1,311	797	514	148	144	400	66	75	42	354	113	316	112
87	Banchukamari 3P	1,190.60	638	215	1,256	633	623	357	363	84	73	154	29	393	5	330	2
88	Ghagra P	1,241.96	852	340	1,617	927	690	540	473	42	33	34	91	513	113	380	107
89	Bairiguri 2P	1,203.79	505	274	1,439	747	692	401	377	168	154	25	45	414	7	292	2
90	Paschim Majherdabri Tea Garden P	310.96	120	120	448	223	225	14	13	168	72	29	3	124	102	..	..
91	Paschim Jitpur 2P	1,641.46	1,548	703	3,726	2,041	1,685	410	333	1,373	1,125	948	464	994	95	285	83
92	Chechakhata P	714.42	728	336	1,687	834	853	72	64	56	51	574	340	338	27	108	22
93	Purbba Majherdabri Tea Garden P	736.90	413	357	1,461	779	682	194	79	329	315	542	54	417	248	..	..
94	Uttar Panilalguri 2P, H	1,286.72	347	192	1,156	620	536	37	30	345	294	89	36	312	78	282	78
95	Dakshin Panilalguri P	1,395.30	824	303	1,624	842	782	308	305	131	117	333	104	465	111	363	99
96	Uttar Majherdabri P	913.10	382	184	929	497	432	373	335	36	31	173	35	267	112	194	104
97	Dakshin Majherdabri P	659.68	422	161	1,084	653	431	326	308	46	49	25	26	245	85	200	79

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
53	..	327	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	42	3	426	734
4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	93	132
7	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	15	31
34	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	1	213	330
16	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	310	532
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	248	335
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	885	824
37	..	..	..	9	1	7	..	2	..	21	..	..	..	19	..	381	691
24	3	10	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	300	545
..	..	2	..	1	..	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	77
58	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	394	368
..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	10	..	208	278
11	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	258	320
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	16	..	426	829
11	..	..	..	4	15	..	2	1	..	6	..	..	..	25	1	421	783
9	..	5	..	10	..	20	..	8	..	160	..	1	..	53	..	544	1,029
1	..	1	..	5	1	..	84	5	..	8	..	2	3	63	..	320	700
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	224	505
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	90	191
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	346	357
8	..	1	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	15	..	334	277
31	..	17	..	6	13	..	..	33	..	24	..	..	..	52	..	409	584
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	15	1	218	419
12	1	1,146	1,013	62	..	8	..	62	..	321	29	1	..	241	5	513	1,134
28	10	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	5	..	17	371
78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	157	317
1	..	1	1	7	4	2	..	..	..	34	2	..	..	21	1	187	314
11	1	6	..	5	4	..	..	3	..	9	1	..	..	43	..	405	857
6	..	497	326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	553	478
12	..	9	1	21	17	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	2	253	448
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	209	300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	341
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	266	383
20	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	2	3	1	8	6	1	..	40	..	31	6	1	..	97	..	819	1,241
23	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	252	654
25	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	3	..	12	..	423	449
22	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	34	1	..	..	19	..	264	576
19	..	1	..	..	5	37	1	..	..	20	..	6	..	88	..	504	761
20	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	91	..	398	706
98	3	..	..	4	1	6	..	7	..	162	2	113	..	66	..	657	1,116
65	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	444	745
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	..	298	599
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	443	401
41	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	16	1	240	618
32	..	..	..	3	2	22	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	66	..	414	577
35	..	25	1	38	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	23	..	333	483
..	..	112	101	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	99	123
69	6	15	1	13	1	9	..	..	..	372	4	198	..	24	..	1,047	1,590
8	..	19	4	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	92	..	496	826
3	..	309	248	8	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	77	..	362	434
5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	..	308	455
19	1	..	..	4	5	14	4	..	..	21	..	12	..	32	2	377	671
24	3	6	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	230	320
12	2	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	14	..	9	..	408	346

VILLAGE

WORKERS

1

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11 P. S. Alipur Duars—contd.																	
98	Bholardabri P, Po	1,196.03	1,338	707	3,270	1,835	1,435	482	371	43	21	735	377	786	36	308	8
99	Alipur Duar	1,065.15				Included in Alipur Duar (Municipality)											
100	Damaspur	1,028.19				Included in Alipur Duar (Municipality)											
101	Sobaganj E	376.77	437	244	1,289	678	611	339	77	3	500	58	80	340	17	65	13
102	Chengpara P	971.62	605	182	961	495	466	345	331	7	19	31	20	270	101	232	101
103	Chalnipak P	1,432.68	502	247	1,418	844	574	406	297	182	150	29	27	349	129	324	129
104	Chandijbar P	1,372.72	741	266	1,338	702	636	517	497	25	24	220	31	383	214	334	104
105	Chaparpar P, Po, L	1,395.36	621	195	1,380	746	634	623	551	22	21	83	26	359	..	309	..
106	Bhelukdabri P	1,042.05	599	220	1,206	645	561	372	365	59	50	172	39	354	60	269	54
107	Bahalabari 2P, Po, L	1,688.35	1,016	474	2,746	1,533	1,213	721	620	55	50	639	178	756	45	491	44
108	Khatpara P	375.21	224	72	358	198	160	193	160	..	..	115	12	91	..	78	..
109	Karipara	259.04				Included with J. L. No. 110											
110	Bindipara P	505.28	475	153	787	412	375	262	232	12	12	65	28	203	1	186	1
111	Karlipara 2P	1,289.87	487	222	1,301	786	515	290	252	114	109	98	37	321	161	279	149
112	Paschim Bara Chouki P	1,662.09	463	230	1,208	625	583	330	341	93	77	34	16	347	42	294	37
113	Purbba Bara Chouki P	762.11	471	170	861	449	412	130	119	27	29	35	11	277	1	257	1
114	Boragari P	1,147.14	415	189	977	503	474	467	449	..	..	118	16	275	60	256	59
115	Bhatibari 3P, Po	1,075.55	565	213	1,163	636	527	514	444	29	22	135	52	349	126	289	126
116	Chilurghat	328.92	483	144	762	396	366	218	204	8	7	151	41	218	26	146	16
117	Uttar Bhatibari P	828.48	676	242	1,143	651	492	346	319	32	21	168	34	372	13	296	11
118	Saudpara P	913.72	202	243	1,015	528	487	416	391	7	3	36	47	277	9	223	3
119	Tatpara 3P, L	1,336.07	851	289	1,660	893	767	382	388	7	4	314	83	457	118	400	118
120	Jaodanga P, Po	1,040.66	346	247	1,247	662	585	349	320	93	81	48	30	375	175	321	158
121	Dakshin Sibkata	1,041.48	366	158	930	494	436	212	185	173	168	85	13	278	100	259	97
122	Kayakhata 2P	796.79	792	339	1,535	822	713	618	549	..	..	179	53	492	107	354	94
123	Putimari Po	755.79	434	162	783	393	390	236	230	18	20	130	23	226	110	190	103
124	Bhasadabri L	801.48	344	127	791	609	182	101	66	26	24	15	18	230	151	171	148
125	Dakshin Dhalkar	830.25	447	142	964	509	455	102	91	36	35	13	35	295	59	234	58
126	Uttar Dhalkar	1,007.58	341	163	970	518	452	293	275	225	176	109	28	297	207	264	203
127	Madhya Sibkata	166.67	58	28	369	292	77	9	12	43	25	10	1	61	22	57	21
128	Srinathpur Tea Garden	798.25	246	206	760	416	344	5	3	282	114	33	24	200	148	..	..
129	Uttar Sibkata	1,268.78	312	201	1,060	568	492	91	87	392	337	29	3	353	100	337	100
130	Dangi	825.70	143	86	472	250	222	35	25	197	187	26	4	176	108	173	108
131	Simlabari P	1,039.53	152	98	591	325	266	10	10	305	246	7	1	213	9	210	9
132	Fanbari P, Po	696.40	115	78	472	263	209	..	..	238	194	13	8	164	125	142	120
133	Damsabad	1,386.21	344	158	923	474	449	83	73	342	339	76	19	272	82	255	82
134	Nurpur P	1,583.22	276	206	951	502	449	153	129	292	265	50	9	344	133	283	108
135	Turturi P	1,277.73	279	164	914	467	447	48	42	348	345	42	13	283	192	240	189
136	Dhalajhora	1,357.80	240	146	823	446	377	8	9	293	248	58	25	261	3	253	3
137	Loknathpur P	1,050.34	341	161	769	474	295	67	55	352	281	81	13	302	126	274	100
139	Uttar Rampur P	817.92	133	77	427	228	199	25	..	131	148	58	23	133	11	92	11
140	Dhaolajhora Tea Garden P, Po	1,505.76	653	345	1,742	1,057	685	211	86	515	444	35	52	646	276	..	..
141	Kohinur Tea Garden P	1,884.77	1,797	1,705	6,568	3,401	3,167	780	764	1,916	1,768	587	192	664	462	10	..
	Kohinur																
	Refugee Camp																
142	Garokhuta	855.89	111	86	439	253	186	..	..	253	186	53	20	163	130	126	94
143	Sambalpur	496.17	71	56	265	145	120	..	..	145	120	27	9	114	91	81	50
144	Baniadabri P	1,383.57	207	175	838	431	407	11	15	420	392	72	23	309	244	173	149
145	Purbba Jitpur P	275.94	53	36	220	130	90	1	3	129	87	10	1	98	63	87	53
146	Joypur	367.42	42	38	200	111	89	11	8	100	81	25	7	74	56	52	41
147	Baniagson P	1,465.14	258	207	1,734	714	1,020	197	178	334	294	99	52	556	277	220	175
148	Pukhuri P	1,705.09	202	159	800	421	379	..	..	421	379	178	42	260	100	220	59
149	Kadampur	710.77	110	87	444	233	211	8	4	224	207	..	..	152	135	113	100
150	Patotola Rho	687.78	348	271	1,246	612	634	32	42	182	162	265	89	442	81	99	43
151	Samuktala 2P, Po	895.56	401	403	1,407	805	602	200	..	100	400	325	78	405	200	100	75
152	Mahakalguri H	575.08	211	112	640	342	298	61	54	132	120	80	21	207	53	149	42
153	Dakshin Mahakalguri P	820.06	281	145	998	506	492	100	56	200	100	99	48	319	76	264	73
154	Uttar Chakirbas	50.73				Uninhabited											
155	Bara Chakirbas P	1,125.53	370	290	1,240	672	568	82	58	444	394	57	100	370	284	323	180
156	Chikota Chakirbas	590.80	79	58	277	157	120	48	39	22	18	45	23	102	27	72	27
157	Chhipra P	801.66	295	142	784	429	355	112	92	159	136	232	95	257	73	216	63
158	Bakia P	864.07	525	207	1,036	553	483	159	136	103	204	101	37	325	106	268	100
159	Uttar Parokata 2P	1,529.64	791	328	1,662	905	757	331	320	290	62	305	114	528	88	356	85
160	Madhya Parokata	976.48	769	320	1,708	915	787	487	271	198	420	195	44	530	50	430	42
161	Dakshin Parokata 2P	1,426.07	795	321	1,678	917	761	515	446	38	30	92	21	501	48	418	41
162	Purbba Khalisamari 2P	940.88	378	155	1,098	680	418	274	229	37	39	29	70	270	59	250	57

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
83	..	1	..	19	14	44	..	1	..	23	14	203	..	104	..	1,049	1,399
61	..	..	..	16	4	Included in Alipur Duar (Municipality)		65	..	..	..	17	..	71	..	338	394
12	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	9	..	225	365
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	495	445
25	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	18	100	319	422
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	387	634
19	..	..	2	4	..	4	4	..	..	5	..	3	..	50	..	291	501
35	..	5	..	39	..	7	1	2	..	71	..	61	..	45	..	777	1,168
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	10	..	107	180
7	..	..	..	..	..	Included with J. L. No. 110		..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	209	374
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	34	..	465	354
40	4	3	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	278	541
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	172	411
12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	228	414
12	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	37	..	287	401
9	1	3	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	17	..	178	340
14	1	4	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	33	1	..	..	18	..	279	479
30	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	6	10	..	251	478
33	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	12	..	436	649
23	7	1	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	10	..	287	410
16	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	216	336
70	4	33	..	13	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	9	..	330	606
20	..	1	..	2	4	..	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	167	280
45	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	379	31
38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	6	..	214	396
9	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	20	..	221	245
1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	55
..	..	200	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	194
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	215	392
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	74	114
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	257
14	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	84
9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	202	367
4	..	24	..	25	25	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	158	316
30	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	184	255
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	185	374
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	11	26	172	169
14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	16	..	95	188
..	..	413	276	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	217	..	5	..	411	409
5	..	538	460	4	..	2	..	3	..	13	..	1	..	88	2	2,737	2,705
37	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	56
33	29	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	29
136	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	163
11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	27
22	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	33
142	98	1	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	183	..	158	743
37	30	3	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	279
39	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	76
117	12	11	2	48	24	64	..	..	..	56	..	5	..	42	..	170	553
80	25	125	75	10	20	10	..	15	..	25	5	20	..	20	..	400	402
24	8	1	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	9	2	135	245
22	..	..	..	18	3	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	187	416
30	9	2	..	..	92	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	302	284
27	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	55	93
26	2	3	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	172	282
12	..	14	..	5	6	1	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	14	..	228	377
28	..	3	..	8	1	4	..	..	..	17	..	69	..	43	2	377	660
5	..	1	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	37	6	385	737
26	..	4	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	39	..	416	715
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	7	..	410	380

VILLAGE

WORKERS

1

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>11 P. S. Alipur Duars—concl.</i>																	
163	Paschim Khalisamari P	948.87	744	205	1,240	726	514	142	317	177	109	183	51	312	72	270	71
164	Purbba Chepani 2P	1,546.60	1,155	504	2,905	1,660	1,245	948	839	117	97	116	26	777	123	672	118
165	Chepani 3P, Po	1,362.03	533	194	1,035	536	499	187	157	13	11	154	27	302	8	252	1
166	Paschim Chepani	1,568.44	824	306	1,826	961	865	254	212	134	135	306	66	527	45	450	45
167	Taleswarguri 3P, L	748.60	357	202	964	522	442	91	73	94	67	258	77	292	57	232	57
168	Uttar Majidkhana L	1,381.66	833	326	1,709	914	795	369	340	20	14	2,641	2,137	482	19	407	13
169	Dakshin Majidkhana P, Po	869.37	460	203	1,314	705	609	430	414	34	39	318	72	367	12	260	5
170	Thanupara P	979.24	310	169	896	476	420	316	302	8	8	164	22	268	9	243	4
171	Kumarijan 3P	1,282.35	609	261	1,265	678	587	192	182	26	15	..	..	360	60	310	60
172	Paschim Chikliguri P	845.85	182	128	610	327	283	170	142	20	12	87	12	176	3	151	2
173	Uttar Chikliguri P	877.71	441	156	823	447	376	286	253	4	5	27	26	250	6	209	2
174	Purbba Chikliguri P	1,368.25	671	295	1,597	835	762	410	391	55	60	25	22	490	49	442	42
175	Brajkuthi P	779.21	328	169	899	469	430	273	258	20	13	135	37	282	17	273	12
233	Parpatlakhawa	175.54	68	31	169	87	82	63	60	22	18	14	..	47	..	46	..
238	Alipur Duar Junction 3P, Po		2,823	2,471	9,215	4,021	5,194	591	447	5	11	182	37	3,535	50	..	..
<i>Alipur Duar (Muni- cipality) 16P, 6H, 3Po, E, 2L, 2Hos</i>																	
	Ward No. I		1,673	773	4,884	2,943	1,941	425	183	5	8	1,366	760	1,678	53	2	..
	Ward No. II		1,181	695	4,133	2,170	1,963	99	100	8	7	1,421	1,016	839	42	8	..
	Ward No. III		1,268	838	4,814	2,877	1,937	193	163	..	..	1,549	706	1,694	94	1	..
	Ward No. IV		1,557	803	4,849	2,690	2,159	268	217	9	7	1,352	619	1,365	16	40	..
	Ward No. V		1,250	742	4,640	2,498	2,142	135	89	1	..	1,482	837	1,150	32	20	..
	Ward No. VI		1,698	965	5,607	3,168	2,439	332	203	38	16	1,820	1,025	1,571	51	118	4
	Total	3.59 Sq. miles	8,627	4,816	28,927	16,346	12,581	1,452	955	61	38	8,990	4,963	8,297	288	189	4
	Rural	266.3 Sq. miles	66,025	32,638	170,481	91,587	78,894	33,649	29,471	22,673	19,647	19,219	7,936	50,012	11,363	31,866	7,278
	Urban	3.6 Sq. miles	8,627	4,816	28,927	16,346	12,581	1,452	955	61	38	8,990	4,963	8,297	288	189	4
	Grand Total	269.9 Sq. miles	74,652	37,454	199,408	107,933	91,475	35,101	30,426	22,734	19,685	28,209	12,899	85,309	11,651	32,055	7,282

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
26	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	13	..	414	442
60	5	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	20	..	883	1,122
32	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	7	1	234	491
49	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	434	820
18	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	7	..	4	..	230	385
13	..	..	..	15	2	1	..	5	..	19	4	7	..	15	..	432	776
30	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	29	..	24	..	16	..	338	597
8	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	..	308	411
21	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	11	..	318	527
5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	7	..	131	280
19	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	11	4	197	370
14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	3	..	..	..	11	5	145	713
2	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	187	413
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	82
..	1	2	..	48	11	7	..	10	..	543	12	2,703	26	222	..	486	5,144
3	..	25	..	21	4	213	..	176	9	615	10	226	1	397	29	1,265	1,888
..	..	7	..	17	12	194	12	35	..	230	..	65	1	283	17	1,331	1,921
..	..	4	..	20	2	263	4	25	..	635	2	156	1	570	85	1,183	1,843
30	..	5	..	66	6	364	2	42	..	410	3	127	..	281	5	1,325	2,143
6	..	2	..	36	2	307	10	63	..	401	3	75	..	240	17	1,348	2,110
57	..	9	..	34	2	264	3	38	..	360	..	161	1	530	41	1,597	2,388
96	..	32	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	18	810	4	2,301	194	8,049	12,293
2,993	512	3,995	2,754	644	407	793	100	336	1	2,460	107	3,869	35	3,056	169	41,575	67,531
96	..	32	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	18	810	4	2,301	194	8,049	12,293
3,089	512	4,047	2,754	838	435	2,898	131	715	10	5,131	125	4,679	39	5,387	263	49,624	79,834

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision

12 P. S. Kumargram

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Amarpur	206	568	618	Homaguri	197	427	286	Paschim Chakchaka	181	429	489
Barabisa	185	893	1,442	Joydebpur	205	464	590	Paschim Chengmari	200	707	1,282
Bara Daldali	186	579	914	Jainti Tea Garden	216	1,417	1,814	Paschim Narathali	192	1,099	1,455
Baruipara	231	337	862	Jainti Tea Garden II	217	921	1,169	Phakhsawa Tea Garden	214	719	1,076
Bhalka	229	686	1,051	Kartika Rydak Tea Garden	208	4,881	6,826	Pukharigaon	223	619	799
Bhalka Forest	227	402	537	Kumargram	203	1,453	1,978	Purbba Chakchaka	182	667	876
				Kumargram Tea Garden	221	2,958	3,850	Purbba Narathali	191	613	1,067
Chengmari	199	552	852					Purbba Saitbari	228	506	763
Chhoti Daldali	189	815	1,334	Leichandpur	201	212	551	Radhanagar	186	292	723
Chunialhora Tea Garden, III	211	1,115	200	Laskarpara	184	688	1,686	Rahimabad Tea Garden	210	1,528	2,138
Chunialhora Tea Garden	213		1,408					Rydak Forest	207	313	442
Dakshin Chengmari	198	960	1,530	Madhya Haldibari	225	788	1,123	Sachaphu Forest	215	121	173
Dakshin Haldibari	226	281	326	Madhya Kamakhyaguri	177	712	1,192	Sankua Tea Garden	222	3,193	3,936
Dakshin Kamakhyaguri	176	650	1,171	Madhya Narathali	193	926	1,681	Telipara	180	743	1,451
Dakshin Narathali	179	906	2,059	Majherdabri	232	571	1,324	Turturikhaeda	218	213	738
Dakshin Rampur	183	486	1,175	Marakhata	196	721	1,176	Turturi Tea Garden	209	787	1,192
Dhantali	204	243	122	Narathali	194	975	2,018	Uttar Haldibari	224	793	931
Dhumpara Forest	219	482	502	Newlands Tea Garden	220	2,905	3,103	Uttar Kamakhyaguri	178	1,358	3,932
Gachhimari	190	629	778	Paglarhat	202	249	367	Uttar Narathali	195	572	993
Ghaksapara	187	749	1,138	Pakriguri	230	305	601	Total		48,180	73,810
Goodluck Tea Garden	212	*	*								

* Included With J. L. No. 210

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12 P. S. Kumargram																	
176	Dakshin Kama-khyaguri 2P	1,137.51	493	260	1,171	595	576	303	287	196	208	140	15	357	111	312	107
177	Madhya Kama-khyaguri	1,129.85	445	233	1,192	610	582	366	348	132	123	240	47	385	5	323	5
178	Uttar Kamakhya-guri 3P, H, Po, L	866.85	1,721	695	3,932	2,155	1,777	578	460	26	24	1,126	470	1,093	46	349	33
179	Dakshin Narathali	1,140.37	843	386	2,059	1,127	932	322	287	245	238	490	201	549	115	284	94
180	Talipara P	1,347.32	461	270	1,451	786	665	455	400	206	193	187	36	477	123	374	114
181	Paschim Chakchaka	656.09	213	213	489	249	240	192	181	9	7	95	8	157	12	136	8
182	Purbba Chakchaka P	1,268.20	155	155	876	471	405	307	269	29	32	102	26	286	149	243	148
183	Dakshin Rampur	862.00	635	207	1,175	627	548	201	174	70	58	245	73	359	44	268	42
184	Laskarpara L	895.50	815	329	1,686	948	738	292	266	67	51	337	116	556	58	319	55
185	Barabisa 2P, Po, L	1,780.21	609	287	1,442	850	592	344	349	160	145	237	36	485	192	415	191
186	Radhanagar P	723.71	263	138	723	392	331	173	142	134	118	92	17	230	64	187	63
187	Ghaksapara P	1,126.09	398	212	1,138	580	558	239	249	278	234	193	51	312	189	261	178
188	Bara Daidali 2P	1,310.74	414	158	914	472	442	251	248	157	160	185	16	269	166	234	157
189	Chhota Daidali P	1,371.02	579	241	1,334	769	565	291	250	305	296	195	25	386	121	361	118
190	Gachhimari P	1,130.71	306	130	778	429	349	230	198	148	134	92	4	221	140	188	138
191	Purbba Narathali P	1,147.91	501	194	1,067	501	566	261	354	202	164	146	18	334	169	307	154
192	Paschim Narathali P	1,432.18	541	230	1,455	795	660	505	428	231	217	352	33	468	290	390	274
193	Madhya Narathali 3P	1,474.35	820	283	1,681	857	824	509	428	285	249	289	36	437	237	389	132
194	Narathali 3P	1,567.57	834	354	2,018	1,084	934	400	389	553	523	321	97	610	184	530	160
195	Uttar Narathali	968.89	350	154	993	592	401	7	8	364	307	112	19	319	160	310	140
196	Marakhata P	1,241.18	472	198	1,176	619	557	85	94	286	325	76	17	356	222	323	221
197	Hemaguri P	1,140.48	103	55	286	158	128	10	10	94	96	30	1	94	49	61	47
198	Dakshin Chengmari P	1,580.17	578	252	1,530	809	721	239	206	560	496	144	18	406	321	357	313
199	Chengmari 2P	968.29	474	155	852	461	391	321	289	84	75	121	19	243	164	190	157
200	Paschim Chengmari P	1,409.47	533	178	1,282	660	622	54	43	487	464	110	24	373	280	339	265
201	Lalchandpur	546.01	128	46	551	218	333	26	27	145	121	31	1	128	87	92	85
202	Paglarhat P	562.86	134	50	367	178	189	27	35	126	143	39	6	109	106	101	102
203	Kumargram P, H, Po, L, Rhc	1,358.31	929	374	1,978	1,074	904	546	484	438	187	422	136	511	285	328	262
204	Dhantali	888.32	40	21	122	103	19	6	2	45	27	4	..	86	..	82	..
205	Joydebpur	1,252.74	219	103	590	298	292	153	156	118	113	30	2	170	126	139	126
206	Amarpur P	979.44	212	99	618	346	272	56	44	289	227	47	18	215	147	197	147
207	Ryadak Forest 2P, Po	25,027.00	83	83	442	244	198	11	5	160	138	35	4	167	79	122	69
208	Kartika Rydak Tea Garden P	6,867.20	1,944	1,548	6,826	3,653	3,173	73	79	3,365	2,935	771	121	1,658	1,074	63	13
209	Turturi Tea Garden P	1,509.75	281	243	1,192	624	568	44	45	433	221	97	31	368	282	90	..
210	Rahimabad Tea Garden P	1,568.21	651	493	2,138	1,169	969	108	81	904	511	259	63	653	398	..	..
211	Chunialjhara Tea Garden III	825.80	50	50	200	107	93	4	3	74	7	15	3	59	41	..	..
212	Goodluck Tea Garden	410.57	Included with J. L. No. 210														
213	Chunialjhara Tea Garden	1,063.46	341	341	1,408	756	652	33	24	512	284	106	25	416	288	..	..
214	Phaskhawa Tea Garden P	1,316.91	321	256	1,076	559	517	53	32	343	250	164	33	326	201	60	..
215	Sachaphu Forest	11,974.00	44	40	173	92	81	1	38	6	3	21	9	55	34	17	14
216	Jainti Tea Garden, P, 2Po	3,021.08	482	429	1,814	942	872	108	65	50	550	178	72	451	284	8	2
217	Jainti Tea Garden, II	568.91	301	285	1,169	564	605	14	8	241	254	105	10	291	260	3	4
218	Turturikhandas	1,298.53	203	156	738	419	319	20	19	198	168	44	2	248	176	209	145
219	Dhumpara Forest	7,437.00	101	91	502	294	208	27	23	195	66	27	7	151	112	141	103
220	Newlands Tea Garden P, Po	2,853.28	939	773	3,103	1,592	1,711	453	880	928	823	315	68	895	556	121	53
221	Kumargram Tea Garden P	2,147.03	885	834	3,850	2,075	1,775	350	361	1,613	954	78	71	1,432	359	69	3
222	Sankos Tea Garden 2P	2,280.75	937	757	3,936	2,007	1,929	146	409	1,709	1,216	368	99	901	644	35	1
223	Fukharigaon	762.86	142	134	799	412	387	160	153	174	153	72	20	128	2	92	1
224	Uttar Haldibari P	1,206.64	195	154	931	530	401	348	266	172	135	113	15	305	185	224	168
225	Madhya Haldibari P	1,581.94	550	224	1,123	579	544	280	243	122	110	98	17	233	430	28	389

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
13	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	12	..	238	465
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	10	..	225	577
49	..	2	..	62	13	30	..	..	..	400	..	3	..	198	..	1,042	1,731
58	1	..	..	15	18	3	..	..	..	106	1	3	..	100	1	578	817
60	2	..	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	32	..	9	..	..	..	309	542
6	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	92	228
14	..	1	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	183	256
7	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	25	..	268	504
23	1	9	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	101	3	392	680
29	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	363	400
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	..	..	..	162	267
7	..	6	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	31	2	268	369
8	..	5	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	303	276
4	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	3	1	383	444
13	1	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	204	209
9	1	..	..	13	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	167	397
11	1	..	..	18	11	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	33	3	327	370
23	..	..	100	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	23	..	420	587
31	4	..	..	5	20	2	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	16	..	474	750
4	..	1	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	273	241
8	1	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	263	333
23	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	64	79
10	..	18	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	403	400
25	7	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	218	227
21	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	287	342
22	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	90	246
7	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	69	83
36	..	24	2	2	..	..	..	5	..	7	3	..	..	109	16	563	619
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19
18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	128	166
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	125
9	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	77	119
2	..	1,322	938	15	4	5	..	..	..	16	1	10	..	223	118	1,993	2,099
5	..	184	281	7	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	70	..	256	286
12	..	540	398	2	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	92	..	316	371
..	..	54	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	48	92
Included with J. L. No. 210																	
..	..	381	283	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	23	5	340	364
..	..	246	199	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	2	233	316
4	1	6	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	9	1	37	47
6	..	381	281	3	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	41	1	491	588
1	..	189	246	17	8	2	..	4	..	23	..	1	..	51	2	273	345
13	1	3	30	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	171	143
2	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	143	96
25	2	712	498	3	..	3	..	11	..	10	..	..	..	8	3	497	1,153
21	..	1,187	346	36	3	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	109	7	643	1,416
60	7	700	625	23	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	8	..	70	11	1,106	1,283
6	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	6	..	3	..	284	389
24	15	10	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	19	..	223	216
29	3	..	..	35	2	82	36	4	..	2	..	48	..	5	..	346	114

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

S.L. N.O.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>12 P. S. Kumargram—contd.</i>																	
226	Dakshin Haldibari	750.98	195	68	326	205	121	93	91	66	61	35	3	111	15	105	8
227	Bhaika Forest	9,216.00	96	96	537	308	229	23	12	187	151	9	7	185	126	153	119
228	Purbba Salbari P	1,239.07	262	135	763	402	361	124	109	237	212	28	2	263	167	250	166
229	Bhaika 2P	1,364.20	999	194	1,051	515	536	502	533	5	3	185	28	207	55	170	51
230	Pakriguri P	1,006.27	208	115	601	332	269	198	190	..	..	59	8	201	1	139	..
231	Baruipara	729.79	270	146	862	456	406	267	201	..	..	155	20	235	52	211	90
232	Majherdabri 2P	1,266.84	234	218	1,324	685	639	189	132	..	..	234	43	404	66	370	66
Total (Entirely Rural)		194.6 Sq. miles	25,334	14,523	73,810	39,134	34,676	11,358	11,107	18,163	14,960	9,801	2,364	21,334	10,249	11,069	5,461

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	94	106
21	2	9	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	123	103
9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	139	194
22	..	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	308	481
32	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	..	131	268
..	..	4	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	..	231	356
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	15	..	291	373
909	84	6,036	4,291	422	180	140	36	35	..	906	13	133	..	1,994	184	17,810	24,437

